













THE  
UNITED SERVICE  
JOURNAL

AND  
Naval and Military Magazine.

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1835. PART III.

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LONDON:  
HENRY COLBURN, 13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.  
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

355.05  
MI MI  
pt. 2

LONDON:

Printed by WILLIAM CLOWIS and SONS,  
Stapleford Street

12.49 4.2.77

# CONTENTS

OF THE

## THIRD PART OF 1835.

	PAGE
On Promotion in the British Army . . . . .	1
Notices on the Austrian Army. By Captain Basil Hall, R.N. . . . .	16, 169
Oriental Pirates, No. VI. (in continuation of Pirates and Piracy from the Earliest Ages) . . . . .	31
Leaves from my Log-Book My Second Trip . . . . .	43, 197, 338, 499
Sketches of the Cape de Verd Islands . . . . .	63, 212
Visit to the Grotto of Antiparos . . . . .	70
Rough Sketches of Malta and London, No. II., London . . . . .	73
Narrative of the Loss of the Brig "Wellington" . . . . .	81
A Sporting Adventure in India . . . . .	85
An Incident in Naval Life . . . . .	88
Elephant Shooting in Ceylon . . . . .	90
The Anti-Boots . . . . .	92
Suggestions for increasing Promotion in the Army without expense to the Public . . . . .	145
Halley and his Comet . . . . .	158
A Sketch of the Coast Guard Service . . . . .	181
The Siege of Amerrabad, in Khorassan . . . . .	192
The Twenty-ninth at Albuera . . . . .	216
Remarks on Street Fighting . . . . .	223
Military Mortality in the Canadas . . . . .	229
On the Formation of Hail . . . . .	234
Recollections of My Frigate . . . . .	240
Greenwich and Chelsea . . . . .	289
On Military Promotion by Purchase . . . . .	296
Notices of Navigation, Discovery, Commerce, and Ship-Building, from the Earliest Periods, Nos I. and II. . . . .	305, 486
The Indian Army, No. II. . . . .	311
Modern Marooners, No. VII. (concluded) . . . . .	325
Visit to the Convent of Megaspilion and Delphi . . . . .	352
A Midshipman's Reminiscences . . . . .	358
The Russian Soldier . . . . .	363
Pay and Emoluments of the French and English Naval Officers . . . . .	368
Calculations recently made on Twenty Ships of the British Navy . . . . .	376
Comparative View of the Pay of Officers in the French and British Service . . . . .	433
Transactions at Tripoli . . . . .	456
On Circular Sterns for Ships of War . . . . .	466

	PAGE
The Old Military Writers—Maurice de Saxe . . . . .	475
Madrid—From the Reminiscences of a Subaltern . . . . .	482
Journal of an Excursion in Ceylon . . . . .	513
The Anemometer, or Man-Measurer . . . . .	519
Remarks on some points of Naval Architecture . . . . .	523
Orders of General Monckton . . . . .	526

#### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG-OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED:—

Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, 94—Rear-Admiral Jas. Bowen, 95	
— Rear-Admiral George White, 96 — Major-General Brooke	
Young, 101—Major-General Sir John Dalrymple, 101—Lieut.	
General George Cookson, 238—Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, 381	
— Lieut-General Edmund Reilly Cope, 382 — Major-General	
Francis Hepburn, 383—General the Earl of Chatham, K.G.	528

FOREIGN MISCELLANY . . . . .	97, 241, 365, 529
------------------------------	-------------------

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES . . . . .	119, 264, 411, 547
--	--------------------

CORRESPONDENCE from the PRINCIPAL PORTS and STATIONS . . . . .	113
	257, 412, 539

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	101, 244, 367, 532
----------------------------------	--------------------

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO, OF NAVAL and MILITARY REGISTER . . . . .	121, 269, 413, 533
--	--------------------

Stations of the British Army . . . . .	138, 280, 426, 569
--	--------------------

Abstract of Parliamentary Proceedings connected with the Army and	
---	--

Navy . . . . .	131, 276, 424
----------------	---------------

Siege Operations at Chatham . . . . .	125
---------------------------------------	-----

Courts Martial . . . . .	127, 419
--------------------------	----------

List of Ships composing his Majesty's Navy, specifying the dates	
when, and the Places where, they were respectively built, &c.	131, 562

General Orders, Circulars, &c. . . . .	127, 275, 422
--	---------------

Royal Navy in Commission . . . . .	139, 283, 427, 570
------------------------------------	--------------------

Promotions and Appointments . . . . .	140, 284, 428, 571
---------------------------------------	--------------------

Births, Marriages, and Deaths . . . . .	142, 287, 430, 573
---	--------------------

Meteorological Register . . . . .	144, 288, 432, 576
-----------------------------------	--------------------

Halley's Comet . . . . .	144
--------------------------	-----

Annals of the British Army . . . . .	129, 564
--------------------------------------	----------

Notices to Readers and Correspondents . . . . .	120, 268, 412, 552
---	--------------------



THE

# UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

## ON PROMOTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

In the last number of this Journal we laid before our readers some observations on the subject of promotion,—particularly promotion by purchase,—and we were proceeding to state how this system first originated, and to mark the various modifications it has undergone, from its introduction to the present period, when want of space compelled us to defer that information till the present number.

Promotion by purchase has existed in our service, from a very early period. Indeed, had not most of our military records been destroyed by Cromwell, it is likely we should have been able to trace the practice to a period coeval with the existence of the British Army. The composition of our forces in feudal times probably first led to its introduction. When the Sovereign unfurled the standard of war, the Army which gathered around it was composed of tenantry, raised by the principal nobility and gentry of each county, and in most instances officered by their relatives or wealthy adherents. The Sovereign possessed or exercised very little authority indeed in the choice of any officers, save those who held important commands.

Prior to the year 1598, no mention is made of colonels in the British Army; which then entirely consisted of companies of one hundred men each, under a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign; and the captain seems to have had the appointment of his subaltern officers. When this privilege was entrusted to men such as Falstaff, it may be supposed that they were not unfrequently influenced in their selection by a bonus, as the price of a commission. Whatever was bought under these circumstances, the purchaser would claim the privilege of selling, and thus, probably, that which at first was an abuse, ultimately came to be organized into a system.

But we are not to suppose that this practice was exclusively confined to the British: it existed prior to the revolution of 1789, to a considerable extent also in the French Army; and we accordingly find that the witty and satirical pen of Voltaire\* has not spared to lash the practice with the bitterest of his irony. In James's Military Dictionary, *voce Prix d'Emplois*, we find the following stated as the prices of the various regimental ranks permitted to be sold under the old French regime. In the Royal Corps and *Etat-Major* the price of a troop was 10,000 livres; and the subaltern commissions 8000. In the Dragoons the price of a troop was 7000 livres. Among the Guards and Household troops, more immediately in attendance on the Royal Person, the price was much more considerable; but in the Infantry of the Line no commissions were allowed to be sold.

\*See Voltaire's *Romances*, &c. *Vision of Babouc*, and the *Huron*.  
U. S. JOURN. No. 82, SEPT. 1835.



The earliest document in the War-Office, bearing reference to the sale of commissions in the British Service, is a warrant by Charles II., dated the 7th of March, 1683, to the following effect:—

Whereas, out of our great care for the maintenance of such as he or shall have served, in our land forces, we have given order for the building and finishing a Royal Hospital; and it being also reasonable that such officers as receive our commissions should contribute to so good and charitable a work, our will and pleasure is, that when any governor of our forts and garrisons, or any commissioned officer of our land forces, shall obtain leave from us to surrender his commission, command, or employment, and that at his humble request we shall grant the same to any other, that in such case the person so surrendering his command shall pay twelve pence out of every pound that shall be given him in case of such surrender; and that the person, likewise, to whom the said surrender shall be made shall pay twelve pence for every pound given to the person surrendering aforesaid: and, to the end that a true account may be had of the money so appointed by us to be reserved for the use of our said Hospital, we do further direct that no commission be issued out of the office of either of our Principal Secretaries of State, to any governor or officer of our said forts, garrisons, or land forces, without a certificate first had from the Paymaster-General of our Forces, that such person so surrendering to whose behoof such surrender is made, shall have each of them duly satisfied the said reservation of twelve pence out of every pound, or given sufficient security for payment of the same to our said Paymaster for the use of our said Royal Hospital. And we do further charge and command the said Paymaster of our Forces to take care, upon the appointment of such person as aforesaid, that such certificate be duly given so soon as they shall appear to have complied with our will and pleasure."

This clearly establishes that, antecedent to the above period, the sale, not only of regimental commissions, but also the governorships of forts and garrisons had been a customary transaction in the British Army; though it does not appear under what conditions or regulations such sales were authorized, or what was the specific value attached to each grade of promotion. It would appear, too, that the seller had the power of recommending his successor, of which, however, he was deprived by the warrant of the 27th of February, 1719, which is the first document stating the prices of commissions and length of service necessary to qualify a purchaser.

Its provisions are as follows:—

1. That whatever officer shall desire leave to sell shall be obliged to resign his command at the rate, and on the conditions hereafter mentioned; to which end the seller is not to be admitted to interfere in any manner whatever in the recommendation of his successor.

2. That no officer above the rank of lieutenant be admitted as a purchaser whereby he may obtain any higher rank, unless he hath served as a commissioned officer upwards of ten years.

3. That no colonel shall sell but to such as have rank as colonel or lieutenant-colonel; and no lieutenant-colonel but to such as have rank as major; no major but to such as have rank of captain; no captain but to such as have rank of lieutenant; and no lieutenant but to a cornet or ensign.

1835.]

PROMOTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

4. That every officer having leave to purchase any higher commission shall be at liberty to dispose of his then present commission for the prices hereafter mentioned, and according to the preceding rules.

To avoid any doubt it is declared, that captains of horse, dragoons, and foot, as well as lieutenants in the Foot Guards, may be admitted to purchase companies in either of the three regiments of Guards; and the ensigns to purchase the posts of lieutenants, subject to the regulation and prices mentioned.

Every officer desiring leave to dispose of his commission, shall sign such his request, and that he is content to resign at the price fixed, and lodge the same in the War-Office, that a successor may be appointed to him.

The prices of commissions as established by this warrant, were as follows.—

	Royal Regt of Horse Guards.	Horse and Dragoon Guards.	Dragoons at home.	Dragoons abroad.	Foot Guards.	Infantry Corps at home.	Infantry Corps abroad.
Colonel and Captain *	£. 9000	£. 7000	£. 6000	£. 6000	£. 6000	£. 6000	£. 5000
Lieut.-Col. and Capt."	4000	4000	3200	2700	6000	2400	2000
Major and Captain	3300	3300	2600	2200	3600	1800	1500
Captain	2500	2500	1800	1500	2400	1000	840
Capt.-Lieutenant	1500	1500	1000	850	1500	450	380
Lieutenant	1200	1200	800	680	900	300	250
Cornet or Ensign	1000	1000	600	520	450	200	170
Quartermaster	300	.	..	..	150	150	125
Adjutant.	200	200	200	172	200	150	125

At this period, it will be observed, there was a difference in the prices of commissions, both in cavalry and infantry, according as the corps happened to be serving in or out of Europe. As this must have been productive of much inconvenience when corps came to be relieved, a Board of General Officers was ordered to assemble in February, 1766, to arrange the prices of new, and particularly to determine whether there should be any distinction on that account. They accordingly fixed upon the following as the price of commissions in future; but declared there was to be no difference whether corps were serving in or out of Europe:—

\* At this time the colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, and the major, all had companies, which were commanded by the captain-lieutenants.

	Royal Regt of Horse Guards	Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Foot Guards.	Regiments of Line.	Artillery and Rifle Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel . . .	£. 5200	£. 4700	£. 6700	£. 3500	£. 3500
Major . . . . .	4250	3600	*6300	2600	2600
Captain . . . . .	*3100	2500	*3500	1500	1500
Captain-Lieutenant . .	2000	1400	*2600	800	*800
Lieutenant . . . . .	1750	1150	*1500	550	550
Cornet, Ensign, or 2nd Lieutenant }	1600	1000	*900	400	450

In this scale of prices no mention is made of the price of colonelcies, adjutancies, or quartermasterships; from which we may infer that the sale of these commissions was no longer legalized.

It is interesting to investigate the principle upon which these prices were fixed for commissions. This is explained in a letter by the Judge-Advocate-General, for the information of his Majesty, dated 3rd of February, 1766, in which he states, "That the Board considering the value of the pay and rank distinctly, after fixing what appeared to them a reasonable price for the commissions of cornet and ensign in the respective corps, and which they might probably be sold for in time of war as well as peace, proceeded to estimate every increase of pay at the rate of 100*l.* for each shilling a-day, in a general view, not attending minutely to fractional sums; and in the next place endeavoured to fix a certain proportional value upon each advancement in rank, such as might, if possible, be extended to all the different corps."

The value thus attached to the advancement in rank alone he states to have been—"For gaining the rank of lieutenant, 50*l.*; captain-lieutenancy, 250*l.*; captain, 450*l.*, or in corps where there is no captain-lieutenants, and the promotion from lieutenant to captain is made in one step, 700*l.*; for a majority, 600*l.*; and for the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 700*l.*; and the same valuation of rank is extended also to the foot service, except in the single commission of captain, wherein the Board has in some degree conformed to the difference which has ever prevailed in the price and reputed value between a troop in the cavalry and a company of foot, and has valued the advancement from lieutenant to captain, including the captain-lieutenancy, merely at 400*l.*"

In July, 1772, in consequence of captain-lieutenants obtaining army and regimental rank as captains, the price of a captain-lieutenancy was raised to 2450*l.* in the Horse Guards; 1850*l.* in the Dragoon Guards

\* The purchaser of the regimental rank of major in the Foot Guards obtained the army rank of colonel; that of captain and captain-lieutenant the army rank of lieutenant-colonel; and that of lieutenant and ensign, the army ranks of captain and lieutenant respectively.

[1835.]

## PROMOTION IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

and Dragoons; and 950*l.* in the Infantry: the price of the other commissions remaining the same.

In February, 1773, as the prices of the several commissions in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons appeared inadequate, they were raised to the following amount:—Lieutenant-colonel, 5350*l.*; major, 4250*l.*; captain, 3150*l.*; captain-lieutenant, 2100*l.*; lieutenant, 1365*l.*; cornet, 1102*l.* 10*s.*

No mention is made of any regulated difference between full and half-pay till the warrant of August, 1783, when the value of the half-pay of the several commissions in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, as well as the field-officers of infantry, was calculated at ten years' purchase, and of the other ranks of infantry at nine years' purchase, and this value being deducted from the price of the commission, the following difference was thus fixed as the regulated sum to be paid for an exchange from half to full-pay:—

			Full Price of Commissions.			Value of Half-Pay.			Difference between Full and Half-Pay.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drag. Guards and Dragoons	}	Lt. Col.	5350	0	0	1825	0	0	3525	0	0
		Major	4250	0	0	1460	0	0	2790	0	0
		Captain	3150	0	0	1003	15	0	2146	5	0
		Capt.-Lt.	2100	0	0	547	10	0	1552	10	0
		Lieut.	1365	0	0	547	10	0	817	10	0
		Cornet	1102	10	0	156	5	0	646	5	0
Infantry	}	Lt. Col.	3500	0	0	1351	5	0	1949	15	0
		Major	2600	0	0	1368	15	0	1231	5	0
		Captain	1500	0	0	821	5	0	678	15	0
		Capt.-Lt.	950	0	0	383	5	0	566	15	0
		Lieut.	550	0	0	383	5	0	166	15	0
		Ensign	400	0	0	301	2	6	98	17	6
		2nd Lieut.	450	0	0	301	2	6	148	17	6

The regiments of Life Guards having been formed in 1788, from sundry disbanded troops of Horse Guards, the prices of the commissions in these corps were fixed as follows:—First lieutenant-colonel, 6675*l.*; second lieutenant-colonel, 6275*l.*; first major, 5375*l.*; second major, 5175*l.*; captain, 3675*l.*; lieutenant, 2415*l.*; cornet, 1890*l.*

In consequence of the difficulty of finding young gentlemen properly qualified for the purchase of cornetcies, they were subsequently reduced to 1050*l.* in the Blues; 1200*l.* in the Life Guards; and 735*l.* in other regiments of cavalry.

In consequence of the reductions which took place in 1802 and 1808 in the Foot Guards, the difference for a lieutenant exchanging from half-pay to full pay in that corps, was fixed at 1000*l.*; and for an ensign 600*l.*

In August, 1821, in consequence of there having of late years been a considerable increase, both to the full and half-pay of the Army, the following prices of commissions, and differences from full to half-pay, were established, which are those at present in force. The principle upon which these differences were calculated, for all ranks, both for cavalry and infantry, except the ensign, was, that the officer going on half-pay should receive a sum of money equal to eight years' purchase of the pay he thus lost:—

Corps.	Rank.	Full Price of Commissions	Difference in Value between Commissions in succession.	Difference in value between Full and Half Pay.		
		£.	£.	£.	s.	d.
Life Guards	Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	7250	1900	..	..	..
	Major . . . . .	5350	1850	..	..	..
	Captain . . . . .	3500	1715	..	..	..
	Lieutenant . . . . .	1785	525	..	..	..
	Cornet . . . . .	1260	..	..	..	..
Horse Guards	Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	7250	1900	..	..	..
	Major . . . . .	5350	1850	..	..	..
	Captain . . . . .	3500	1900	..	..	..
	Lieutenant . . . . .	1600	400	..	..	..
	Cornet . . . . .	1200	..	..	..	..
Drag. Gds. & Dragoons	Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	6175	1600	1533	..	..
	Major . . . . .	4575	1350	1352	..	..
	Captain . . . . .	3225	2035	1034	3	4
	Lieutenant . . . . .	1190	350	632	13	4
	Cornet . . . . .	840	..	300	..	..
Foot Guards	Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	9000	700	..	..	..
	Major, with rank of Colonel . . . . .	8300	3500	..	..	..
	Capt., with rank of Lt.-Colonel . . . . .	4800	2750	..	..	..
	Lieut., with rank of Captain . . . . .	2050	850	..	..	..
	Ensign, with rank of Lieut. . . . .	1200	..	..	..	..
Regts. of Line	Lieut.-Colonel . . . . .	4500	1300	1314	..	..
	Major . . . . .	3200	1400	949	..	..
	Captain . . . . .	1800	1100	511	..	..
	Lieutenant . . . . .	700	250	365	..	..
	Ensign . . . . .	450	..	150	..	..
Fusiliers and Rifles	1st Lieutenant . . . . .	700	200	365	..	..
	2nd Lieutenant . . . . .	500	..	200	..	..

Though an officer by lodging the above regulation price can, at all times, prevent a junior from purchasing over him, it does not by any means follow that he can always obtain his promotion for that sum. Commissions, like every other article of sale, vary very materially in price. The regulation is the minimum, but what the maximum price occasionally rises to, it would be exceedingly difficult to establish. Officers possessed of large fortunes will seldom hesitate at any price, even though double the regulation, to advance themselves in their profession; and those who are beginning to tire of the service cannot easily resist a tempting offer, which promises to secure an ample provision for their old age, even though they know that, strictly speaking, such a bargain is illegal.

Our legislators, forgetting the quaint adage of Hudibras, that—

“The intrinsic value of a thing  
Is just whatever it will bring,”

have vainly endeavoured to put a stop to this practice by the severity

of legislative enactment. The eighth clause of 49th George III., c. 126, declares, that "any officer who shall take, accept, or receive, or pay, or agree to pay any larger sum of money, directly or indirectly, than what is allowed by his Majesty in regard to the purchase, sale, or exchange of commissions in his Majesty's forces, shall, on being convicted thereof by a General Court Martial, be cashiered, and half the value of said commission, not exceeding 500*l.*, shall be paid to the informer, and the remainder of the price be applied as his Majesty shall deem proper."

This act, however, like all others having for its object the limitation of prices, remains a dead letter; and though in infantry, generally, and in cavalry, almost always, every commission, save that of the cornet or ensign, is sold at from a third to a half more than the regulation price, still, so far as we can recollect, there has not been one conviction under it. The seller trusts to the purchaser's honour for payment of the sum stipulated beyond the regulation, which is all that appears as the nominal price, the remainder being handed over as a *douceur* on the purchaser's name appearing in the Gazette.

We must confess we do not see any good reason why such an enactment should continue to cumber our Statute Book. The establishment of a regulation price, by the lodging of which an officer might prevent himself from being passed over, was no doubt absolutely necessary, otherwise commissions would always have been sold to the highest bidders, and as the purchase is much more valuable to the junior than the senior of each rank, the former would always have been disposed to give a larger price than the latter, and thus he who had the shortest period of service to recommend him would have had a most undue advantage over the older officer. We can also conceive that, in fixing a regulation-price, there might be a good object intended by not allowing commissions to fall below it; but we really cannot see any beneficial results from restricting an officer who happens to be senior for purchase, from giving any sum he thinks proper to one in the rank above him to retire in his favour, especially when such restrictions ever will be, as they ever have been, ineffectual.

The high prices thus occasionally given for commissions by officers who hesitated at no sum to obtain promotion, probably first suggested to the Commander-in-Chief the idea of improving the efficiency of the Army, and conferring at the same time a great boon on those on half-pay, by permitting them to dispose of their commissions for the regulation-price, the purchasers in most cases lodging the difference to exchange back to full pay with officers in all probability as old as the original sellers, and equally unfitted for the active duties of their profession. In this way three classes of officers were benefited. The purchaser, by gaining the promotion for which he was anxious; the seller, who was a mere annuitant on the public, and otherwise had no means of realizing the price of his commissions; and the officer retiring on half-pay, who thus received a difference where formerly he could obtain none, there being very few then on half-pay willing to lodge the sum requisite for an exchange. The only officers really injured were those who, possessed of the regulation price, though unable to pay the extra sum thus required for promotion, had the mortification of seeing their juniors in the Army rapidly outstrip them in their professional career.

Numbers availed themselves of this new system of promotion notwithstanding the enormous prices which their commissions thus cost them. In 1825 and 1826 alone, 203 ensigns purchased unattached lieutenancies, and were brought back on full pay, in almost every instance paying the regulated difference, and many of them we believe considerably beyond it; 393 lieutenants purchased companies, and all except 67 were in this way brought back to full pay; 124 captains purchased majorities, of whom 66 were thus brought back to full pay; and 67 majors purchased lieutenant-colonelcies, of whom 27 were brought back to full pay: so that even if there had been no unattached promotion but in these two years, we should find that about a fourth of the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, and one eighth of the lieutenants in the British Army attained their present rank at the following enormous prices:—

	Price of Half Pay Commis- sion.	Difference to Half Pay of Infantry.	Total Price in Infantry.	Additional for differ- ence be- tween Cavalry & Infantry.	Total Price in Cavalry.
	£.	£.	£	£.	£.
Lieut.-Colonel .	4500	1314	5814	1675	7489
Major . . .	3200	949	4149	1375	5524
Captain . . .	1800	511	2311	1425	3736
Lieutenant . .	700	365	1065	490	1555
Ensign . . .	450	150	600	390	990

Notwithstanding these high prices, however, it was found that these commissions, particularly in the rank of captain, were purchased with avidity, and still more disadvantageous terms were consequently offered to candidates for promotion. Half-pay companies at 5s. were substituted for those at 7s. a day; the price was still kept the same, and the purchaser had to pay 800*l.* instead of 511*l.* as a difference from half-pay to full, thus raising the price of a company in infantry to 2600*l.*, and in cavalry to 4025*l.*; and many of the unattached companies sold within the last few years have been at that rate.

Those who are not acquainted with the eagerness with which officers will sacrifice even their last farthing to obtain advancement in their profession, must wonder how purchasers could be found on such disadvantageous terms. They will be still more surprised when we come to set before them the fact that most of the purchasers would have received as much, or even more than their pay, by purchasing an annuity with the price of their commissions.

The value of an annuity of course depends not only on the age of the purchaser, but the degree of mortality to which his profession subjects him. Let us suppose the average age of the purchasers of commissions to be—lieutenant-colonels 38, majors 32, captains 25, lieutenants 20, ensigns 18, which we apprehend is considerably under the mark. We have already shown in our former article in the June Number of this Journal, that the mortality among the officers of Household troops and

Cavalry at home is much the same as among civilians; and therefore we may conclude, that the yearly rate they would receive if their purchase-money was vested in an annuity would probably be the same as shown by the Carlisle Annuity Tables for corresponding ages. We shall extend the same supposition to such as purchased unattached and remained on half-pay, seeing that they also would be subject to no extra risk; but with regard to those who may have attained promotion in infantry, either by paying the regulation price, or by purchasing and lodging the difference, some allowance must unquestionably be made for the increased mortality consequent on their exposure to the risk of colonial service. As this mortality amounts on the average to nearly double what occurs at similar ages in civil life, and on which the value of annuities in ordinary cases is calculated, it is certainly not too much to assume that any insurance company or public corporation, from whom such an annuity might be purchased, would willingly add one-fifth to the amount of the annuity beyond the rate usually granted to persons subject to no such extra mortality, and who of course would be likely to continue in the enjoyment of the annuity for a much longer period.

*Return for Prices of Commissions in Cavalry Corps:—*

SCALE I.—Supposing the Regulation Price merely has been paid

	Annual pay, de- ducting the Regu- lation	Less 20 Days Privat- e Mess & Barrack Funds	Net An- nual pay received	Price of Com- mission	Annuity purchasable with price of Commission	Difference between Annuity & Pay of sum Officer serving	Difference between Pay & Annuity being sum Officer re- ceives for serving
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Regimental Cavalry 30 Deduct charge for forage 4 horses 2 10	88 0 10	23 0 0	64 0 10	61 5	88 3 2½	53 2 4½	.
Major Regimental Cavalry 30 Deduct charge for forage 4 horses 2 10	93 12 0	13 5 0	80 7 0	170	76 8 10	.	3 18 2
Captain Daily pay 14 Deduct charge for forage 3 horses 2 1	27 4 4	11 11 8	12 13 8	22½	192 15 5	.	30 0 3
Lieutenant Daily pay 9 0 Deduct charge for forage 2 horses 1 5	18 8 0	9 0 0	129 8 0	1190	64 5 6	.	63 2 6
Company Daily pay 8 0 Deduct charge for forage 2 horses 1 5	120 3 0	8 0 0	112 3 0	810	43 0 10	.	67 2 2
SCALE II.—Supposing Regulation Price and difference paid—							
Lieut. Colonel priv and deductions as above			45 0 10	7499	484 2 0	131 1 2	.
Major ditto ditto			280 7 0	5221	333 13 6	53 6 6	.
Captain ditto priv and diff £511			212 15 8	7336	211 13 11	1 0 3	.
Ditto ditto ditto 800			212 15 8	4025	228 3 6	13 10	.
Lieutenant, priv and deductions as above			127 8 0	1555	81 12 11	.	44 15 1
Cornet ditto ditto			112 3 0	990	53 4 7	.	58 18 5



Though the first scale is nominally the Regulation, there is not one commission in twenty sold for that price, except when, in the event of an officer's death, another is brought in from the half-pay for the purpose of selling, or when an officer is forced to leave for misconduct. In these cases, and they are rare indeed, the commission may be had at that price by the officer senior for purchase.

The average prices of commissions in Cavalry is even considerably above what we have specified in the second Scale, and we understand at present amount to about 10,000*l.* for a lieutenant-colonelcy, 7000*l.* for a majority, 4500*l.* to 5000*l.* for a troop, and 2000*l.* for a lieutenantcy, the cornetcy always sells for the regulation price. Of course the above sums are not openly given for these commissions, but the difference above the regulation is handed over on the purchaser being gazetted.

Without calculating upon these extra prices, then, it appears that even if the sums stated in the second Scale are paid for Cavalry commissions, all the officers but the subalterns would absolutely receive more from an insurance company in the shape of an annuity for the price, than the pay of the rank which they have purchased, consequently most of them are not only giving their services gratuitously to the State, but are absolutely paying considerable sums annually for the privilege of serving.

The expense a cavalry officer is put to in providing himself with horses should properly have formed a deduction from his pay, as these are kept entirely at his own risk, and he merely receives forage for the number corresponding to his rank, paying 5*s* 6*d* a day for each ration, but as it might be difficult to estimate this exactly, and we have already made the smallness of the remuneration to this class of officers sufficiently obvious without including this portion of his expenses, we shall proceed to institute a similar comparison of the pay and purchase commissions in Infantry corps, the result of which will be seen in the two following Scales —

SCALE I — Supposing the Regulation Price merely has been paid.

	Annual amount	Yrs. 20 days pay to Mess and fund	Net annual priv. received	Annual purchase with annuity for life	Diff. between purchase and annuity for life	Diff. between purchase and annuity for life
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Lieut. Colonel	310 5 0	14 0 0	3 5 0	400	34 1 4	50 10 4
Major	292 0 0	14 0 0	26 0 0	200	23 0 6	43 19 6
Captain	211 7 11	11 11 8	19 16 3	1800	122 0 0	77 15 6
Lieutenant	113 12 6	6 10 0	112 2 0	700	45 15 0	66 7 6
Pay per day	96 16 3	5 5 0	90 11 3	450	28 19 5	61 11 10
SCALE II — Supposing the Regulation Price and Difference paid.						
Lieut. Col., pay & deductions as above			293 5 0	514	450 19 9	157 14 9
Major ditto			276 0 0	414 3	300 16 7	94 16 7
Captain paying difference of £511			499 16 3	211	17 4 2	42 12 1
Ditto ditto of £800			199 16 3	9600	176 17 5	22 18 10
Lieutenant, pay and deductions as above			112 2 6	106	69 12 1	42 10 6
Ensign ditto			90 11 3	600	38 12 9	51 18 6

In Infantry as well as Cavalry, promotion can seldom be had for the regulation prices in Scale I., though instances of it are no doubt much more common in the former service than in the latter. The prices in Scale II. may be taken as a pretty fair average of the sums which are paid in most regiments for the respective commissions, except the ensigncy, which is now invariably sold for the regulation price.

Assuming this scale then as the criterion, it appears that the pay of both field-officers is considerably less than the annuity they would receive for the price of their commissions: thus they absolutely sacrifice a considerable sum annually for the honour of serving, and that too frequently in the worst of climates, and under the most trying of circumstances; while in the other ranks the pay received for serving, after deducting the annuity purchasable with the price of the commissions, barely amounts on an average to the wages of a common labourer. It does not affect our argument in the least to maintain, as perhaps some will be disposed to do, that an officer possessing the privilege of selling out in the event of advanced age or bad health, which the annuitant does not, it is scarce fair to consider their income on the same footing. For it must be recollected that our estimate of the mortality among British officers, upon which the above annuities are calculated, includes only those who, notwithstanding the facility of retirement thus afforded them, actually died on full pay. Had it included those who died subsequent to retirement as well as on actual service, this objection would no doubt have been a valid one; but in that case, as the mortality would have increased, the annuity purchasable with the price of each commission would have increased also in a corresponding ratio, and the results have appeared much more unfavourable to the purchaser than we have represented them.

The only benefit enjoyed by officers in addition to their pay, and which, as it is not convertible into coin, we cannot well bring into the scale, is the allowance of free quarters, viz.: an empty room or two, with fuel and candle corresponding. These advantages, however, it can easily be imagined, are not so very weighty as to turn the balance materially in their favour.

In the purchase of unattached rank, where the officer is allowed to remain permanently on the half-pay list without lodging the difference, a case now of very rare occurrence, the bargain is equally disadvantageous to him, as will appear from the following Scale, which is applicable whether the purchaser be from infantry or cavalry, it being always the half-pay of infantry only which is sold:—

	Daily Rate of unat- tached Pay	Annual amount of unattached Pay	Price of unat- tached Com- mission	Annuity purchasable with price of Commission	Difference between An- nuity & Pay, being sum Officer pays for serving	Difference between Pay and Annuity, being sum Officer re- ceives for serving.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
Lieut.-Colonel . .	11 0	200 15 0	4500	290 17 9	90 2 9	.. ..
Major . . . .	9 6	173 7 6	3200	193 7 1	19 19 7	.. ..
Captain, 1st class	7 0	127 15 0	1800	102 10 0	.. . . .	24 5
Do. 2nd . . .	5 0	91 5 0	1800	102 10 0	11 5 0	.. ..

In this scale there is no deduction for mess or band fees, as the officer is not attached to any regiment, neither have we made any addition to the rate of annuity for the risk of colonial service, as the officer does not require to go abroad. There are no allowances besides the pay, nor are any services demandable from him till he is brought on full pay; so that in fact he purchases an annuity with a certain rank attached, for which, as has been shown, he pays dearly, besides sacrificing all his former service.

Large as were the prices thus paid for promotion, yet the honourable Member for Middlesex seemed to think them insufficient; for, with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause, he four times called the attention of Parliament to the sale of unfattached commissions, which he denounced as tending to burden the country with an enormous expence, by the substitution of young lives on the half-pay list instead of old ones, never taking into consideration that as a large proportion of the purchasers immediately exchanged back to full pay with officers fully as old as the original sellers, the only loss which could accrue must be on the remainder; but which loss, as we shall hereafter show, was more than counterbalanced by the advantages attendant on the measure.

Though scarcely excusable in the honourable Member, thus sweepingly to condemn a measure, all the bearings of which he seems neither to have understood nor investigated, we should not have deemed it necessary to notice his having done so, were it not that when called upon by the Committee on Army and Navy Appointments in 1833, to state the grounds on which he maintained so great a loss was likely to fall on the public, he exhibited some calculations relative to the value of half-pay at different ages, so excessively erroneous both in principle and result, as to betray a total ignorance of the first rudiments of that science on which he was professing to enlighten the public.

Though we by no means conceive it a necessary qualification for an M.P. to be perfectly conversant with the intricate subject of annuities, yet when he has four times called on Parliament to investigate into the great loss the public was sustaining, it is certainly somewhat ridiculous to find this imaginary loss to have been over-stated nearly a million and a quarter beyond the true result deducible from his own data. The ground on which he proceeded to estimate this supposed loss to the public, arising from the sale of unattached commissions, was as follows:—

Between April, 1825, and April, 1826, 24 lieutenant-colonels, who were annuitants on the half-pay list, sold out. Their average service was 32 years, consequently their average age about 50. The average service of the 24 purchasers was 20 years each, consequently average age 38. The difference between the age of seller and purchaser was, therefore, 12 years. Thus far his data was right; but mark his deduction. Hence, says he, there is an extra charge against the public of 12 years' half-pay to these 24 lieutenant-colonels, at 200*l.* 15*s.* each, yearly, making in all a total loss to the public of 55,407*l.*

Whereas, had he merely been at the trouble of looking at a table of the prices of annuities before he troubled Parliament on the subject, he would have seen, that the difference in value between an annuity on the life of a man of 50, and one of 38, even supposing interest at the low rate of 3*½* per cent., was not twelve times, but only about thrice the amount of the annuity, or 14,454*l.* Thus reducing the real loss in this

portion of the unattached-sales to about three fourths of his estimate, making a difference of 40,953*l*.

Just in order to show our readers how excessively cautious they require to be in giving implicit credit even to the hallowed dicta of an M. P., when his conclusions rest upon no better foundation than his own powers of calculation, we subjoin the following estimate of the loss sustained by the public on the sale of unattached-commissions during the years 1825 and 1826, as calculated by Mr. Hume, and contrasted with the real loss ascertained from the same data, upon the correct principles of annuity calculations:—

Loss as ascertained by Mr. Hume										Corrected Calculation		
Period	Rank purchased	Number of commissions sold in each rank	Average service of each rank	Probable Age of Seller	Average service of Buyer	Probable Age of Buyer	Difference of Ages	Yearly Amount of Half Annuity calculated on each	Real Loss as estimated by Mr. Hume	Number of annuities corresponding to difference of age	Real loss arising from difference between Age of Buyer and Seller	Valuation of Mr. Hume's Error.
April, 1825 to April 1826	Lieut. -Cols.	24	32	50	20	38	12	4,818	55,407	3	14,410	40,953
	Majors . . .	40	31	49	14½	32½	16½	7,801	128,730	3½	29,644	99,086
	Captains ..	152	24	42	8	25½	16½	23,250	354,570	3½	73,071	281,499
	Lieuts . . .	61	17½	3½	2½	20½	14½	4,453	67,651	2½	12,418	53,213
	Ensigns. . .	8	16½	3½	0	18	16½	3,175	52,995	3	9,525	42,870
April, 1827 to April 1828	Lieut. Cols.	52	34	52	20½	34½	13½	10,439	198,316	3½	36,536	161,780
	Majors. . . .	87	30½	48½	15½	33½	11½	15,083	222,483	3½	50,276	172,207
	Captains . .	162	25½	43½	7½	29	18½	20,695	384,591	3½	78,641	305,950
	Lieuts . . . .	70	20½	38½	2½	20½	17½	5,110	91,128	3½	17,885	73,243
At all 1825 to April 1826	Ensigns. ....	24	15½	33½	0	18	15½	1,314	19,764	2½	3,504	16,260
									1,513,065		326,004	1,187,061

So that instead of the loss being £513,065*l.*, it only turns out to be, even on Mr. Hume's own data, 326,004*l.*; thus showing an error, in calculation alone, of 1,187,061*l.*

Both the above estimates, however, are calculated on the supposition that those who thus purchased remained always on full pay. Whereas, on the contrary, we find it stated in the Reports of the Committee on Military Appointments in 1833, page 162, that of the above, all the subalterns, about four-fifths of the captains, and a half of the majors and lieutenant-colonels, subsequently exchanged back to full pay, with officers fully as old as the original sellers.

This reduces the actual charge on the public for the remaining fifth of the captains, in round numbers, to about	30,500
For the remaining half of the majors	16,000
For the remaining half of the lieutenant-colonels	25,500
	<hr/>
Total	96,000

But as most of the officers who sold out received only the old regulation prices of their commissions, while the purchasers paid the new rate, there was carried to the credit of the half-pay fund, in this way, about

80,000

Leaving a balance of £16,000

As a set off against this balance it must, however, be remarked, that there was upwards of 20,000*l.* paid for fees of 2570 commissions in these two years, in consequence of promotions resulting from the sale of unattached-rank; and, as those fees went towards payment of salaries, which otherwise must have been defrayed by Government, that amount may fairly be held to have been carried to the credit of the public.

There was an additional charge on the public, to the extent of about 1500*l.*, resulting from the sales of unattached-rank during the above period; as in some cases the officers selling out were only in receipt of the old rate of half-pay: whereas, the purchasers, in every case, were entitled to the new rate; but this additional charge was much more than counterbalanced by the great number of lieutenants in receipt of 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day, who thus obtained an opportunity of purchasing either regimentally or unattached, and whose successors would only receive 6*s.* 6*d.* a-day for the first seven years of service in that grade; thereby saving a shilling a day to the public for each lieutenant thus promoted. Though we are not able to state the full extent of this saving, owing to the want of any document showing the period each officer served as lieutenant prior to being promoted, yet there can be no doubt it was at least treble the additional charge on the public, arising from the difference between the old and new rate of half-pay.

Thus, independent altogether of the contingent saving of pensions to the wives, and compassionate allowances to the children of several hundred officers, who sold out or retired, receiving the difference, it appears that instead of costing the public upwards of a million and a half in these two years, as stated by Mr. Hume, the sale of unattached-rank was ultimately attended with no loss whatever, while it forwarded the promotion of many deserving officers, besides giving to those who

had the misfortune to be placed on half-pay the very great privilege of selling their commissions for the same price as if actually employed.

We have only extended our calculations, relative to the unattached-rank, over the two years wherein most of that promotion took place: had we continued it to the present period, the results would have been even more favourable, as the difference between half and full pay is now invariably lodged by the purchasers. We have much pleasure in referring such of our readers as may feel disposed for a more minute investigation on this subject, to the evidence of Mr. Collin, before the Committee on Military Appointments in 1833, where they will find a very able exposition of the principles on which the sale of unattached-rank was first authorized, and a calculation of the cost to the public by this measure since its commencement. Had that gentleman taken into account the saving effected by getting rid of the additional shilling a day to such of the lieutenants promoted as were of seven years' standing, it would probably have more than counterbalanced the sum he has estimated to be the cost of the measure.

Besides the regimental promotion, we have been treating of another mode of advancement that has existed in our service since 1761, viz., promotion by brevet. This is occasionally conferred for distinguished services in the field, but more generally it is obtained by seniority, and is the principal means by which our Army is kept effective in general officers. In order to share in this promotion, it is only necessary that the captains should be on full pay; but the field and general officers are entitled to the benefit of it, whether on half-pay or full, except such as may have retired receiving the difference, been appointed to Veteran battalions, or have merely local rank. A certain number of the seniors of each grade, according to their standing in the Army list, are gazetted without any reference to the nature and extent of the service in which each individual has been employed, and whether he has been passing his time in the peaceable retirement of half-pay, or braving the dangers and exile of colonial service at the head of his regiment. This is, of itself, sufficient to mark out this system of promotion as one of the most extraordinary ever devised, seeing that the most certain way for an officer to attain to all the grades beyond that of lieutenant-colonel is, by retiring on half-pay, avoiding all risk of foreign service, and carefully cherishing his constitution. Thus, not only will "his days be long in the land," but he will, in all probability, gain the highest rank in the service, as a reward for preferring his own ease and comfort to the ill-requited labours of garrison or regimental duty. The mortality in the East Indies and Jamaica, on an average of all ranks of officers, we have already shown to be from 4 to 4½ per cent.; while in Britain it is little more than one; consequently, a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay at home has four times a better chance of living to attain the rank of colonel by brevet, than he who is serving in command of a regiment in either of those pestilential climates.

Our system of promotion is, in this respect, directly the reverse of what obtains in the French, and most other continental armies, where officers rise by seniority through the junior grades; but so soon as they attain the rank of colonel, it is distinguished merit, or the favour of the sovereign alone, which elevates to the rank of general,—a system certainly better suited to the interests of the profession, seeing that every

officer is thus pretty certain of attaining the rank of colonel by a long course of service, without expending his private fortune in purchasing; and it is by no means necessary that every officer who gains that rank should have the absolute certainty of being promoted in his old age to the highest grades of his profession, by no other merit than mere seniority alone,—seniority too, most probably attained by avoiding the risks of active service.

During the war, when the number of our general and field-officers on half-pay were few, and when those, thus unemployed, were probably incapacitated from active service by wounds or infirmities, it might, perhaps, have been of little consequence to keep from them a share of the rewards conceded to their more fortunate comrades in the field; but in those days of peace, when scarce a tenth of our general officers, and only about a third of our field-officers, are actually employed, it does certainly appear rather preposterous that those on half-pay should be put upon a par; in regard to brevet-promotion, with men who are encountering the privations and risks of colonial service, in every clime betwixt Indus and the Pole, or toiling at the labour of official duties or garrison details at home, without the hope of further advancement in their profession, till all those on half-pay above them are also provided for.

The hardship of all this is the more severely felt at present, because, owing to the recommendation of the Committee on Army and Navy Appointments, which took place in 1833, it is understood that brevets will in future take place very seldom, to avoid the expense thus entailed on the public. That this expense should be complained of is no wonder, when we consider that for every general officer promoted who has been actually serving, at least ten must follow in his train who have been unemployed for a long series of years; and for every field-officer, three at least who have been for a like period on half-pay: and the country thus has to pay, not only for the promotion of those who work, but of those who do not work, and who, whatever their merits may have been when actually employed, have certainly no other claim for further promotion, than having managed to spin out their existence in the retirement of half-pay long enough to gain the nominal extent of service requisite to entitle them to the brevet.

That some change must speedily take place in this system of promotion, in order to keep our general officers effective, there can be no doubt. By the evidence of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, before the Committee just referred to, it appears that the average service of the senior 85 lieutenant-colonels then on the list was 33 years; there has been no brevet since, consequently they are still unpromoted, and their service must now be 35 years: let it be supposed they have entered the Army at 18, their average age cannot be under 53. Suppose them to be promoted even this year, and to remain only 10 years colonels, a supposition much more favourable than is likely to be realized, they will be, on the average, 63 years of age before they are major-generals; and how few of them can then be reckoned upon as efficient for the duties of the field or foreign service. Take the case of the majors,—that is still worse:—the average service of the first 84 on the list was, at the period Lord E. Somerset gave his evidence, 32 years—it is now 34. Even if promoted this year, the period they must serve as lieutenant-colonels,

unless more fortunate than their predecessors, will be 20 years; then 10 years more, as colonels, will make their total period of service 64 years, and probable age 82, before they can attain the rank of major-general. All this is supposing brevets to go on at the same rate they have done since the war; but this is a measure objected to by our economists, without, at the same time, suggesting any other way by which the higher ranks of the British Army are to be kept effective.

It is pretty clear, then, that the only remedy which exists must soon be applied, and brevets be restricted to such as have been actually employed during the whole, or the greater part of the period, over which such brevet extends. Officers who remained on full pay might thus run through the grades between major and general, on an average, of from seven to ten years' service in each, and still the burden on the country for the pay of general and field-officers undergo a very considerable diminution. As they advanced in rank, they would thus be encouraged to remain on full pay, even though subject to the exile and privations incident to foreign service, when they knew that their well-earned promotion would not be withheld from them in consequence of the expense of promoting, along with them, a hundred others who had no further claim than merely holding a commission of the same date.

A system of promotion, without purchase, to unattached half-pay, has recently been introduced into the service, which, if upon a more liberal scale, would have bid fair to counteract the disadvantages attending the extreme slowness of promotion among the ranks of field-officers. By the warrant of November last, one-third of the vacancies occurring among the ranks of colonel and lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, are to be filled up by the promotion of majors on full pay to the unattached-rank of lieutenant-colonel; in like manner, one-third of the vacancies among the majors on half-pay are to be filled up by the promotion of captains on full pay to the unattached-rank of major; and, in like manner, one-third of the vacancies among the captains on half-pay are to be filled up by the promotion of lieutenants on full pay to the unattached rank of captain. The promotions in succession to these vacancies are, however, in every instance, to be filled up from half-pay.

This system of promotion has been borrowed from the Navy, into which it was introduced, not as a boon, but as a restriction to the unlimited system of promotion which formerly prevailed in that service; and nothing shows better the difficulty which our Army has to contend with, in every thing regarding promotion, than the fact that what was deemed a harsh and illiberal restriction in the promotion of the Navy, was with difficulty conceded as a great boon to the Army. And yet, though the principle of promotion seems thus nominally the same in both services, in reality it is still much in favour of the former, for the number of officers on half-pay, in comparison with those on full, being at least thrice as great in the Navy as the Army, the chances of benefiting by this regulation is consequently increased in the same proportion.

As we have been at considerable pains to ascertain the mortality among different classes of officers, we are enabled to state, with some degree of accuracy, what the average extent of this promotion will amount to annually. It will be seen from our calculations of the mortality among the general and field-officers of the Army, in the last number of this Journal, that there have died annually, on half-pay, on



the average of the last nine years, about ten majors, thirteen lieutenant-colonels, and five colonels; so that it is probable about four captains on full pay will thus attain unattached majorities; and six majors, unattached lieutenant-colonelcies, without purchase, every year. We find, also, on a rough calculation, that from 45 to 50 captains on half-pay have died annually, on the average of the last nine years, consequently from 15 to 16 unattached companies will be the annual extent of promotion resulting to the old subalterns from this warrant.

When we consider the trifling amount of promotion which this will create, compared with the number of claimants of long standing, among whom it has to be divided, and that the number of these claimants must be yearly augmenting in an infinitely greater ratio than they can possibly be provided for, it is obvious that there is a period fast approaching, when a greater degree of liberality must be exercised in providing for old officers, or some means adopted for facilitating the course of promotion, in order to maintain that degree of efficiency among the higher ranks, which is absolutely essential in every army. We have some suggestions on this subject, which we shall endeavour to lay before our readers in a future number.

#### NOTICES ON THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

BY CAPTAIN BASIL HALL, ROYAL NAVY. IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR,—The following notices respecting the huge army of this country, though very incomplete, may yet appear sufficiently interesting to obtain a place in your invaluable Journal; for I have taken some pains to collect authentic information, and I have reason to believe that the facts may be depended on. It is more than probable, indeed, that most of the circumstances adverted to in this letter are well known to officers who have attended to the composition of the continental armies. But it strikes me as possible that many of your readers may still desire further information on a subject of very considerable importance, both in a moral and in a political point of view, to say nothing of its intrinsic interest considered professionally. For it must always be borne in mind, in considering the Austrian Army, that it is the great machine of Government, or that power which takes the place of our public opinion. The strong arm of power, in the shape of more than a quarter of a million of highly-disciplined soldiers, devoted to the service of the Government, and a vast multitude of civil servants, equally well-disciplined, even more numerous, far better paid, and fully as devoted, constitute the frame-work of the administration in this country.

It is not my present purpose, however, to enter on any political discussion; but simply to give you a sketch of the Austrian Army, so far as a naval man may be supposed capable of understanding such a subject. And here I may observe, that I hesitated for a moment whether or not I should put my name to this letter, from an apprehension that whatever impression the statements may seem calculated to produce might be weakened in the opinion of military men, by knowing that they were not given by one of their own cloth, or one trained to

such inquiries. But this very consideration has induced me, upon reflection, to allow you to give your authority for the following remarks: for I can have no wish that they should be received for more than they are fairly worth; and I must trust to the consideration of your military readers to excuse those inevitable errors in technicalities, which every man is liable to fall into when he presumes to enter into the details of a profession to which he has not been bred.

The present state of the Austrian Army, which is on the war establishment, (April, 1835,) is as follows: the total numbers, as you will see by reference to the accompanying Tables, being upwards of four hundred and thirty thousand!

(A) INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

(a) 48 Regiments of three regular or field battalions, and one Landwehr or militia battalion. In some of these regiments, each battalion consists of six companies; in others, the third battalion consists of four companies, as will be specified more particularly afterwards.

In time of war, a second militia battalion is raised, but which never marches out of the country, and is composed entirely of Veterans, who have obtained furlough from their regiments, and these have no pay or privileges of any kind.

Of the 58 infantry regiments of the Line, 15 are Hungarian; 12 Polish (Gallician); 8 Italian; 8 Bohemian; 6 from Austria Proper; 4 Moravian; 3 Illyrian; 1 Silesian; and 1 Styrian.

Each regiment has also a separate division, consisting of two companies of grenadiers, who wear the same uniform as that of their regiment, except that they carry bear-skin caps. These 58 divisions are formed into

(b) 20 Battalions of grenadiers; 18 of which consist of three divisions of six companies each; and 2 battalions of two divisions, or four companies each. These grenadier battalions are always detached from their regiments; and, generally speaking, distributed over the principal cities of the empire.

(c) 1 Regiment of Tyrolese "Chasseurs à pied," or riflemen, called Jägers, of four battalions of six companies each.

(d) 12 Battalions of Jägers or riflemen, each of six companies, viz.:

Three from Bohemia.	Two from Italy.
Three from Austria Proper.	One from Styria.
Two from Moravia.	One from Gallicia.

In time of war, these regiments have each a separate dépôt company; and thus the whole rifle corps amounts to more than twenty-one thousand men.

(e) 17 Regiments of the frontier, viz.:

Eight in Croatia.	Four in Transylvania.
Five in Sclavonia.	

These frontier forces, called "Gränz Regimenter," form a very important section of the Austrian Army; and as they differ from anything which exists in other countries, so far as I know, a few words respecting them may be found interesting.

They form a stationary cordon along the Turkish frontier, and they appear to be absolutely necessary to preserve the peace and security of that side of the Austrian empire from the lawless incursions of the bar-

barians, as the Turks may still, with too much propriety, be called; and whom, it appears, no political arrangements can keep in any respectable order. Both the officers and the men, with their wives and families, live as the exclusive inhabitants upon the soil, along a belt of country belonging to the public, which fringes the frontier. The soldiers are drilled eight days in every month, and in spring are exercised in companies for three weeks. In autumn, they are assembled in battalions and exercised for four weeks. During peace, these frontier regiments are never moved from the soil, on which, as I have said, they reside and cultivate, and of which, in short, they form the proprietary peasantry.

In peace, the numbers of these troops actually kept on foot and paid, are no more than sufficient to preserve the peace, and to act as a *cerdon sanitaire* along the frontier. These men are relieved every fortnight, and those not on guard, as it were, live at home with their families, not far off. These families live in groups together, and the oldest has the supreme authority. The whole style of life, indeed, of this singular military establishment is quite patriarchal. The men who have passed the age of service relapse into permanent cultivators of the soil, and their places in the regiments are supplied by the rising generation on the spot. Schools are extensively established amongst these people, who, in manners and habits generally, in intelligence, and good conduct, are described as greatly excelling those of any other district of the empire.

The most distinguished of these frontier troops are the Szeklers of Transylvania, a primitive race of the Magyars. The Croatian regiments of the frontier, who, at the peace of 1809, passed under the French authority along with their province, accompanied Bonaparte to Russia in 1812, and were much distinguished in that severe campaign. In 1814, when their country became again part of the Austrian empire, these faithful troops returned to the frontier, having gained much experience, but it is said, without having lost any of the simplicity of their original character. The frontier regiments are much reckoned upon in war, as the men never desert, and are sincerely attached to their country. Their constant active service on the frontier, even in peace, keeps them in such full practice, that they are ready to take the field efficiently at a moment's warning.

In war, two battalions from each regiment are required to take the field, if necessary, and these available battalions are always formed of the most active and efficient men, between the ages of 20 and 40, in the regiments respectively. These soldiers are generally esteemed the best in the whole army: they are, comparatively speaking, well-educated men, and have always been distinguished for good conduct throughout the various campaigns in which they have been employed, as well as for bravery in the field of battle.

The frontier regiments have no militia battalions belonging to them, nor do they furnish any grenadier companies, as all the rest of the army do, with the exception of the Hungarian and Italian portions.

Of the 17 regiments of the frontier, 12 have three field battalions of six companies each. One has four battalions, three of which have six companies, and one has four. While the remaining four regiments have two battalions of six companies each.

As it may interest military men to know the exact stations of these singular troops, I shall mention the regiments, not in the order in which they stand in the Army List, but as they are stationed along the frontier.

The staff of the 1st Regiment is quartered at Gospich, situated towards the southern extremity of Croatia, where it touches Dalmatia. That of the 2nd Regiment at Ottochacz, which you will see higher up the map. The 3rd Regiment at Ogulin; the 4th at Carlstadt; 10th at Glina; 11th at Petrinia; 5th and 6th at Bellovár; 8th at Neu-Gradisca; 7th at Winkoweze; 9th at Mitrovitz; 12th at Pancsova; 13th at Caransebes; 16th at Orlath; 15th at Kézdy-Vásárhely; 14th at Czik-Szereda; 17th at Naszod.

I have not been able to ascertain exactly the numbers forming these frontier forces at this moment. It will be seen, however, by Table IV, that in time of war, upwards of forty thousand men are reckoned upon as disposable from this source.

(f) 6 Garrison battalions of six companies each.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Regiments.	Battalions.
Infantry of the Line	58	
Grenadiers		20
Tyrolese Jägers	1	
Other rifle corps		12
Frontier regiments	17	
Garrison battalions		6
In all, Infantry	76	38

Before proceeding to the cavalry, artillery, and other branches of the Army, it may be as well to say a few words respecting the structure of the infantry corps. By the Austrian Army List, of which I send you the copy just published for 1835, you will observe, that the regiments are numbered as high as 63, although, as I have mentioned, there are only 58 regiments of the Line\*. This arises from the 46th, 50th, and 55th, being reduced after the war of 1809, and Numbers 5 and 6 being formed into four garrison battalions, in 1807.

Besides the regular field battalions of the infantry of the Line, stated above, each regiment has attached to it what is called a Landwehr or militia battalion. This, however, does not apply to the Italian and Hungarian regiments, of which there are 23, numbered as follows, viz. :—

Eight Italian—13, 16, 23, 26, 38, 43, 44, 45.

Fifteen Hungarian—2, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 48, 51, 52, 53, 60, 61, 62.

In war always, and in peace, in times of emergency or political alarm, a second Landwehr or militia battalion is raised; and, likewise, an extra division, consisting of two companies. These militia corps have the same proportion of officers and men as the regular forces.

I shall now proceed to state, generally, what constitutes the strength

\* We have not yet received this Army List which is alluded to by Captain Hall. When it reaches us, we shall, perhaps, find occasion to make some extracts from it, or draw inferences useful to our military readers. We take it for granted that copies of all the foreign Army Lists are to be found at the Horse Guards, War-Office, Sandhurst, and, in short, wherever military affairs are practically considered.

of these corps, but I must refer you to the accompanying Tables for the precise numbers forming each separate corps in the Austrian Army, both on the peace and on the war establishment.

Each Austrian regiment of the Line (infantry) consists of three regular field battalions, of six companies each, and one or more Landwehr or militia battalions.

When complete, each company consists of about 200 men; so that in 18 companies there are . . . . .	3600
Add to which, 360 officers and non-commissioned officers, as I shall specify more particularly afterwards . . . . .	360
The depôt division of the regiment . . . . .	238
1st Battalion of Landwehr or militia, which is considered a movable corps . . . . .	1076
2nd Battalion of ditto, fixed . . . . .	478

Total numbers of an Austrian regiment of infantry of the Line, in war . . . . . 5752

The Hungarian regiments, however, seldom exceed 4000 men, as they have not militia battalions considered as part of their effective strength.

	Men
The regiments of the frontier amount to about . . . . .	2634
The Italian regiments of infantry of the Line, which have no militia battalions, consist of about . . . . .	1000
The grenadier regiments, of six companies, amount each to . . . . .	1300
The grenadier regiments, of four companies, to . . . . .	874
The Tyrolese regiments of chasseurs . . . . .	5460
The other chasseur regiments . . . . .	1540
The garrison battalions, about . . . . .	314
The pontoons or boatmen of the Danube, called Csakists . . . . .	552

The details of the numbers of officers and men in the above corps, as well as in the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and other branches of the Army, will be found in the Tables.

The colonel commands the whole regiment and circumstances regulate his residence with one or the other battalion.

The lieutenant-colonel commands the first battalion, and has no major under him.

The senior major commands the second battalion, and so on.

Colonels and officers of rank above him hold a commission or patent, signed by the Emperor. Lieutenant-colonels, majors, and the officers of the état-major, have a rescript or warrant, signed by the President of the Aulic Council of War. All other officers hold merely an official order, signed by the Colonel of their regiment.

To each battalion, consisting of six companies, there are the following officers and non-commissioned officers. (In a battalion of four companies the numbers are proportionally less.) 6 captains, 6 first-lieutenants, 6 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 battalion's adjutant, who is not taken from the companies, as with us, but a separate officer, so that for the three battalions, there are 75 officers. But to these must be added—1 adjutant of the regiment, 1 auditor; 1 paymaster; 1 chaplain, and 1 surgeon, making in all 80 officers for each regiment, not counting the field officers. The auditor's duties are, in many respects, similar to those of our judge-advocate. He not only attends, however, to

the details of courts-martial, but looks after every kind of judicial business in which the officers or men of his regiment may be interested. In cases of wills, for example, or other pecuniary transactions on which they may be engaged in law-suits.

To each company there are—2 serjeants; 1 colour-serjeant; 12 corporals; 12 *geleiters*, who have no specific place in the company, as the serjeants and corporals have; nor do they wear any different dress from that of the privates. But they have higher pay, and exercise an authority similar to that of our lance-corporals.

In each company there are either 160, 180, or 200 privates; the numbers being dependent on the state of peace or of war, and other circumstances. This includes 4 officers' servants, 2 drummers, 2 pioneers, the band, and all the artificers employed by the battalion.

In the Landwehr or militia battalions, there is the same proportion of officers and men, as in the regular Line.

With the exception of the regiments of the frontier, every regiment, both infantry and cavalry, has over it a general officer, who is called the Proprietor, (in German—*Inhaber*), who does not live with the regiment, either in peace or war, but who may take the active command, though this is very unusual. He may, however, and frequently does, interfere with the general discipline of the regiment.

He has the power of nominating officers of all ranks under that of major; but this power, which, at one time, was almost entirely uncontrolled, has of late years been much restricted, and otherwise regulated, by the Aulic Council of War. Formerly, for example, when a vacancy occurred, the Proprietor, instead of nominating the next in rank, (which the regulations of the service require,) often introduced another officer from another regiment, whose rank might be much lower than that of the officer next in turn; and, in spite of the regulations, this is still done occasionally: but as the power was said to have been lately much abused, the Aulic Council now require more nominations to be made in the regiments than formerly.

Occasionally, foreign monarchs and foreign officers of distinction are named as Proprietors of regiments; in which case, however, a second Proprietor is also named, who is, to all intents and purposes, the efficient Proprietor: the other being merely an honorary, or almost honorary appointment. For instance, in 1818, the Duke of Wellington was nominated *Inhaber* or Proprietor of the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, of which General Mesemacre is the second or real Proprietor. I have not heard that the Duke ever interfered, except once, when, as I understand, his Grace applied to General Mesemacre to assist in the advancement of a young Englishman.

The only commissions allowed by the regulations of the Army to be purchased, are those of ensign in the infantry, and lieutenant of the cavalry; 2000 florins, or about 200*l.*; for the ensigncy, and 3000 florins, or 300*l.*, for the lieutenancy of cavalry. But in spite of a great number of ordonnances to the contrary, commissions of all ranks are, in fact, bought and sold by underhand means,—by means of arrangements made with the sanction of the Colonels and Proprietors of regiments, between the officer wishing to purchase, and the officer who, for a consideration, is willing to go "on pension," and make way for the other who, it has been arranged by the higher regimental authorities, shall take his place. The late Emperor, it is said, took a good deal of

pains to prevent these traffickings, as they are called; but it has been found impossible to prevent the influence of money and court favour from rendering the established regulations almost nugatory.

In speaking of the Duke of Wellington's regiment, I ought to have mentioned, that, like our own 42nd, it is one of the most distinguished in the army; and, in consequence of its pre-eminent services in the field, is the only regiment of the Line which has the privilege of beating the "Grenadiers' March."

#### CAVALRY.

In each regiment of heavy cavalry, consisting of six squadrons, there is—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major.

• In a regiment of light cavalry, consisting of eight squadrons—1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors.

Two squadrons form a division; that of the colonel is in the centre, and is under the immediate command of the senior captain. The divisions to the right and left are commanded respectively by the lieutenant-colonel and the major.

In the light cavalry, where there are four divisions, that of the second major is on the left of that of the first major.

In a squadron of heavy cavalry, there are—1 captain, 1 second captain, 1 captain-lieutenant, 2 first and 2 second lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 standard bearer, and 12 corporals, making in the regiment, 90 non-commissioned officers. In a regiment of light cavalry, which consists of eight squadrons, there are 150 non-commissioned officers. Each squadron has 1 first captain, 1 second captain, 2 lieutenants, and 2 second lieutenants. There is 1 adjutant to the regiment, 1 auditor, 1 paymaster or "officer of accounts," 1 regimental surgeon, 1 priest, (and if there be Protestants in the regiment) 1 clergyman of the Reformed Church.

#### FIELD-ARTILLERY.

There are five regiments of Artillery, consisting, in peace, of 18 companies, and in war of 20, with numbers varying from 180 to 200 men, which is the full war complement of privates. The Artillery regiments are not divided into battalions. One company supplies men sufficient to work three batteries,—namely, two of what are called foot batteries, and one which is called a mounted battery. The difference between a foot and a mounted battery is, that in the one case the artillery-men accompany the guns on foot, whereas in the other they are seated on a frame-work attached to the cannon.

A subaltern officer may command one battery, a captain two, and a field-officer several batteries. A battery consists of four guns and two howitzers. The fortifications throughout the Austrian empire are, for the most part, supplied with what are called half-invalids, who are men taken from the Field-Artillery, but who, from age or weakness, are not equal to the fatigues of active service.

The whole Artillery, including the Regulars, the Bombardiers, the Garrison Artillery, and the corps of workmen, consists, in peace, of between 17,000 and 18,000 men, and in war amounts to more than 30,000.

#### THE ENGINEERS.

This corps consist entirely of officers, with the exception of a few cadets. They are dispersed throughout the army as their services are

required. Their number is under 200. For the numbers of the corps of Sappers, Miners, Pontonniers, and Danube Boatmen, I refer you to the tables.

The subjoined tables will show,—

I. The number of men and officers forming each of the respective corps of the Austrian army on the peace establishment.

II. Ditto on the war establishment.

III. The actual numbers composing the Austrian Army when on the peace establishment, as in 1829.

IV. Ditto on the war establishment as at present, April, 1835.

TABLE I.—Showing the Strength of the respective Corps of the Austrian Army on the Peace Establishment.

INFANTRY.	In each Regiment		In each Battalion					
	Colonel	Adjutant	Lieut Col & Majors	Adjutants	Commissioned Officers	Non Commis Officers	Privates	Total
A Regiment of the Line of 3 batts. Each of the 2 batts which consists of 6 companies	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
The number of men in a company is regulated by the Council of War, but it may be taken at 100 men for these 2 battalions	..	..	2	2	48	180	1200	1434
The 3rd batt consisting of 4 companies of 60 men each	..	..	1	1	16	60	240	318
The Lindebach, or Militia batt in time of peace is not embodied, and has merely its officers nominated	..	..	1	1	6	6	..	14
A Hungarian Regt. of the Line of 2 batts, of 6 comps each of 120 men	1	1	2	2	48	180	1440	1671
The 2nd batt of 4 comps. each of 60 men	..	..	1	1	16	60	240	318
The Gren. Batts. of 6 comps.	..	..	1	1	18	90	600	710
Ditto of 4 comps	..	..	1	1	12	60	400	474
Chasseurs, or Rifle Corps, has 1 battalions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 batts of 6 comps. each of 80 men	..	..	3	4	54	270	1440	1771
1 do of 4 comps. 60 men	..	..	1	1	12	60	240	314
There are also batts of Rifles, with 4 comps of 80 men	..	..	1	1	12	60	320	394
The Infantry of the Frontier in each regt. has the same establishment of officers as a regt. of the regular Line—the number of men in each company, however, is regulated by the population of the district, and other circumstances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A Garrison Battalion, of 4 comps of 60 men	..	..	1	1	12	60	240	311
A Battalion of Chankries, or Boatmen of the Frontier, employed on the Danube, 4 comps.	..	..	1	1	20	60	500	582



TABLE I. (continued)

CAVALRY, also according to the Peace Establishment.

	Colonels	Adjutants	Lieut.-Cols & Majors	Commissioned Officers	Non-Comm. Officers	Men	Horses	Total.	
								Men	Horses.
A Regiment of Heavy Horse, of 3 div. of 2 squadrons each, every squadron consisting of 100 men	1	1	2	36	90	600	730	730	730
A Regiment of Light Cavalry, of 4 div. of 2 squadrons each, every squadron consisting of 130 men	1	1	3	48	120	1040	1213	1213	1213
A Regiment of Gens d'Armes	...	...	2	24	90	500	200	616	200

ARTILLERY and separate Corps on the Peace Establishment.

	Col	Adjut	Lt Cols and Majors	Comm Officers	Non-Comm Officers	Men
A Regiment of 18 companies, at 120 men in each	1	1	4	90	270	2160

	Field Officers	Comm Officers	Non-Comm Officers	Men	Total
A Corps of Bombardiers, 8 companies	2	30	120	600	752
A Rocket Corps, of 4 ditto	2	13	60	10	475
Corps d'Ouvriers*, of 6 ditto	1	30	48	300	379
A Regiment of Garrison Artillery (not a mobile corps)	20	200	500	3000	3720
Engineers' Corps, besides 6 Generals and 1 Director in Chief	30	124	..	..	154
Corps of Miners, of 6 companies at 60 men each	1*	24	90	360	475
"Etat Major General," or General Staff Corps, besides 3 Generals	20	36	..	..	56

NB For carrying on Surveying and Topographical operations, there are always employed a certain number of officers (if the Line—say from 60 to 120, according to circumstances—who still consider themselves as belonging to their respective regiments, but who look forward to being admitted to this Corps when vacancies occur. They are called "Attachés," and receive a small additional pay per month.

Pioneer Corps of 6 companies, at 80 men (under the orders of the Etat Major-Gen)	1	31	90	480	602
N.B. This Corps has lately been augmented, and consists of 2 battalions of 12 comps at 120 men each	2	61	180	1440	1683
Corps of Pontonniers	1	20	90	600	711

\* I do not know what is the English translation of this word.—B. H.

TABLE II.—Showing the Strength of each Corps of the Austrian Army on the War Establishment.

INFANTRY.	Regiments.	Battalions	Companies	Colonels	Adjutants.	Lieut Colonels & Majors	Commissioned Officers	Non Commis Officers.	Men	Total.
A Regt. of the Line, 3 batts. at 6 comps of 200 men . . .	1	3	18	1	4	3	82	270	3600	3960
The Dépôt, or Reserve Division, of 2 comps. . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	30	200	238
The 1st Batt of Landwehr, or Militia, (a movable corps) . .	..	1	6	..	1	1	24	90	960	1076
The 2nd batt. of do. (which is a fixed corps) . . . . .	..	1	4	..	1	1	16	60	400	478
Total Strength of an Austrian Regt. of the Line in War . .	1	5	30	1	6	5	130	450	5160	5752
A Regt of the Line of the Hungarian division of the Austrian Army . . . . .	1	3	18	1	4	3	82	270	3600	3960
The Dépôt, or Reserve Division . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	30	200	238
Total Strength of a Hungarian Regt. of the Line . . . .	1	3	20	1	4	3	90	300	3800	4198
A Frontier Regt, 2 batts. of which remain permanently on the Frontier, the other two are movable . . . . .	1	2	12	1	3	2	48	180	2400	2634
An Italian Regt of the Line (without Landwehr) . . .	1	3	18	1	4	3	82	270	3600	3960
The Depot, or Reserve . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	30	200	238
Total Strength of an Italian Regt. of the Line . . . .	1	3	20	1	4	3	90	300	3800	4198
A Gren Batt. of 6 comp . . . .	..	1	6	..	1	1	18	90	1200	1300
do do. 4 do. . . . .	..	1	4	..	1	1	12	60	800	874
The Tyrolese Regt of Chasseurs . .	1	4	24	1	4	4	72	360	4800	5240
The Depot, or Reserve Comps . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	30	200	238
Total Strength of the Tyrolese Regt of Chasseurs . . . .	1	4	26	1	5	4	80	390	5000	5478
A Batt. of the other Chasseurs . .	..	1	6	..	1	1	18	90	1200	1310
The Depot Comps. . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	30	200	238
Total Strength of a Regt. of Chasseurs . . . . .	..	1	8	..	1	1	26	120	1400	1548
A Garrison Batt, average establishment . . . . .	..	1	4	..	1	1	12	60	240	314
The Batt of Cankists, or Boatmen of the Danube . . . .	..	1	4	..	1	2	19	60	500	582

TABLE II.—(continued.)

CAVALRY.	Corps	Regiments	Battalions	Companies	Squadrons	Colonels.	Adjutants	Lieut Col. & Majors	Commissioned Officers	Non Commis Officers	Men	Horses.	Total.	
													Men	Horses
A Regt. of Heavy Horse, of 3 divisions . . .	..	1	..	..	6	1	1	2	36	90	780	780	910	910
The Dépôt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	15	143	133	16	154
A Regt. of Light Cavalry, of 4 divisions . . .	..	1	..	..	8	1	1	3	48	120	1200	1373	373	1373
The Dépôt . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	15	180	171	201	192
A Regt. of Gens d'Armes . . .	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	1	24	90	500	200	617	200
ARTILLERY.														
A Corps of Bombardiers consists of . . .	1	..	..	8	..	1	1	1	30	120	1840	..	1993	..
A Rocket Corps . . .	1	..	..	6	..	1	1	2	20	72	600	..	696	..
A Regt. of Artillery . . .	..	1	..	20	..	1	1	4	90	300	4600	..	4996	..
"Corps d'Ouvriers" . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	48	400	..	480	..
A Regt. of fixed or Garrison Artillery . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	200	500	3000	..	2720	..
"Etat Major General," General Staff . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	72	..	..	..	112	112
The other officers required for the duties of this office are taken from the strength of the Line, and they receive, while they are Attachés, the same pay as the officers of the Staff Corps														
The Corps of Pioneers consists of . . .	1	..	2	12	..	..	1	2	61	180	1440	..	1684	..
The Corps of Pontonniers . . .	1	..	1	6	..	..	1	1	20	90	600	..	712	..
The Corps of Engineers . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	124	..	..	..	154	..
The Corps of Miners . . .	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	1	24	90	360	..	477	..
The Corps of Sappers . . .	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	1	24	90	360	..	476	..

TABLE III.—Showing the Actual Numbers composing the Austrian Army on the Peace Establishment as it was in 1829.

Description of Corps.	Corps	Regiments.	Battalions.	Companies.	Squadrons.	Field Officers.	Other Officers.	Non Commis. Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Total Officers and Men.
<b>INFANTRY.</b>											
Hungarian.....	..	15	45	240	..	45	946	3,600	25,000	..	29,705
German and Italian.....	..	43	199	698	..	199	2,752	10,320	61,920	..	75,121
Frame (Cadres) of the Militia Establishment.....	..	..	35	..	..	35	245	910	..	..	490
Genachiers.....	..	..	20	116	..	20	367	1,730	11,600	..	13,717
Chasseurs.....	..	1	16	70	..	17	22	1,050	5,320	..	6,614
Frontier Regiments.....	..	17	68	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caukistes or Danube Boatmen.....	..	..	1	4	..	2	20	60	500	..	582
Garrison Battalions.....	..	..	6	24	..	6	78	360	1,410	..	..
Total.....	..	76	320	1530	..	254	4649	17,338	105,980	..	128,153
<b>CAVALRY.</b>											
Heavy Horse { Hussars.....	..	8	..	..	48	24	296	720	4,800	5,840	5,840
{ Dragoons.....	..	6	..	..	36	18	222	540	3,600	4,380	4,380
Lt. { Light Horse.....	..	7	..	..	56	28	343	840	7,280	8,491	8,491
Cav. { Hussars.....	..	12	..	..	96	48	596	1,410	12,480	14,556	14,556
{ Uhlans (Lancers).....	..	4	..	..	32	16	196	490	4,160	4,852	4,852
Total.....	..	37	..	..	268	134	1643	4,020	32,320	38,119	38,119
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>											
(a) Corps of Bombardiers.....	1	..	..	8	..	2	30	120	600	..	752
(b) Rocket Batteries.....	4	..	..	4	..	2	13	60	480	..	475
(c) Regiments of Artillery.....	..	5	..	90	..	25	455	850	10,870	..	12,130
(a) Garrison Artillery.....	1	..	..	..	..	20	200	500	3,000	..	3,720
(c) Outposts.....	1	..	..	6	..	1	30	45	300	..	379
Total.....	4	5	..	108	..	50	728	1,578	15,100	..	17,456
Etat Major General.....	1	..	..	..	..	20	36	..	..	..	56
Pioneers.....	1	..	..	6	..	2	30	90	480	..	603
Corps of Engineers.....	1	..	..	..	..	30	121	..	..	..	154
— Minors.....	1	..	..	6	..	2	21	90	360	..	476
— Sappers.....	1	..	..	6	..	1	24	90	360	..	475
— Pontonniers.....	1	..	1	6	..	1	20	90	600	..	711
Regiment of Gens d'Armes.....	..	1	..	5	1	2	24	90	500	200	616
Total.....	6	1	1	29	1	55	283	450	2,300	200	3,091
Grand Total of the Numbers on the Peace Establishment.	6	119	321	1682	254	196	6703	20,378	155,700	33,319	186,818

N.B. There is no regular Horse Artillery in the Austrian Army, but a portion of the Artillery are placed on a sort of char à banc which accompanies the guns. Hitherto this has been found to answer the required purposes of celerity and efficiency in other respects.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Actual Numbers of the Austrian Army on the War Establishment, as it was in the year 1834.

Description of Corps.	Corps.	Regiments.	Battalions.	Companies.	Squadrons.	Field-Officers.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commis. Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Total Men.	Total Horses.
<b>INFANTRY.</b>												
Inf. of Hungarians .....	..	15	45	270	..	60	1290	4,050	54,000	..	59,000	..
the } German and Italian.	..	43	139	774	..	172	3708	11,610	154,000	..	169,490	..
Line. } Moveable Militia .....	..	..	35	210	..	35	875	3,150	31,600	..	37,660	..
Infantry } Frontier Troops .....	..	17	34	204	..	51	867	3,060	40,800	..	44,778	..
Light } Chasseurs .....	..	1	16	98	..	17	323	4,630	19,200	..	21,070	..
Inf. of Reserve, Grenadiers .....	..	20	116	..	..	90	368	1,736	22,600	..	21,124	..
Demi-Invalids, Garrison Batts .....	..	..	6	24	..	6	78	360	1,440	..	1,841	..
Caalkates, Boatmen of the Danube .....	..	..	1	4	..	2	20	60	500	..	562	..
Total Infantry .....	..	76	286	1698	..	368	7520	25,556	326,140	..	351,556	..
<b>CAVALRY.</b>												
Heavy { (a) Cuirassiers .....	..	8	..	..	48	24	296	270	6,240	7,190	7,270	..
Horse { (b) Dragoon .....	..	6	..	..	36	18	222	540	4,640	5,410	5,460	..
{ (c) Light Horse .....	..	7	..	..	56	28	343	840	8,400	9,611	9,661	..
Lt. { (d) Hussars .....	..	12	..	..	96	48	598	1,410	14,400	16,176	16,476	..
Cav. { (e) Uhlans (Lancers) .....	..	4	..	..	32	16	196	480	4,800	5,192	5,192	..
Total Cavalry .....	..	37	..	..	268	134	1645	4,020	38,520	44,319	44,319	..
<b>ARTILLERY.</b>												
Corps of Bombardiers .....	1	..	..	8	..	2	31	120	1,840	..	1,903	..
Rocket Corps .....	1	..	..	6	..	3	21	12	600	..	610	..
Regts. of Artillery .....	..	5	..	100	..	25	90	300	23,000	..	23,110	..
Garrison Artillery .....	1	..	..	..	..	20	200	500	3,000	..	3,700	..
Ouvriers (Artificers) .....	1	..	..	..	..	1	31	18	400	..	400	..
Total Artillery .....	4	5	..	114	..	51	373	1,040	28,840	..	30,341	..
<b>SEPARATE CORPS.</b>												
Etat Major General .....	1	..	..	..	..	40	72	..	..	112	112	..
Pioneers .....	1	..	2	12	..	2	180	1,410	..	1,694	1,694	..
Corps of Engineers .....	1	..	..	..	..	30	124	..	..	154	154	..
Miners .....	1	..	..	6	..	2	25	90	360	..	475	..
Speers .....	1	..	..	6	..	1	25	90	360	..	475	..
Pontonniers .....	1	..	1	6	..	1	21	90	600	..	712	..
Regt. of Gens d'Armes .....	..	1	..	5	1	2	21	90	500	200	616	200
Total of Separate Corps .....	6	1	3	35	1	24	353	540	2,000	312	4,241	312
<b>DEPOTS AND FIXED CORPS.</b>												
Depots of 54 Regts. Infantry .....	..	..	..	116	..	..	464	1,740	11,600	..	13,804	..
Chasseurs .....	..	..	..	26	..	..	104	990	5,200	..	5,994	..
14 Regts. Heavy Horse .....	..	..	..	14	..	..	81	210	2,002	1,862	2,296	1,862
23 do Light do .....	..	..	..	23	..	..	138	315	4,140	3,934	4,623	3,934
2nd or Fixed Batts. of Landwehr or Militia .....	..	..	35	110	..	35	420	2,100	14,000	..	16,555	..
Total Depots & Fixed Corps .....	..	..	55	292	37	35	1210	7,785	36,912	5,795	42,972	5,795
<b>TOTAL OF THE EFFECTIVE ARMY IN WAR</b>												
		Field Officers	Com-Officers	Non Com Officers	Men.	Horses	Total Men	Total Horse.				
(a) Infantry (excepting the Garrison Batts) .....	362	7451	25,196	325,700	..	358,704	..	..				
(b) Cavalry (excepting the Depots) .....	134	1645	4,020	38,520	44,319	44,319	44,319	44,319				
(c) Artillery (excepting the Garrison Batts. and the "Ouvriers") .....	30	142	492	25,440	..	26,104	..	..				
(d) Disposable Separate Corps .....	78	353	540	3,260	312	4,231	312	..				
Grand Total of the Effective War Establishment .....	604	9591	30,248	392,920	44,631	433,355	44,631	..				

[To be concluded in our next.]

## ORIENTAL PIRATES.

## No. VI.

IN CONTINUATION OF PIRATES AND PIRACY FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

HAVING pursued the Usocchi, Buccaneers, Marooners, and Barbary Corsairs to their extinction, we now propose to introduce our readers to some of the most remarkable of the numerous hordes which infest the Indian Ocean, where roving is more general, and on a more frightful increase than elsewhere.

The extensive shores and innumerable islands of the Oriental seas, from their configuration and locality, are peculiarly adapted for the seat of piracy; and as a large proportion of the population is at the same time confined to the ports and estuaries as fishermen and mariners, it is not very surprising that the piratical character should have been fostered among a people barbarous and poor, therefore rapacious and sanguinary. Our early voyagers found those regions infested with rovers at sea, and gangs of treacherous decoys on the rivers; but as our ships were then more equipped for fighting the Portuguese than for commerce, the evil was not much felt in the commencement. The pirates of the Coromandel coast were soon reduced, or driven among the sunderbunds and recesses of Chittagong; but those of Malabar long lorded it from Cape Comorin to the Gulf of Cambay. From thence towards the shores of Persia every creek of the Guzerat and the Delta of the Indus, swarmed with Ballowchee, Makran, and Waral freebooters, some of whose nakhardahs, or captains, were of considerable talent, having given Captain Keeling, who conducted the Company's third voyage in 1607, the earliest instructions we had received respecting the periodicity of the monsoons; a subject which must have been a serious stumbling-block to the English navigators of that day. Among the most ferocious of these pirates were the Sanganiens, whose hardy bravery still lives in song, and is even recorded in our naval annals. Their principal resort was the port of Baet, or Batia, and their object was to board all ships; previous to entering into action, they maddened themselves with *bang*, and during the time they let their long hair hang loose they gave no quarter. In 1686, a small vessel of theirs, mounting only eight guns and manned with 300 men, attacked the Phoenix, of 42 guns, commanded by Captain Tyrrel, who, by the way, acted as a bit of a buccaneer on occasion himself. The assailants quickly discovered their mistake, but escape being impracticable, they fought till their ship sunk under them, and though boats were immediately sent to their rescue, most of them refused quarter, so that only about 70 were taken alive.\* The Malabar and Guzerat cruisers frequently made common cause, but the blow which they received from Admiral Watson, in the capture of Fort Gheriah, and the total destruction of the famous Angria's fleet, in 1756, dissolved their confederacy; and the unceasing efforts of the Company's armed craft contributed to clear the coasts. Yet Carsten Niebuhr, in 1764, complaining that the

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\* In this action Lieutenant George Byng, afterwards the celebrated Admiral, was dangerously wounded in one of the boats.

whole shore, from Bombay to Busgorah, was infested by pirates, asserts that they might easily be exterminated by the British squadron, "but it is the Company's interest to leave those plunderers to scour the seas, and hinder other nations from sailing in the same latitudes." Thus flippantly is a weighty and groundless charge brought against the very men who were then, at great cost, establishing the Bombay Marine, or "Grab service," for the express object of annihilating the marauders.

By the vigorous methods pursued, piracy was driven from the Pehin-sular coasts into the bays and bights of the opposite shores of Arabia, and the keys of the southern creeks and shallows of the Gulf of Persia, where they were received by a people among whom the system had universally flourished, as our early navigators found to their cost. In 1608, the natives of Pemba made a most daring attempt to seize the Company's ship *Ascension*, which was saved only by a resolute defence and the slaughter of "near forty" of the treacherous Moors, including some "white rogues" who were afterwards discovered to be of the blood-royal. In the following spring, the *Union*, consort of the *Ascension*, having put into the bay of Vohemare, had her Captain and six men trepanned by the "king," as every petty chief was called. "No sooner was the doleful news communicated," says Henry Morris, "than we saw such prodigious numbers of praws and large boats coming out of the river, as were quite wonderful. The Master gave immediate orders to the gunner to get the ordnance in readiness, which was done with all speed. The vast fleet of infidels came rowing up to our ship as if they would have immediately boarded her; but by the diligence and skill of the gunner and his mates, sinking some half dozen of the boats, they were forced to retire like sheep chased by the wolf." In like manner the gallant Sir Henry Middleton, in 1610, was decoyed by specious kindness into the power of the Governor of Mocha, and after eight were slain was, with fourteen of his companions, thrown into prison, heavily ironed, and sorely wounded. "Having thus succeeded in the first act of their treachery, they now aimed to gain possession of our ships and goods. For about ten o'clock that same night they manned three large boats with about 150 armed men, in order to take the *Darling*, which rode somewhat nearer the shore than our larger ships. The boats put off from the shore together, and that they might be mistaken for Christians, the Turks took off their turbans, and all boarded the *Darling*." This attack was so sudden that three Englishmen were instantly slain, but the rest gained their close quarters, where they plied their weapons so well, that most of their enemies were killed or drowned. After a cruel imprisonment of five months, Sir Henry effected his escape to the ships, while his guards were carousing, and with as much ability as gallantry compelled the Moors to render him full satisfaction for his sufferings and losses. Several ships that were necessitated to water between Cape Guardafui and Ras-Haffan had been circumvented and cut off.

Nor were the Arabians altogether contemptible as national foes, as the Portuguese bitterly experienced, after their Governor had lost Muscat by the unpardonable folly of sending a piece of pork to the Mahometan chief. In 1670, the Imam's troops surprised Diu, robbed the rich churches, and loaded their vessels with plunder,—a blow from which that magnificent city never recovered; and twenty-four years

afterwards they made a descent on Socatra, sacked the villages, burnt the churches, and carried off 1400 captives into irredeemable slavery. Such was their power at sea, that in 1715 the Muscat fleet, consisted of one ship of 74 guns, two of 60, one of 50, eighteen of from 32 to 12, and a number of rowing vessels of from 4 to 8 guns each. Besides moral, there were also physical defences in their favour, presenting obstacles to an enemy, insurmountable except under the best pilotage. "These barren coasts," says Captain A. Hamilton, "are needlessly secured by sandy banks, that run ten or twelve leagues off from the shore, which would make navigation impracticable, if it should meet with encouragement."

After the taking of Armuz, by the troops of the famous Shah Abbas and an English squadron, the latter were admitted to great immunities, and allowed a moiety of the customs raised by merchandise, on condition that they should not only drive out the Portuguese, but also station vessels in the Gulf to protect trade. This agreement was punctually observed till 1690, when the Persians, finding that the Company's forces were too small for the increasing power of the Arabs their neighbours, took away the half customs. In these negotiations the Sophi had conducted himself with singular faith and probity. The plunder of Armuz, which was very great, was equally divided between the English and Persians, though the former had but five ships, of 40 guns each, one with another, while the latter had an army of nearly 50,000 men. It is recorded that there was so much ready bullion found in the castle that it was measured by long-boats-full; and one boat being pretty deep, and an officer still throwing in more, made the coxswain swear, that for every shovelful that they threw more in, he would throw two out into the sea; for he could not tell what would satisfy them, if a long-boat of money would not.

The state of society in Arabia seems to have continued nearly the same since the first mention of that country in history, and the wiles and depredations which our first voyagers encountered on its shores were precisely such as would be still met with, but for the vigilance and power of our flag. The population is divided into families, or clans, some of whom own the authority of such princes as the Imaum of Muscat, and the Shiekh of Sana; but the greater part are independent. The country is too arid to allure much attention to husbandry, and the principal object of their care is the produce of their flocks, which are driven from place to place as circumstances may require. Nomadic life engenders a tendency to plunder, and their predatory habits have made them warlike. The sea offered a richer field for plunder than the land; and, in order to destroy opposition, they were induced, like other barbarians in similar cases, to practise a system of terror, and endeavour to prevent resistance by the dread of their vengeance. They accordingly put to death all who opposed them, of whatever nation or persuasion, and committed every description of barbarous outrage. For some time their predatory excursions were confined to the Persian Gulf and the adjacent shores; but being almost invariably fortunate, success made them more bold and more powerful, till at last they issued forth and infested the whole coast of India as far as Ceylon. The exertions of the Company's Marine, and our alliance with the Imaum of Muscat, were checks upon them, but on the rising of the



new sect called Wahhabis, a number of the Gohassins, the Bedows, the Jooffmils, Jokassimees, and other desperate tribes, were converted to the new faith; and they mutually supported each other, so that the terms Pirate and Wahhabi became almost synonymous in those seas.

At this juncture the Imam of Muscat, one of the most powerful princes in Arabia, and an ally of the British Government, was tottering on his throne, from the increasing influence of the new sect, and in 1809 implored the assistance of the Bombay Presidency against the people of Ras al Khymah, and other ports, associated with the Wahhabis. As these sea-banditti had molested the trade of India for years, the request was acceded to, especially as at that moment the pirates had taken a fine ship, the *Minerva*, and barbarously slaughtered most of the crew. Two frigates and several Company's cruisers, commanded by Captain Wainwright, of La Chiffone, with a detachment of troops under Colonel Lionel Smith, were ordered upon this service. The squadron arrived off the place so appropriately named Ras al Khymah, or Promontory of Pirates, on the 11th of November, but the shoalness of the water prevented even the small vessels from approaching the town nearer than about two miles, while the pirates, to mark their contempt for the invaders, burnt the unfortunate *Minerva* the same evening. The gun-boats and small-craft, however, were warped close in, so as to take a proper station and open a bombardment, and on the 13th the town was stormed, the magazines destroyed, the guns spiked, the fortifications razed, and every vessel in the harbour burnt; with so trifling a loss on our side—one killed and ten wounded—that the fame of these marauders for courage was tarnished.

It was supposed that the pirates would not again attempt to molest our trade; but this calculation proved to be erroneous: they were again strong on the sea in an incredibly short time, and as the shallows near Ras al Khymah offered great facilities for sudden ambuscades and safe retreat in case of repulse, they had allotted a third of their property and plunder to restore the fortress. Some hundreds of vessels were equipped, whose ravages upon commerce increased to so alarming an extent, that no ship could sail in safety without protection, and the attacks were equally audacious and adroit. The Bombay marine, having been parsimoniously reduced, was inadequate to the protection of the coasts; whence the insurance rose to such a rate that the premium to Kutch, five days' sail, was as high as to England. At length several atrocious insults to the Indian flag aroused universal indignation, and brought down vengeance on the aggressors. Three of the private cruisers, armed with six 9-pounders, and manned with 150 men each, captured the Company's ship *Deriah*, after a smart action, on the 6th of January, 1817, when eighteen of the crew were cruelly murdered and eight carried into slavery, while the rest, who were all wounded, were landed to the westward of Bombay.

This was followed by an act of still greater temerity. A Company's cruiser fell in with one of the pirate grabs disguised as a trader, which requested to be conveyed up the Gulf by the cruiser. The implored protection was granted; and while both vessels were holding their course, the barbarian having contrived to drop alongside the other, by an unsuspected movement, instantly threw a body of men, hitherto concealed under hatches, on board the ill-fated cruiser, and carried her

after a short struggle. The inhuman pirates then murdered most of the crew, and mutilated those whose lives they deigned to spare. Shortly afterwards another British cruiser hove in sight, whereupon the robbers abandoned both vessels, and taking to their boats, escaped among the shoals. The scene on the captured vessel's deck was most revolting: the commander was hanging dead by his heels, his nose and ears being cut off, and many of the crew were treated with the same atrocious barbarity.

The Bombay Presidency now adopted steps for immediate punishment, and equipped an armament every way equal to the object. The naval force consisted of the Liverpool of 50 guns, Eden of 26, Curlew of 18, several Company's cruisers, and a flotilla of gun and mortar boats and transports, under the command of the present Sir Francis Collier. In these vessels were embarked Major-General Sir W. G. Keir, and nearly 4000 men, consisting of his Majesty's 47th and 65th regiments of foot, one regiment of sepauhis or seapoys, the flank companies of some other native regiments, with a party of artillery and engineers. This force was joined, after having sailed, by several frigates belonging to our ally, the Imam of Muscat, who had been sorely dealt with by the marauders. Such was the armament fitted out to meet the exigencies of the case, and the most perfect harmony prevailed, as it ever should, between the soldiers, sailors, and civilians.

On the 2nd of December, 1819, the expedition arrived before Ras al Khymah, which was now seen to be in good repair, with high walls built of mud and stone, and flanked by heavy ramparts, while the whole sea-front was fortified by batteries at regular intervals. After the landing was effected, our forces were joined by about 2000 of the Imam's troops, who had forced their passage through the defiles; but the King of Persia, it would seem, viewed our operations with some jealousy, and discouraged the co-operation of the Prince of Schiraz. Scarcely was the camp formed and the fortress invested, when the gallant daring of the Arab warriors astonished the invaders; and a hand-to-hand encounter with them in our own trenches—which they attacked under cover of night—proved their desperate and reckless courage, for the conflict continued until they were all bayoneted. Such wild bravery, however, was doomed to succumb to the steady discipline and fortitude to which it was opposed. After a cannonade of several days, orders were given to storm the place; but on the advance of our combined forces towards the breach, the pirates retreated in the opposite direction. The union-jack immediately floated over the blood-red flag of Sheikh Hassan-ben-Ali, and steps were forthwith taken to dismantle and raze the fortifications.

This having been done as a measure of retaliation, it was considered politic to endeavour to draw the people to some other mode of subsistence than that of plunder, by every reasonable kindness; the Sheikh was therefore liberated, and the amahu, or promise of personal safety, was extended to all the inhabitants who had fled. A new fort was then laid out, in order to receive a sufficient garrison for carrying the measures into execution; and restoring confidence to the traders. The expedition then invested and carried the important hill-fort of Zayab, and proceeded afterwards to the different harbours in the vicinity, where they demolished the defences, and captured or destroyed all the free-

booting vessels and small craft with such diligence and effect, that it is hoped Ras al Khymah can never fall into its former infamy.

The personal courage of these barbarians, and the expertness with which they handle their dreadful swords and daggers, though unavailing against regular forces, render them truly formidable in desultory attack and sea-robbery. We have had various instances cited to us of the coolness and contempt of death which they evince. The Imaum of Muscat had a feud with a predatory tribe of Arabs, known by the name of Beni-bu-Ali, who by their naval piracies had also incurred our displeasure. In October, 1820, Captain Thompson having joined the Imaum's troops with a body of seapoys, proceeded against them; but while on the march was suddenly attacked with such determination, that the seapoys gave way, and a great number were speared, krisped, or cut to pieces. To repair this disgrace, a considerable force, consisting both of European and native troops, was dispatched from Bombay, under the command of the present Sir Lionel Smith. Hardly had the expedition encamped at Sohar, when a most gallant attempt was made by the enemy to surprise our camp. A dark compact body was suddenly discerned silently approaching the trenches. The advanced piquets were instantly cut down; and the best men who flew to the encounter, were as instantly sabred or stabbed, many of them even after they had bayoneted the foe who struck them. The ability with which they wielded their death-dealing swords in this sharp conflict has been described to us as really wonderful, and their steadiness in the assault was equally admirable; nor did they retreat till upwards of 200 of their companions were killed on the spot: our loss, according to the best statements, amounted to 37 killed and 181 wounded. The tribe was afterwards completely annihilated.

These exertions of the King's squadrons, the Company's cruizers, and the army detachments, having in some measure suppressed piracy in the vicinity of the Peninsula, we will now turn to the Eastern Archipelago, where it has become a systematic calling, and where many Europeans of both sexes languish at this moment in hopeless captivity. Those waters have been notorious for maritime depredations from our first acquaintance with them; nor have the Malays and Chinese been the only pirates that infested them. So far back as from 1600 to 1614, when the Company attempted to open a trade with China, both from Firando and Tywan, they experienced the determined hostility of the Dutch, who not only opposed them by open measures of competition, but also stirred up the hatred of the Chinese against British subjects, by pretending to be English pirates, and as such, under English colours, attacking and capturing the Chinese trading junks, from whom "it is certain that they took great riches." Had the records of our first intercourse with the Celestial Empire been as copious as those respecting our earliest voyages to India, some atrocious particulars of these misdeeds would have descended; but it is singular that while the latter have been so full and satisfactory, none of the former have been preserved; and we know little more than what is afforded by some memoranda in the "Annals of the Company."

The Ladrones of the islands which stud the southern coasts of China form a very numerous and organised body, with a fleet of at least 500 well-manned vessels, of from 10 to 250 tons, the largest carrying twelve

guns of various calibre, and the others armed according to their capacity, having, besides the ordnance, abundance of small arms, spears, swords, and boarding knives. They are under strict discipline, and often evince great bravery, to which we have more than once been eye-witness. In 1805, while lying in the Typa, we saw a single Ladrone vessel engage a Portuguese corvette, and three heavy Mandarin junks, for full five hours, when she was sunk, only one of her boats escaping,—an act of fortitude which excited no small admiration in our tars, who criticised the conduct of the corvette in such terms of contempt as sailors love to employ. As to the Chinese men-of-war, they, as usual, displayed many flags and streamers, burned abundance of joss-lights, and made what an old navigator expressively termed “a most hellish sound” with their gongs; but they contrived also, as usual, to keep their foes at a very respectable distance, and therefore were not much mauled. About a week afterwards, a Ladrone fleet of upwards of fifty sail approached the anchorage, for the avowed purpose of wreaking vengeance on all the Portuguese and Mandarin vessels at Macao,—an act which we could not permit. The moment that the much-dreaded craft appeared off the point, all the sampans and other boats quitted the creeks and hung round our ship like a swarm of bees, imploring our interference, and vociferously begging Mr. Drummond (now Lord Strathallan), the *supra-cargo*, who was accidentally on board, to second their prayer with the captain. Meanwhile the Ladrones approached, in an orderly line, within range, when we let fly a few of the main-deck guns, to indicate the part we meant to act; on which, acknowledging our compliment by a single well-directed shot, they bore away by signal, leaving us amid the grateful and joyful acclamations of the Chinese and Tartars. The admiral made a merit of this retreat by declaring it was not his wish to quarrel with the English Ladrones—for such is the distinction they give to men-of-war, from their carrying no cargo.\*

The power and influence of these pirates, though sometimes checked, are very great. All vessels are liable to their attacks, except such as have purchased passes of them; and the open littoral towns and villages also have to compound for immunity. If the captured ship happens to have made a fierce resistance, they in general murder some of the crew, and torment the rest with cruel tortures. Europeans and persons of distinction are generally detained for ransom, and are often very harshly treated during the negotiation; but when a Mandarin junk has the misfortune to fall into their fangs, the crew are mostly inhumanly butchered, being nailed to the deck, beaten almost to death with twisted rattans, and then cut to pieces.

The fortitude of these men in calamity has excited the admiration of their greatest enemies, though Edmund Scott says, “this valour is only where there is no remedy.” And most severely did this brute test fit, on a miserable wretch who was detected in the act of incendiarism, and refused to discover his accomplices: were it not related by himself, even St. Dominic could give the story no credence. “Because of his obstinacy,” says the infernal monster, “and that he had set our house on fire, I caused him to be burnt, by means of sharp irons thrust under the nails of his thumbs, fingers, and toes, and the nails to be torn off; and because he never flinched, we thought his hands and feet had been benumbed with tying, wherefore we burnt him in other parts, as the

hands, arms, shoulders, and neck, but even this had no effect. We then burnt him quite through the hands, and tore out the flesh and sinews with rasps, causing his shins to be knocked with hot searing-irons. I then caused cold iron screws to be screwed into the bones of his arms, and suddenly snatched out, and to break all the bones of his fingers and toes with pincers. Yet, for all this, he never shed a tear, neither once turned his head aside, nor stirred hand or foot; but, when we asked a question, he would put his tongue between his teeth, and strike his chin on his knees to bite it off. After using the utmost extremity of torture in vain, I made him again be laid fast in irons, when the ants, which greatly abound there, got into his wounds and tormented him worse than we had done, as might be seen by his gestures. The king's officers desired me to shoot him to death, which I thought too good a death for such a villain; but as they insisted, we led him out into the fields and made him fast to a stake. The first shot carried away a piece of his arm, bone and all; the next went through his breast near the shoulder, on which he bent down his head and looked at the wound. At the third shot, one of our men used a bullet cut in three pieces, which struck his breast in a triangle, on which he sunk as low as the stake would allow. Finally, between our men and the Hollanders, he was shot almost in pieces."

Pirates have long reigned lords of the oriental waters, and many a ship was termed "missing," and supposed foundered, that had been sacked and destroyed, before their treachery was fully known. Captain Davis, who carried out Sir E. Michelburne to India, in 1604, having anchored at Patani with his two ships, they were both boarded by men whom they had treated "courteously and with feastings." A desperate fight ensued, in which Davis fell under many mortal stabs, and the assailants refusing quarter, were all killed except one man, before possession could be regained. Captain Alexander Hamilton, who was in India from 1688 to 1723, was himself nearly cut off at Banjar-Masseen, when four English ships were suddenly attacked by above one hundred proas. The two largest ships, after a hot contest, were saved, principally by getting boarding-nettinos up, but the smaller were both burnt, with most of their men. The carnage among the Malays was very great, there being above 1500 killed, besides many wounded and maimed; but the English were also so weakened and dispirited, that they quitted their new settlement.

Such instances are numerous to a melancholy amount; and one which occurred while we were on that station afforded proof of the undiminished ferocity of the pirates. The *Victor*, a sloop-of-war of 18 guns and 114 men, being off Java, on the 15th of April, 1807, brought three proas to, and as it fell calm, she anchored at about 5 p. m., and brought two of the vessels alongside to overhaul them, while the other hung upon the quarter. The prisoners, amounting to about 120, were taken out of those alongside, and a strong guard placed over them; but as the crew of the *proa* on the quarter refused to come from under hatchways, Captain Bell ordered a carronade and some musketry to be discharged into her, which they returned by throwing spears and firing pistols. A gun was then got out of the stern port to fire on her, the sparks of which most unfortunately communicated to a quantity of gunpowder, which had been carelessly handed out of the other proas, and

blew the after-part of the ship up; at which alarming moment, the guard over the prisoners dropped their arms, and ran to extinguish the flames. The prisoners instantly seized the arms, and also picked up several spears and knives which had been thrown on board and commenced a bloody conflict. By this time, about 8 p. m., the fire, most providentially, had given way to the extreme exertions of the officers and men, the pious were cut adrift, and the attention of all hands directed to the defence of the ship, which was admirably performed; for, in little more than half an hour, 80 of the enemy lay dead in a most mangled state, the rest were driven overboard. The scene was described to us afterwards by the gallant defenders, as truly distressing and extraordinary, from the united effects of slaughter, fire, and darkness; nor was the ship preserved to his Majesty's service without the loss of her first lieutenant (Blixton) and five seamen killed outright, her commander, gunner, and 24 men, wounded by the Malays, or dreadfully burnt by the explosion, and most of the wounded died after the Victor's arrival at Pulo Penang.

Among the tribes of the Indian islands, the most noted for their piracies are, of course, the least industrious, and particularly such as are unaccustomed to follow agriculture or trade as regular pursuits, such as the Malays inhabiting the small islands about the eastern extremity of the Straits of Malacca, and those lying between Sumatra and Borneo, down to Biliton and Karimata, whose religion being, as old Hamilton termed it, 'a sort of scoundrel Mahometism,' offers no restraint to villainy. Still more noted than these are the natives of certain islands situated between Borneo and the Philippines, of whom the most desperate and enterprising are the Sooloos and Illanoons, the former inhabiting the well known archipelago of the same name, and the latter being one of the numerous nations of Mindanao. The Sooloo pirates chiefly confine their depredations to the Philippine isles, which they have continued to infest, with little interruption, for nearly 300 years, in open defiance of the Spanish authority, and the numerous establishments maintained to check them. The robberies of the Illanoons, on the contrary, are more widely extended, being carried on all the way from their native country to the Spice Islands on one side, and to the Straits of Malacca on the other. A flotilla of gun-vessels, of from 20 to 60 tons each, are constantly kept in a state of equipment at Manilla, to act against these rovers, and several forts have been built to control them, of which the principal one is at Sunbeuguin, on Mindanao itself. These, however, are but slight checks to the enterprise of the Moors, who sometimes land in the night and carry off the natives from under the very walls of the fort. Individuals of the garrisons, venturing any distance from their station, are made prisoners, nor will their captors give them up without a ransom suited to their rank. There is a particular fund from the Order of Mercy, at Manilla, which is solely appropriated to aid the private funds of those who are thus unfortunate, and to obtain their release. The monks of this order are generally sent over on the negotiation.

Besides those who are avowed pirates, a great number of the Malayan princes,—rajahs, pangrans, dupattis, and buyis,—must be considered as accessories to their crimes, since they afford them protection, contribute to their outfit, and often share in their booty, so that a piratical proa is

too commonly more welcome in their harbours than a fair trader. From such countenance the pirates are so numerous, that whole beaches are lined with proas, and none but well-armed vessels dare thread the islets. Among the most desperate and successful of the cruisers is the widely-dreaded Rajah Raga, known as the Prince of Pirates, who, for more than twenty years "carried all before him." His expeditions have invariably been stamped with singular cunning and intelligence, barbarity and recklessness. During his noviciate under an experienced chief, he was frequently exposed to imminent danger by the vigilance of our cruisers: once, when many of his companions were destroyed by a furious shower of grape from his Majesty's sloop Rattlesnake; and again, in January, 1808, when two of three vessels then belonging to his leader were taken and burnt by the Drake, frigate, near the Arroas, in the Straits of Malacca. We accidentally fell in with them at this moment, and we well remember seeing the third proa creeping off under the land, but little suspected the destinies she bore, till we heard of Raga's bragging afterwards of this escape. He then became a chief himself, and continued, to the latest news from those quarters, the scourge of the sea. He has emissaries everywhere, and the intelligence which he acquires is of the greatest authenticity. If the object is of moment, he undertakes the execution himself; if otherwise, he detaches a trusty officer.

In 1813, he cut off three English vessels, and killed their captains with his own hand, an achievement of which he delights to boast; as well as that he has personally slain twenty-five out of upwards of forty commanders of European vessels which fell into his clutches. These exploits, together with the seas of blood wantonly shed by his myrmidons, were a set off among the treacherous Malays against his aggressions on the native trade, and few even of those who had themselves lost proas will speak against Raga, whose successes against the Europeans are the admiration of all the young men, and the theme of much of the modern poetry of their beautiful language. The following anecdote of this desperado was given by Mr. Dalton, who resided some time in the Eastern Archipelago, and visited Pergottaha, the present grand focus of piracy:—

"Two British sloops of war scoured the coast. One of which, I believe the Elk; Captain Reynolds, was attacked during the night by Ragah's prow, who unfortunately was not on board at the time. This particular prow, which Ragah personally commanded, and the loss of which he frequently laments, carried eight guns, and was full of his best men. He had himself landed at Pergottaha a few days previously, and sent off the prow with a favourable panglima (or commander), to pick up any small things which might be seen off Point Salatan. An European vessel was faintly descried about three o'clock one foggy morning; the rain fell in torrents,—the time, the weather, were favourable circumstances for a surprise, and the panglima, determined to distinguish himself in the absence of Raya Raga, gave directions to close, fire the guns, and board. He was the more confident of success, as the European vessel was observed to keep away out of her course on approaching her. On getting within about a hundred fathoms of the *Pariah* vessel, as they supposed her to be, they fired their broadside (four guns), gave a loud shout, and with their long oars pulled towards their prey. The sound of a drum beating to quarters no sooner struck the ear of the astonished panglima, than he endeavoured to get away; it was too late,—the ports were opened, and a broadside, accompanied

by three British cheers, gave sure indications of their fate. The panglima hailed the English Captain, and would fain persuade him that 'it was a mistake.' 'It was indeed a mistake, and one not to be rectified by any Malayan explanation. The prow was sunk by repeated broadsides, and the commanding officer refusing to pick up any of the people, they were drowned, with the exception of five, who, after floating four days on some spars, were picked up by a Pegottahan prow, and told the story to Raga, who swore anew destruction to every European he should henceforward take.' The writer of this conversed with one of the officers of the sloop of war, and it appears that the prow was early pointed out to the Lieutenant on deck, who, seeing her a-head, and being fearful of running her down, did alter her course a point each time. Two or three of the ship's company were wounded. It would be well if all other vessels followed the example set by the Captain of this sloop, in attempting to destroy the whole, instead of taking prisoners, who, in all probability, will make an *amok* on board, or, if set at liberty, will certainly return to their former course of life."

When the *Alceste* frigate was unfortunately blged in the straits of Gaspar, on the 18th of February, 1817, the crew escaped to the barren isle of Leat, leaving a Lieutenant and party in the ship to preserve necessaries. But in two or three days the pirate proas hove in sight, when the persons on board were compelled to seek safety on Pulo Leat, leaving the wreck to the brutal ruffians, who plundered, and then burnt it to the water's edge. Soon afterwards they invested the island itself, with a force of sixty proas, and as their purposes were very evident, the officers and seamen prepared for a vigorous resistance. The example of Captain Maxwell, in fortifying their position, and participating in every privation, was beyond all praise, and endeared him to his people, so that no fears were entertained as to the result of an attack. This state of suspense lasted for sixteen days, absolute want staring them in the face on one hand, and destruction from the savages on the other; when, on the 3rd of March, the officer on the "look-out tree" announced that he perceived the sail of a ship or brig, at all events larger than those of the Malays. The pirates soon after made the same discovery, and the rapidity of their movements in consequence was such, that they were enabled to retreat without damage. The vessel proved to be the *Ternate*, a Company's cruiser of 16 guns.

Among the various skirmishes that take place between our cruisers and the pirates, we may mention a very recent one. On the afternoon of the 20th of April 1834, the *Harrier*, a sloop of-war, commanded by Captain Vassall, the son of the regretted hero of Monte Video, anchored at the Arroa, a cluster of islands near the centre of the Straits of Malacca. In the evening two officers, the Second Lieutenant and Master, proceeded with a small boat and four men to the greater Arroa, at a short distance from the ship, to procure turtle. At about eleven o'clock the boat returned, with one seaman mortally shot, and another wounded in the head. The Master, who saved himself by swimming, reported, that while turning a turtle, they were attacked by a large band of Malays, who had crossed from the larger island, and had much difficulty in effecting their retreat to the ship. The *Harrier's* boats were immediately dispatched, to prevent the escape of the piratic proas, and to capture or destroy them in the morning. When daylight appeared, a fire of jingles from the rocks, and musketry from the jungle, was opened on our boats, which was promptly returned. After some time, and with great difficulty, the scamen and marines made good their landing, and advanced upon the pirates, who stood to receive them, con-



testing with much obstinacy the post they had taken. At length the chief being shot by one of the marines, as well as others, about the same time, they gave way, and fled into the jungle. Three large prows and two boats were destroyed, and a great quantity of arms captured\*.

The piratical vessels are usually called prows, though the orthography is varied from *prau*, *paro*, *paraw*, and *prahu*, to the *proa*, which is most generally adopted. The Soloo proas are only from six to ten or twelve tons burthen, mounting two small guns, with swivels, or rantakas, and a crew of thirty or forty men. The Illanoon proas are much larger, and more formidable, and commonly carry from four to six guns, and a proportional number of swivels, with crews of from forty to one hundred men each, who are well provided with spears, krissees, and as many fire-arms as they can procure. The proa of the Celebes, which is sometimes called *paduakan*, is still larger than that of the Illanoon, though it rarely exceeds fifty tons. It is built by *dowling* the planks together, as coopers do the parts that form the heads of a cask, and soft bark is put between, which swells, and keeps them water-tight. The timbers are then filled to the planks some have a double bulwark covered with buffalo hide; but they are such absolute bigots to old models and fixtures, that few improvements occur. Thus the bow is lowered, or cut down in a very awkward manner, so as to be often under water, whence a bulkhead is raised a good way abaft the stern, to keep off the sea. The vessels of the Moluccas are the *korocorras* and *orembis*, or those of the larger and smaller sizes. The *korocorra* has a high-arched stem and stern, like the points of a half-moon, they are fitted with outriggers, and are from a small size to about a dozen tons burthen. They are capable of very swift motion, from the number of hands they can employ, and are steered by a couple of *kamuds*, or broad paddles, in place of a rudder.

The mode of attack with all these pirates is cautious, and, in spite of their desperation, cowardly, for plunder and not reputation is their aim. They lie concealed under the land and in creeks, until they find a fit object and opportunity, such as a vessel aground, or becalmed in the interval between the land and sea breezes. Several of the marauders attack together, and station themselves on the bows and quarters of a ship when she has no longer steerage way, and is incapable of pointing her guns to advantage. The action after continues for hours, doing very little mischief; but when the crew are exhausted with the defence, or have expended their ammunition, the assailants seize this opportunity of boarding in a mass. Such being the general practice, the hazard which square-rigged merchant vessels run among those innumerable channels is obvious, but it is equally clear that armed steam-boats offer an effectual means of prosecuting offensive operations against them; and it is matter of surprise, that the tranquil navigation and abundant fuel of those regions, should not have suggested the idea of thus depriving the sea-banditti of taking advantage of calms and shoal water, and rendering their haunts precarious and insecure.

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\* We understand that the arms taken on this occasion are presented to that useful and rising institution, the United Service Museum, together with some curious Malay documents which Captain Vassall obtained in his cruises against the rovers. This gallant young officer destroyed the great pirate settlement of Sojee, in 1833, by which he rendered an essential service to the commercial interests in those seas.

## LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK.—MY SECOND TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMIG, P.M.

"And back I flew to its billowy breast."—*The Sea*.

## No. II.

My last paper left the good ship *Lady Graves* anchored for the night in Margate-roads, and during the middle watch (which fell to my lot under Mr. Allen, the second officer) a large lug-sail boat ran alongside and one of her crew came aboard. He possessed a remarkably stout, well-made, commanding figure, habited in the usual dress of the Deal boatmen, and the whisperings among the people, 'a smuggler, a smuggler,' did not fail to excite considerable interest in my mind, especially as the tales narrated of their lawless daring were very prevalent at the time.

The old race of smugglers, however, has passed away, and they have now become mere commonplace characters, divested of that charm which once threw a cloud of mystery round the adventurous dealer in contraband. Indeed, it must be confessed there was something extremely romantic and spirit-stirring—I mean no pun—in the life of the hardy smuggler, who held a precarious existence, fraught with exciting incidents and checkered with hair-breadth escapes. There are not many now living who can remember Daniel Felera and his beautiful lugger, carrying 182 tons and mounting 14 guns—one of the most lovely models of a craft that ever broke through salt water—and it is seldom now that *that* peculiar sort of boat, which the smugglers call "a death," is to be seen stealing across the channel like a sea-snake, but there are those yet in existence at Dover who must have a vivid recollection of the untimely fate of the kind-hearted Ned Norwood and his bold companions, who perished in one of these dangerous "coffins." The whole race of smugglers used to be an especial class of men, amongst whom a sort of free-masonry was rigidly observed, and the names which their god-fathers and god-mothers gave them were never breathed amongst themselves. At this moment memory calls to mind two brothers of the *flag trade* who had been brought up to it from infancy, and were only known by their associates as "Cold-toast" and "Blow-the-bellows"—they were perfect samples of the great bulk of the profession. And yet it is worthy of observation, that though a sort of fellowship was kept up among the whole body, yet a very marked distinction prevailed between the *runners* of the three great smuggling towns, Deal, Dover, and Folkestone, and it was no difficult matter to tell which place a professor hailed from.

Our smuggler was from Deal, and after a short conversation with the officer of the watch, sundry tubs of good Hollands gin were handed up the side, payment was made, and the daring fellow pushed off. Previous, however, to his departure, he had carefully employed his glass in surveying the horizon, and I observed that his sight rested for several minutes on one particular spot in-shore, to which he again returned when he had completed the sweep.

The boat of the smugglers could not be much short of forty feet in

length, painted white, with a crew of nine men in all, and before quitting the ship they unstepped the masts and stowed the sails, they then took to their oars, which being muffled, they moved away noiselessly towards the North Foreland, and were soon lost to the unassisted sight. In about ten minutes afterwards bright flashes were seen, and the reports of musketry were heard in the direction she had taken, and it was evident they proceeded from two distinct places, so as to induce the belief that the bold outlaws had fallen in, and were engaged with, the watchful guardians of the revenue. Nor were we deceived, for we soon perceived the smuggler under his lugs standing out, and as the breeze was fresh, none but men under the most desperate circumstances would have attempted to carry so heavy a press of canvass. The smugglers passed well ahead of us, either not caring to trust themselves within our reach, or else to gain as much weather offing as possible. The fore-castle of the Indiaman was crowded with the watch and such of the passengers as had been aroused by the firing, and many were the good wishes uttered by the seamen that the daring fellows might escape. But to the surprise of every one, no boat was seen in pursuit, and the smuggler gradually disappeared in the gloom of night.

"Sharp work for the eyes, Mr Grummett," said the second officer addressing me as I stood at the gangway looking towards the spot where I had last seen the boat, "Sharp work for the eyes, that smuggling—they must be well in with the French coast by day-light or some of the cruisers will pick them up it is rather strange they were not chased too"

"Perhaps, Sir," I suggested, "some of the revenue-men have been wounded, and they have thought it right to pull in shore for the doctor"

"Very true, young gentleman," he replied, "it is very probably the case, and by no means unlikely that some of the smugglers have got an eyelet hole or two worked in their pea-jackets—a musket-ball, Mr. Grummett, is a sad spoiler of broad-cloth, as I understand you are pretty well acquainted with. But, halloo! what's that noise on the fore-castle?"

A dull, heavy sound, like half-stifled groaning, came upon our ears, and the hollow moaning instantly reminded me of a similar effect produced by the distant shouting from the long-boat saved by the Asia, as described in the United Service Journal for June of last year, page 168. We listened attentively, and the starboard bow and gangway was soon occupied by the watch, who distinctly heard the noise—it was repeated. "I know the cry, Sir!" exclaimed I, rather agitated by old recollections, "it is the union of many voices joined in one universal utterance of distress."

"You are right, boy," replied the second mate, "I, too, have heard it before," and he appeared to me to shudder, he directed his glass towards the spot from whence the sounds seemed to proceed, but could make nothing out except the white breakers rolling over and over the shoals. Another far-off shout came down upon the wind, or rather sounded as if it had been borne to leeward, or passing us before we caught its swell. "Clear away the starboard quarter-boat abaft—bear a hand, my men, but be steady. Mr Grummett, look out, Sir, whilst I inform the Captain."—He entered the cabin, and after a short conference with the Commander, returned once more to the quarter-deck.

The small cutter was lowered down, six stout hands were put into her, and I was ordered to pull towards the place where the supposed objects of distress were to be found—a light hoisted at the peak of the *Lady Graves* acting as a beacon to direct my course.

During the above-narrated incident, however, a circumstance occurred which greatly heightened the interest already excited. The *Lady Graves* was riding to the first quarter-flood, and consequently her starboard-broadside was to the land, the wind blowing from the south-west. The cries were in-shore of us, and every soul on deck had been consequently drawn over to the starboard side, so that the larboard gangway was entirely neglected. In the hurry of the moment I had pulled off my watch-coat and dropt it just under the jacob's-ladder to the larboard main-shrouds. Desirous of taking it with me in the boat, I ran round to fetch it, but found that it had been removed nearer to the gangway, and, to my great surprise, a man was stretched upon it with his head reclining on the side of the carronade. "Halloo! my man," exclaimed I, "this is my coat and I want it directly."

"Do not disturb me, young gentleman," rejoined a hollow, broken voice, "this is my last trip, I fear I'm dying, yet the doctor, the doctor"—a spasm shook him—"I would live for my children, quick, Sir, quick—the doctor!"

Mr. Allen had called upon my name, and, when answering, I had requested in respectful terms that he would cross the deck to me.

"What's amiss now, Mr. Grummett!" said he, approaching, "who the devil have you got here?"

"It is one of the men apparently much hurt, Sir," replied I, stooping down and looking close at the face of the man, "but I have no recollection as to who it is."

The second mate also bent down, and raising the fallen seaman by the collar of his jacket it opened, and a large patch of blood was plainly visible, covering nearly the whole of his shirt over the breast.

"How—what is this?" exclaimed the officer, "how came you in this state?" then looking intently and earnestly at his features, he added vehemently, "by heaven, it is the smuggler!"

"Boat, ahoy!" exclaimed a man from the forecastle, and old Johnson, looking from the gangway, answered, "It's no use hailing that boat, she's pulling away from us."

"Give him a musket," shouted the second mate, "bear a hand, are there no sodgers on deck?" The musket was promptly fired, but the boat continued its course.

"They are inoffensive fishermen," said the smuggler languidly, "they have committed no offence, unless then humanity in bringing me here can be deemed such. But my time is short, Sir," addressing Mr. Allen, "the revenue boat—send, Sir—send—we left them sinking."

"Jump into the cutter and off with you, Mr. Grummett," exclaimed the second mate, "the poor fellows will perish, bear a hand, young man, remember life and death rest upon your exertions."

"Life or death!" groaned the smuggler, as he fell back exhausted with the loss of blood.

The whole of the occurrence occupied very little more time than I have taken in telling it, so that not many minutes elapsed before I was clear of the ship, and pulling-away according to the best of my judg-

ment. The sounds were occasionally reiterated and served to guide me, although they came more faintly upon the ear. At length, after a tight stretch out, we discovered the object of our search, and I ran close to a swamped custom-house galley to which four men were desperately clinging, and a fifth was firmly grasped by two of them who retained his head above water.

"For the love of God, bear a hand, shipmates," said one of the party, "and take us out of this, our strength is almost exhausted, and the cold has cramped our hands, so that we cannot hold on much longer."

"Take in one at a time," said I, laying the cutter's bow towards the galley; "if they all grapple in on one side of the boat, we shall turn the turtle—get in the weakest first."

My orders were correctly obeyed, and we speedily had the five men out of the water, and my brave fellows bent their strong arms to the oars. From one of the crew of the galley I learned that the smuggler (after some smart firing on both sides) had run them down, two were either killed outright by the musketry or else were severely wounded and drowned, and the man whom we had rescued in a state of insensibility was the sifter who had received a musket-ball in his side.

On my return to the ship the galley's men were immediately attended to, the surgeon having been previously called out of his cot to visit the dying smuggler, means were used to counteract the effects of the cold, and the two wounded opponents were extended on hunnocks laid upon the deck, at no great distance from each other in the stowage. The sifter of the galley, under the active superintendence of the doctor, at length revived to consciousness, and, staring wildly around, his eyes rested on the smuggler, who was gazing with equal intensity upon him, and instantly they mutually uttered, "Jem!"— "Harry!" They had been early companions and old friends, bound even by the ties of kindred, and now, as I thought, probably by each other's hands, their hours were numbered, the sand of existence was fast running through the glass never to be turned again, the tide of life was ebbing never more to flow.

"Place us alongside of each other, and may God bless you!" said the galley's man addressing the few seamen who were bystanders. His request was complied with, though the removal seemed to give him great pain, and he took the hand of the wounded smuggler between his own. "Harry," said he, "we ought not to have met thus. You have often been my benefactor and have fed my children when I had no bread to give them, and now——"

"You have only done your duty, Jem," replied the other interrupting him, and then added mournfully—"not but for your own sake I would have rather had any hand than yours to make my children fatherless and my wife a widow. But 'tis done, Jem, and now I would wish to banish the world from my mind. Oh, that a clergyman were near, I feel I have a load of many sins, and I know I cannot run my crop into another world without a rigid overhauling."

"Oh, Harry" said the galley's man, "this is indeed a moment of awful trial! It is many years since we last met, but Susan told me of your generous kindness to those I love. What will they do now? Doctor, dear doctor, is there no hope?" Mr. Dawes shook his head. "Cannot you whisper one cheering word? must we both go?" and he wept as would a child.

"Bear up like a man, Jem," said the smuggler, gently raising himself and drawing the hand of the other nearer to him,—“let us forgive each other here in the sight of God and in the sight of men.”

"And may the righteous Dispenser of mercy grant his pardon to you both," uttered the Rev. Mr. C.— (a passenger), as bending down he spread his hands above their heads

"Think you! thank you kindly, for that prayer," said the smuggler, much moved by the earnestness and solemnity with which it was uttered. "Oh, Sir, I fear I have much to answer for, but, thank God, I leave my family independent, whilst Jem here must leave his to poverty. Will any one procure me paper and pen and ink? Are you a clergyman, Sir?"

"I am," replied the reverend gentleman, "and as Mr. Dawes informs me that your summons to eternity has gone forth, let me entreat you to employ the fleeting minutes in preparing for the solemn change. Lying children you no doubt both of you have been, as which of us is perfect in the sight of heavenly wisdom. But you, my son, turning to the smuggler, "were breaking the laws of your country, and if this, your communion in the dying hour, tell by your means, I fear the crime of murder must hang heavy on your soul."

"I did not fire at all," exclaimed the smuggler warmly, "and, therefore, am innocent of his death!"

"Nor I, Harry, nor I," ejaculated the sinner, "I never had a musket in my hand."

"Your cases are widely different," urged the clergyman. "You," addressing the guilty man, "were in the execution of your duty, and, therefore, in the present instance, have no atonement to seek, but for this unhappy man," turning to the smuggler, "let him not cherish the delusive hope that, because he did not fire the shot, he is not, therefore, amenable to divine justice. Human laws decree differently, nor can any repentance, however heartfelt and sincere, avert the punishment, it is not, however, for me, the humble servant of the Most High, to hunt his goodness or his grace, you are fast approaching to his awful presence, but, oh, do not enter it with a delusion in your right hand, do not quit this world with a plea of innocence upon your tongue, to hear not only the condemnation of your guilt at the bar of Omnipotence, but eternal banishment from his presence into everlasting torment."

The smuggler writhed with mental anguish whilst thus addressed, and many a convulsive spasm shook his weakening frame, at length he feebly uttered, "I think you bear too hard upon me, Sir. I never wilfully wronged a fellow-creature in my life, I owe no man one single farthing, and indeed, Sir, I feel it a little too hard that you, who alone can intercede for me, should give me so bad a character at the very moment that I most require a good one!" He turned himself away, "I must even make the best I can of it."

"Oh, listen to him, Harry," exclaimed the galley's man with much earnestness, "indeed he means you well, for my sake, for the sake of those you love, listen to him!"

"For you it may be well, Jem," returned the other, "the reverend gentleman has given you a clearance. True, you are a king's officer, and I am an outlawed smuggler. You or your men may kill and slay with impunity; I and my party must not stand in our own defence,

and that is justice! The first shot came from your boat, Jem, and that too most wantonly; it has given me my death, and it was not till my bold lads saw me fall bleeding in the stern-sheets that they returned the fire; there are others wounded, and some have already gone before us. I am no murderer!"

"Do not think, unhappy man," said the clergyman, who had been breathing a silent petition to heaven, "that because you refuse to hear my counsel, that therefore I shall forbear to speak! My duty is to win souls, even at the eleventh hour, through the mediation of Him who died for man's transgressions. I do not call you a murderer, and must leave the extent of your crime to the just judging of that Omniscience that knoweth the very secrets of the heart." Yet, oh, do not think that any thing I can say—I who am but, like yourself, dust and ashes in his sight—will lessen your moral turpitude or deceive the watchful eye of the Almighty. He already knows the whole; seek, then, for pardon through his Son, and may mercy be extended towards you! Kneel down, my children," continued he, addressing the surrounding seamen, and many a hardened conscience, and many a stiff knee, were instantly bowed. "Kneel down, and let us pray that the obdurate heart of this, our departing brother, may be made sensible of its condition."

Earnestly and fervently did the reverend clergyman pour forth his entreaties, and as his prayer proceeded the outlaw once more turned towards his late opponent and grasped his hand. Clearly did Mr. C— point out the situation of the smuggler, and directed his attention to the only hope set before him in holy writ. Appropriately applicable was his language to the condition of both, and when he ceased there were many eyes moistened with tears that had never shed one before since the days of childhood.

"Quick, quick," said the smuggler; "pen, ink, and paper; quick, let me do one act of justice." The writing materials were brought, and he directed the clergyman to follow his dictation. "My will," he continued, "is in the hands of Mr. P—, the Solicitor at Dover, my wife, Jem, has a copy, let this be added—'I give and bequeath to the children of James Knight the sum of 200*l*, to be taken from 3000*l* in the Funds, already devised to my wife as long as she remains a widow, and otherwise to revert to my children; the said 200*l*. to be appropriated to such purposes, for the benefit of the said children of James Knight, as Mr. P— shall see fit; and him I nominate as trustee.'"

"God bless you, Harry!" faintly uttered the expiring revenue-man, pressing the outlaw's hand to his breast, "it is generously done; my widow will get a small pension and—oh!" he groaned most heavily—his limbs quivered. "Farewell, Harry! Oh, Lord, forgive—forgive my trespasses and—and my sins! be a parent—a father to my orphans and—good-bye, Harry, the grappling is coming home—back—back your starboard oars—pull short round or"—his head fell, his limbs stretched out, and he lay a corpse by the side of the dying.

Some of the seamen, at the suggestion of the surgeon, approached to remove the lifeless body, but the smuggler would not let it go, and it was therefore suffered to remain.

"A few short minutes," said the man, "only a few short minutes."

"Do not lose them," implored the clergyman, taking the smuggler's hand within his own, "every moment is as years to you now; entreat for mercy and for pardon from whence alone they can come."

The dying man looked earnestly at the reverend gentleman, as he said, "Sir, I know but little of book-learning beyond what was necessary to calculate the worth of my crop. I have been honest in my dealings, and though you and others may call me smuggler and outlaw, yet from whom have I had encouragement! Why from the very law-makers themselves! And that reminds me I have yet a duty to perform. Is there a King's officer on board?" he was answered in the affirmative. "Let him come to me—bear a hand, for my—my breath is dying—away."

"Leave the things of time to themselves," urged the minister in a forcible and energetic manner, "eternity is opening upon you, the sea without a shore! The body must perish, but the soul, the immortal soul, will live for ever! and how? in happiness or misery! Oh, turn your thoughts then to that pardoning grace which is all-sufficient to forgive!" He then added in the most earnest and impressive manner,— "Sinner! at the gates of death,—dying sinner! fly from the wrath to come! and let your last words be devoted to supplications for forgiveness of sins. Father of mercies, stretch forth thine hand and snatch this sinful man as a brand from the burning!"

"May God bless you, Sir," faintly uttered the almost exhausted smuggler, "you know best how to shape your course when speaking the great name, and therefore I will leave my case in your hands. I know I am a sinner, and so we are all, but I do not think the Almighty will be overhard upon me for dealing in a bit of contraband. I never wronged my neighbour, never! and no one can say—beyond a skirmish with the revenue—no one can say I was ever any man's enemy."

"It is not blood been shed—have not human lives been sacrificed—and can you offer an atonement?" inquired the clergyman.

"You carry too true a strain upon me, Sir," answered the expiring man. "I am ready to obey orders, if you will but give them, Sir, but it is out of nature to expect me to play like them as has been brought up to it. I hope and trust my offended Maker will forgive me, and bring both Jim here and me safe into port together. For the matter o' the scrimmage, I'm heartily sorry for it, but 'twas self defence, and if murder has been committed, I am the murdered man. But the Almighty knows it all—and so it's of no use overhauling upon that concern now. Pray for me, Sir, and say what you can in my favour."

At this moment Major Campbell appeared, and the smuggler motioned him to come close. Bending down over the prostrate man, the Major listened to his communication, but as it was delivered in a very low tone, only a few unconnected words reached our ears. At first Major Campbell gave only an uninterested attention, but as the smuggler proceeded, it was evident that the Major became more and more excited, eagerly catching at every sentence that was uttered, and in several instances repeating them, so as to make sure of his being correct. This, however, was rendered necessary by the feeble and disjointed accents of the man raising a doubt as to his true meaning. At length he ceased, and the clergyman again took place of the Major by his side, but only a few minutes elapsed before the wounded man gave certain symptoms of the near approach of dissolution, and we all stood silently around as his spirit passed away. As soon as it was ascertained that he was actually dead, Major Campbell took from a belt round his



body, next to his skin, a small leather pouch, which he carefully secured. The inanimate forms were then conveyed upon the poop, and there extended side by side.

The weather-current made about daylight, the anchor was weighed, and we worked into the Downs, and moored ship. Major Campbell and Captain Burgess had had a long conversation together; and the moment the best bower was let go, a Deal hovelling boat came alongside, into which the dead bodies were put, the Major embarking with them for the shore, to wait upon the Admiral. Strange conjectures and rumours ran amongst the officers and seamen, as to the mysterious and concealed packet that had been taken from the smuggler; for the few words which reached us during his last communication had reference to the state of affairs in France, and the prospect of approaching hostilities with England. That much importance was attached to what he had uttered was very evident; and it soon transpired that the man was in the employ of Government as a spy, that he was much valued for the correctness of the intelligence he generally obtained, and considerable reliance was placed on the information he gave. In the present instance I never accurately ascertained what he communicated to the Major, but I know it had reference to the secret preparations that were making in the French arsenals and ports for the invasion of England, and the despatching of a French squadron into the Indian Ocean.

We had this time no necessity to wait for convoy, as peace, though hollow and suspicious, still remained unbroken. Major Campbell returned on board. A man-of-war brig from Portsmouth gave us the intelligence that the India fleet were all ready to sail, and would do so the moment the wind became favourable, which took place that night; and in the middle watch the hands were turned up to unmoor; and long before daylight we were under canvass, walking away with a fresh breeze from E.N.E. that soon carried us off the Ower's light; but whilst making the best of our progress in for Spithead, a sudden squall split the main-topsail to ribands, and the fore-topmast went over the side. The anchors were let go, and the ship brought up; but the delay lost us the convoy, for they had already taken their departure, and Captain Burgess, under the circumstances that had come to his knowledge, would not, after the damages were repaired, run any risk, and consequently we had to moor at that wild and unpleasant anchorage, the Motherbank. The greater portion of the passengers went on shore and took lodgings at Portsmouth, and amongst them was Beaumgardte, the cadet, so that we saw nothing of him for several weeks.

Our seamen, as was the custom, having been paid two months in advance just before quitting Gravesend, a very careful look-out was kept lest they should give us the slip, and an officer was constantly sent to examine all decked boats previous to their shoving off from alongside. It happened on one occasion, when old Dawes the pilot in his cutter had boarded us, that this duty devolved on me. There was a strong breeze, and the weather was so intensely cold that there was no little danger of being frost-bitten. I descended the gangway into the craft, and after examining her, I seized the man-ropes to return to the Indiaman just as the cutter was sheering off. One spring from her gunwale brought me on to the side-ladder; but my hands were so completely benumbed, that I could not feel the rope, and apprehensive that I had nothing to

hold on by, I let go, and fell backwards between the two vessels into the water, without having been seen by any one, nor was it till old Dawes had got clear away that the officer of the deck missed me, from not making my report. Fortunately, the hawser that had been used as a quarterfast for the cutter was towing overboard, having been just that moment let go, and as I dropped astern, it got under my arm-pit, and I clung to it with desperation, at the same time making attempts to swim. The strength of the current, however, was carrying me away, and the hawser in my struggles was sliding from my hold, so that in a very short time I must have closed my earthly career by a watery grave, when happily my dangerous situation was discovered, a boat was lowered down, and Pascoe, grasping me by the collar of my jacket, uttered a blessing on the tailor who had made it so firm, and rescued me from death. As it was, I was for a considerable interval of time quite insensible, and several days elapsed before I was able to return to my duty.

At length a frigate hoisted the signal for convoy bound to the East Indies; and as several of the Company's ships had joined us at the Motherbank, we re-embarked our passengers, and prepared for sea. The Captains received their instructions, the wind was fair, the ships were unmoored, and away we went through the Needles with a staggering gale down Channel, and across the Bay of Biscay. At first but very few of the passengers made their appearance out of their cabins; but as we got into a warmer latitude, with a pleasant breeze and smooth water, both ladies and gentlemen ventured forth to enjoy the sweet fresh air, after a nauseous confinement from bad weather and seasickness.

In the first ship I had joined, the midshipmen were obliged to keep watch-and-watch; but Mr. Tremenhere considered this as rather too arduous a duty for youths who had been accustomed to indulgences; and therefore we were divided into three watches—Pascoe and myself being placed in that of the second mate—a worthy soul, peculiarly fond of a good middle watch; and as he was particularly gentlemanly and unostentatious in his manners, he became quite a favourite with the passengers, both male and female: so that it not unfrequently happened that some of the gentlemen would turn out, when the night was fine, to walk the deck with him—indeed in the first watch Major Campbell seldom missed joining us. I say us—for Mr. Allen, though a strict disciplinarian when any particular duty was performing, and would have reprimanded or punished wilful neglect or heedlessness, yet he had naturally a kind and generous disposition, and never forbade us to approach and converse with him at intervals of relaxation. His mind was well stored with useful knowledge, derived from practical experience; and he never seemed more gratified and pleased than when imparting that sort of information which could not fail to instruct and improve. Yet he was by no means deficient in humour, and he dearly loved a good nautical joke, and was nearly as playful as Pascoe himself, so that whatever mischief was practised during the night upon the sleeping cadets, was immediately attributed to Mr. Allen and the youngsters of his watch.

There is something exquisitely delightful in contemplating the innocence of infancy; and a fondness for children of tender years I have invariably found to be a leading characteristic of an amiable and bene-

volent disposition. Such was Captain Lys—he was very soon installed nurse-general to the beautiful twins, and was rewarded by the sweet smile and pleasing converse of their lovely mother. Captain Burgess attended alike to the wants of his lady-passengers and the winding-up of his chronometers; his table was admirably supplied, and his wines were excellent.

In about ten days we arrived at the island of Madeira; and through the intercession of Mr. Allen, Pascoe and myself obtained a day's leave of absence, and after some entreaty Marshall was permitted to join us, as did also several of the more juvenile portion of the cadets. Beaumgardte had rendered himself obnoxious to all parties in the ship for his insufferable conceit, and his presumptuous pride had brought upon him the contempt of his superiors in rank, whilst those whom he had neglected or treated with hauteur repaid him in his own coin, when, rejected by the higher class, he wished to fall back upon his equals in station. He too went on shore, but he went alone.

We pulled for the rocky beach outside the walls of the town. "You have heard and read of crocodiles and alligators, Marshall?" said Pascoe inquiringly.

"In truth have I, Pascoe," replied Marshall; "but never saw any sic ootlandish animals sin I was born."

"You shall see them by hundreds now, my boy," said Pascoe, "for they run about quite tame on shore, only they're very small."

I suspected this was some trick; and so I found it; for the crocodiles and alligators of Pascoe were an immense number of large lizards that played, tamely enough, about the walls of the town and among the masses of loose stones that were scattered beneath. "There they are, Marshall," cried Pascoe, "all alive and kicking." The Scotchman stared; but Pascoe, without further notice, exclaimed, "Come, Grummett, as this is to be a voyage of discovery, and we shall have to explore the geography of the island, we must each of us get a good sailing craft.—But avast, the boat's crew must freshen the nip before they shove off. Here, Davis," (the man ran up,) "here's a couple of dollars for you: go up and bring down some wine for the men, and bear a hand about it."

"Ayé, aye, Mr. Pascoe," returned the seaman, touching his hat: "I've got a spare bucket in the boat, and God bless you, Sir, for thinking on us."

"Look smart, Davis, and make short miles in your run, for I promised Mr. Tremenhare to see the boat off again," said Pascoe encouragingly—"get good stuff, or none at all.—Gentlemen," addressing the cadets, "I hope you'll have the goodness just to overhaul your lockers, and see if you haven't a small trifle for the lads—they won't visit Madeira for a dog watch or two, and it is but fair they should have a drop to cherish the cockles of the heart. Come, Grummett, hand your hat round in all due civility—Marshall, I see, has forgot his cash, or, with the habitual caution of his country, keeps it snug under hatches—well, never mind; I'll lend you a dollar, and woe be to you if it is not repaid some time or other." The fact was, Marshall was nearly destitute of cash, and thus Pascoe generously forced his share upon him, without humbling his feelings or submitting to a refusal.

A very handsome sum was collected for the boat's crew, and Davis

soon returned with a full bucket of excellent Madeira wine ; the men gathered round him, the midshipmen and cadets seemed to enjoy the scene, and a motley group of Portuguese soldiers, boatmen, hucksters, &c., collected together, looking on. "Come, lads," said Pascoe, addressing us, "we must all have a taste, if it is only to say we've drank Madeira out of a bucket. Here, Davis, hand here the stuff." The man cheerfully complied. "And now, Davis, what's the toast to be?"

Davis scratched his head, hitched up his trousers, looked round at the men, as if trying to collect something from their wishes, and then uttered, "Why, as for the matter o' the toast, Mr. Pascoe, mayhap you'd work to windard o' me in them consarns ; but, howsomever, I always obeys orders, and so, if you please, Sir, give 'better times to us.'"

"Good!" said Pascoe laughing, and winking his eye at me, as he lifted the bucket to his lips, and shouted out "Here's better times to us, boys!" The toast went round, the cadets entering into the spirit of the thing ; and though there might have been a happier (which I much question), there could not be a merrier group.

Whilst thus engaged, the frigate's boat landed several "young gentlemen," who were likewise on leave ; but the different impress of the buttons made the white kersey mere look down with assumed contempt on the black velvet, and they were passing us with aristocratic hauteur, not unaccompanied by expressions of ridicule, when a hearty laugh from Pascoe brought them up all standing, and one of them strutting up to him, demanded whether "he intended to insult him."

"Not particularly," returned Pascoe, giving back a look of defiance : "I seldom single out an individual where all are equally blameable."

"A better knowledge of the distance between us, Sir, would have been commendable," exclaimed the first, whose party had approached ready to back him.

"That distance, I presume, which you were teaching us," rejoined Pascoe, "by the sneer you gave when passing. We are in different services, Sir ; but nothing shall make me forget what is due to gentlemen, and what is due to those who mistake the character—You perfectly understand me, I hope?"

"Your language admits of but one meaning, Sir," said the other haughtily : "and if you will allow me a few minutes' conversation apart, I have no doubt we shall soon come to a right explanation."

"Each with his friend," said Pascoe : "mine is already selected," taking me by the arm.—"Allow me to introduce Mr. Grummett to your especial regard."

"This must not be singly dealt with," exclaimed one of the cadets.—"We cannot stand idly by where all are equally concerned, nor can we permit Pascoe to take the affair wholly upon himself."

"You shall not want for opponents, if that's your humour," exclaimed one of the other party ; "though I think you might stop till you get to Madras before you slip for t'other world."

"Give us fair play, and no after-claps, your honour," said Davis, touching his hat to the midshipman of the frigate, "and I'm——if my chaps here won't lick your boat's crew like good-uns, and, they shall have share out o' the bucket first—what d'ye say, lads?" A cheer in reply brought the man-o'-war's men to the spot, and the numbers on

both sides being equal, there seemed to be as pretty a piece of mischief brewing as could be well conceived.

I must own, and I do so with pleasure, that the generous kindness I had received from officers in the Royal Navy had strongly attacked me to the Service and all connected with it, and therefore I was determined to interpose my persuasions to try and arrest the progress of an affair which promised honour to none, and the more especially as the whole had originated in professional jealousy amongst a few high-spirited youths, whose years had not tempered their courage with discretion. "If our quarrel can be settled by no other means than violence," said I, "then, Pascoe, I am ready to attend you; but really I should feel obliged to any one who could tell me seriously what it is all about."

Nearly every mouth was open in a moment—those of my own party declaring I wished, from old recollections, to join their opponents, and the man-o'-war's men insisting that I was showing a white feather. I had during even my short experience learned to bear things somewhat patiently; and having again obtained a hearing, I seriously demanded "whether the cause of quarrel was such as to require an expiation that must necessarily involve us all in difficulties, or whether it would not be better to settle it amicably."

"I thought so," exclaimed the midshipman, who had first addressed Pascoe, and now was speaking to him again—"Your friend, as you call him," said he sneeringly, "seems to be a little alarmed at the thoughts of danger; he will be a valuable acquisition if war should break out, and you fall in with an enemy! D— me, but I do hate a,—."

What he was going to add did not transpire—I suppose it was the word coward)—for a hand was placed over his mouth by an officer in the dress of a master and commander, (such being the title of a captain of a sloop-of-war in those days,) and I immediately recognized my kind-hearted protector and friend during my tedious march to Verdun, the gallant first-lieutenant of the *Blazeaway*—Mr., now Captain, Tomkin. "Young gentleman," said he, addressing the midshipman of the frigate, "I congratulate you upon my timely prevention of an offence that would not only have been an act of gross injustice on your part, but might have led to consequences fatal to two brave youths, for such I know you both to be. I came amongst you unperceived, and have overheard part of your wrangling. Now, without any wish to be deemed officious, I lay aside my rank as your superior, and request a knowledge of the transaction before I claim friendship with an old acquaintance here." I was approaching, but he motioned me to stand back.—"Seamen, to your boats!" said he authoritatively, "and do not quit them again." The men obeyed. "And now," he continued, "am I to exercise the privilege of rank, or will you look upon me as your mutual friend?"

By this time, as Captain Tomkin was very deliberate in his manner of addressing us, most of the hot and fiery natures had become somewhat cooled; and the condescension of such a man in offering his mediation began to operate with full effect. "I perceive by your silence," said he, "that you freely give consent; and now, Mr. Grummett, to your tale."

Without hesitation I related what had taken place in the most impartial manner, but not without a strong spice of ridicule that set both sides a laughing heartily, and promised to restore good humour and harmony.

"And pray, gentlemen, which are your leaders in this threatened affray?" inquired the Captain.

The midshipman of the frigate immediately and without hesitation pulled out a morocco case, handsomely ornamented, from which he drew a gilt-edged card, which he presented to his superior officer. During the process, however, I could perceive that Captain Tomkin was rather disgusted with what, as a plain-dealing seaman, he conceived to have a cast of effeminacy with it; but the moment his eye rested on the name, he smiled complacently, but without at all descending from that dignity which his station in the Service allowed him to assume. "And now," turning to us, "which is your champion?"

"Here, Sir! here!" exclaimed several amongst us, pushing Pascoe forward, and he stood in front of our umpire, with his head uncovered, and boldly gave his name.

"This has been a silly affair," said the Captain. "You, my Lord," addressing the midshipman of the frigate, "have presumed upon being an immediate servant of your King and country, to give offence to those who are employed in an equally honourable way. I must, however, strongly condemn you, young gentleman," turning to Pascoe, "for admitting your men to a familiarity which at all times is best avoided between officers and seamen, and which, not being permitted in the Royal Navy, drew down the remarks of his lordship and his messmates. Both parties have been in the wrong. But I see nothing to prevent an immediate reconciliation. My Lord, this is Mr. Pascoe, the son—as my young friend Grummett informs me—of one of the most influential merchants of which England can boast. Mr. Pascoe, this is Lord —, son of the Earl of —, a nobleman whose title stamps no additional worth on his estimable character. Your fathers' children should be friends."

The moment Captain Tomkin had uttered this, the young lord frankly advanced to Pascoe, and extended his hand, which was seized with avidity; and the act produced so much gratification, that loud cheers burst spontaneously from every one, which the boats' crews caught up and prolonged. "And now, Mr. Grummett, allow me to introduce you to his Lordship as a young friend of mine who has seen more hard fighting than many who have been in the service for a long life; and I am confident, therefore, that he will immediately retract any injurious remark he may have been tempted in the heat of the moment to make."

The introduction was immediately made, and was cordially and frankly acknowledged on both sides; and as the young gentlemen of the frigate had come on shore to explore the island, it was agreed to bury all angry feelings, and form one jovial party. Captain Tomkin walked up with us to the parade in the town, and he informed me of his recent promotion and appointment to a 16-gun brig, then lying in the roads, and promised, if ever I felt an inclination to transfer my services to the Royal Navy, that he would always receive me, provided he held a command.

And here I am sure I shall be pardoned if I make a few remarks on the generous conduct of this worthy officer. Had he taken upon himself the authority which he might have done, and which but too many would have done, however much we might have yielded in obedience, still

there would have been an annihilation of respect for his character that would have left impressions of an injurious and even dangerous tendency on the minds of all. Each party conscientiously thought themselves aggrieved by the other; and austerity, instead of removing hostile feelings, would have been the cause of cherishing them with stronger bitterness, and perhaps at some future day have produced results which must have left a deep and lasting regret upon the survivors. At all events, by sending us back to our respective ships—which, under existing circumstances, was the only alternative to be pursued to prevent us from sacrificing each others' lives by the laws of what we foolishly thought honour—we should have parted as enemies; as it was we became friends, and several were afterwards sworn friends and confidants, in many an hour of peril uniting their best efforts for their common country. Captain Tomkin died a Rear-Admiral; but the nobleman alluded to is still living, and I am certain that when this meets his eye he will do justice to the observations I have been induced to make, and at the same time it will afford him a hearty laugh at the adventure. I sincerely hope that the example of Captain Tomkin will have the effect of producing imitators under similar circumstances, and that young officers will remember, when they put on the national uniform, their lives should be solely devoted to the service of their king and country.

But to proceed. The first place we visited was a sort of chapel, the inner walls of which were formed entirely of human skulls, I believe formerly worn upon the shoulders of the occupants of an adjacent monastery; and there was also an altar of the same description, presenting a curious, but certainly a most disgusting spectacle. The arrangement was very regular, but so many eyeless sockets and emblems of frail mortality were never intended by the Creator to be made an exhibition of. I have seen the catacombs of Paris, and something similar in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, but they have their origin in a wise design, whilst this at Madeira seems to have been raised by monkish hands for the purposes of seclusion or penance.

Having procured a guide, we were with some difficulty, and at no small expense, provided with horses, mules, donkeys, and various kinds of vehicles, and forming a strange cavalcade, away we started to ascend the mountain, for the purpose of visiting the convent near its summit, and which forms so conspicuous an object to the mariner whilst at anchor in Funchal Roads. It is a delightfully romantic-looking place, that island of Madeira; and often have I stood upon the deck at early dawn, when the lower parts of the land have been entirely obscured by the silvery clouds, and gazed upon that white convent with the lofty dark peak above it, towering into the heavens, and apparently resting on the fleecy vapours,—a sunny island in the clear blue sky. Then, as the day advanced, the glorious luminary would draw aside the aerial screen, which, parting hither and thither, gradually brought the other parts of the land into view, and churches, houses, and moving industry, gave a finish to the picture.

Lord — and Pascoe were now installed the leaders for the day; and the cadets received positive directions to obey orders, on pain of dismissal from the company. Being designed, however, for the army, they were by far the best riders, for many a fall happened to the young

tars, and that, too, in places where the huge precipice hung beneath us, and the road so narrow and bad, that I have often since shuddered at the recollection of the many escapes. Going up, however, was tolerably easy; and, indeed, we were amply repaid for any inconvenience we suffered, by the grandeur of the scene from the convent, which baffles all attempts at description. Far as the eye could reach, the light blue sky bounded the dark blue ocean: the Dezertos, or, as seamen generally call them, the "Deserters," looked like dots upon the water; and the ships in the roads, in all their beautiful symmetry, appeared no larger than some of those exquisite models manufactured by the French who were detained in our prisons during the war: deep chasms, steep precipices, verdant vineyards,—it was, indeed, a grand spectacle, and well-calculated to awaken in the mind a reverence for the GREAT BEING who had thus spread the wondrous works of his hands before his creatures, to testify his power. The convent, however, looked much prettier from Funchal Roads than on a nearer inspection; its pure whiteness, when seen at a distance, became dingy when close to the building, but it certainly was a pretty spot.

Full of laughter, fun, and mirth, we reached the gates, and found a number of army officers with several English ladies (passengers in the fleet) seated on the ground, partaking of a repast, which was plentifully displayed; and our ride having given us sharp appetites, we began to think of getting something to eat. Alas! the convent could supply us with but little food; and, in the thoughtlessness of youth, we had neglected taking any provisions with us, so that the consequences were long faces and hungry stomachs,—and we were preparing to make a hasty retreat down the mountain, when the Honourable Captain A——, who was going out to the Governor-General on the Staff, recognized our aristocratic leader, Lord ——, and ascertaining the dilemma in which he was placed, invited *him* to partake of their fare. This, however, he positively, but politely, declined, declaring that he would run his chance with the rest, as he could not think of enjoying refreshment in which we did not all share. His Lordship was, however, introduced to some of the senior officers present, and the result was, a general invitation to the feast; and the hungry reefers and half-famished cadets soon made clear decks of the victuals, amidst the hearty laughter of those who were already satisfied.

The thrumming of guitars by several of the sisters, with the aid of some pleasing voices, formed a pretty concert; and a lively air having commenced, about half a dozen of us youngsters got to dancing: the example was not lost, and in the course of a few minutes there was not an idle pair of heels to be found. All reserve was banished, the loftiness of rank and station yielded to the hilarity of the moment, and joy and pleasure abounded. There was, certainly, something in the cool delicious breeze which played around us, that purified the pride of human nature, and distance from our native land made us feel more strongly that we were fellow-creatures claiming one mother country. Most of the seniors then present have since "slook off this mortal coil:" several fell in Spain—others died in India; but there are yet some few remaining who must look back upon that day with well-treasured gratification. Of the juniors, numbers became early victims to the diseases incidental to an eastern clime; many attained to rank,



and breathed their last breath upon the field of battle; and I could name three or four yet living, who are enjoying honourable distinction and meritorious titles, achieved in the "cannon's mouth."

The day was drawing to a close, when the signal was made for departure, and by request, our party was to take the lead,—and a pretty lead it was. Our pace up the mountain had been tolerably sober, but down again, the reckless youngsters, cheered by the dance and inspirited by that generous liquid, which a writer describes as a compound "of the juice of women's tongues and lions' hearts," rattled away at a most tremendous pace, and had not many of the asses been the wiser animals of the two, both donkey and rider would have perished together. As it was, there were some tremendous falls, and though no bones were broken, yet many received severe contusions and bruises. It was in vain that the guides reiterated their cautions, and wrung their hands in agony. It is true, they cared but little whether our necks were broke or not; but it was quite another thing with respect to the creatures we were mounted upon,—they were their own property. At last we got into one general chase and pushed on, helter-skelter, that a spectator would have shuddered to behold; when, on turning an angle of the road, and before we could do anything to avoid or prevent it, we had capsized and rode completely over a gentleman, who was leisurely trotting his horse towards the town; and how he escaped death has always been a mystery to me. But he did escape, and that, too, without much injury. As soon as we could arrest the career of our animals, we returned back upon the road and met the individual who had suffered from our reckless conduct: he was again mounted, but presenting a miserable figure,—his clothes, which had been made in the first style of fashion, rent and tattered, and dirty,—the blood trickling down his face from a cut in the head,—and his countenance as rueful as it is possible to conceive,—yet I immediately recognized the dandy cadet Beaumgardie. The moment Pascoe discovered who it was, he hastily went towards him and apologised in the most humble terms of regret; but the humility of his manner only served to increase the irritability of the other, who loaded my poor messmate with invective, and expressed his positive conviction that the whole was the result of design. Finding the impossibility of allaying his irascible temper we left him, and the whole cavalcade pulled up at a wine-house, where, overcome with heat and thirst, we demanded wine. The host, observing we had plenty of cash, did not hesitate to supply us with some of his best malmsey, and as we drank out of leather mugs, containing about a quart each, and the sweet wine went down refreshingly pleasant, it was swallowed with the same eager avidity that a thirsty drayman would have emptied a pot of good London porter. Measure after measure was filled, and their contents as quickly disappeared, till, as a natural consequence, the fever of thirst instead of being allayed was heightened, and at the next wine-shop a second halt was made and the drinking bout was renewed, till at least two-thirds of us were completely intoxicated, and not a few madly so. With feelings of shame I acknowledge such was the case with myself: it was the first time, however, and though an offence that will scarcely admit of a palliative in its favour, yet it arose from no love of liquor, but proceeded from the incautious manner in which I had endeavoured to cool a parched tongue; and my principal motive in mentioning this at

all is, that it may operate as a caution to young officers, should they at any time be placed in similar circumstances.

Unfortunately, whilst in this terrible state of excitement, Beaumgardte rode up; and as some of the expressions he had used were but too well remembered, restraint and discretion were set at defiance, and he was surrounded by a wild mad assemblage, who were ripe and ready for any mischief, without giving one moment's thought to its natural consequences. The unfortunate cadet, smarting with pain, and by no means deficient in courage, endeavoured to force his way through the barrier opposed to his progress; but he was prevented,—overpowered,—compelled to dismount and forced to drink with us; for even dirks were drawn, and life threatened. But now a new theme of contention arose. The cadets (who greatly outnumbered us) began to think their whole body had been insulted in the person of one of the fraternity, and at first murmurings arose, which soon grew into loud and angry expressions, which, under the influence of inebriety, ended in blows.

Beaumgardte had been remounted, and detained in our centre as a prisoner; but the cadets, determined on his liberation, made a rapid attack and rescued him from our clutches. He, too, notwithstanding it had been forced upon him, had drank freely of the wine, which, operating powerfully on his already heated blood and inflamed passion, produced nearly as violent an effect upon him as it had done upon us; and as he was the aggrieved party, he was quickly installed the leader of his new friends, and a regular battle took place. I have but an imperfect recollection of what followed; but on recovering from insensibility, I found myself in a state of nudity stretched on the mess-table in the cockpit of the *Lady Graves*; the surgeon and his assistant had their sleeves tucked up, and with one or two of the men, were trying by severe rubbing to restore animation. I had been snatched from sudden death. It appeared from what I afterwards learned, that Pascoe and myself had made a shift to get to the *Loo Rock*, where the boat was to be in attendance to bring us on board, and in trying to descend I missed the steps, and tumbled from a height of nearly thirty feet into the water; happily the boat was some distance away, so that my fall was clear, without striking against anything; and on my rising to the surface, Davis had jumped overboard and supported me till I was taken into the pinnace, apparently lifeless, and conveyed on board. The means of resuscitation were used with success; and on the following morning I turned out of my hammock, my head ready to split with pain, and my body stiff with bruises.

"A pretty finish we made of it last night," said Pascoe, addressing me; "and that lubberly cadet—though I am sorry he got hurt—Beaumgardte has not only made a formal complaint to Captain Burgess, but has also interested Major Campbell in his favour; so bear a hand, my boy, and see all clear for equals."

"My head! my head! Pascoe," said I, "it feels as if it didn't belong to me. I am sick and ill, and must go to the doctor."

"You ought to be grateful you are alive," returned Pascoe; "and as for the doctor—come forud to the boatsun's store-room, and let's get old Snatchblock to give us a drop of brandy from my old dad's store—my head is filled with proclamations. But I say, Grummett, the most remarkable occurrence of last night is, that Marshall came on board

perfectly sober. He did not come with us, but in a shore boat, with Beaumgardte; and I believe he is to be called in evidence against us relative to that bit of bush-fighting ashore."

"I do not think he would utter an untruth for the world's wealth," said I, following Pascoe to the place he had mentioned, "and therefore, in some respects, it will be so much the better for us. But how in the name of wonder could he keep from getting groggy, or rather winky, I should say?"

"Oh, the canny Scotchman kept aloof, and gave us a wide berth," returned Pascoe; "he says he witnessed the whole affair: but here we are. Good morning, Mr. Snatchblock: can you favour us with a nip? We are all becalmed."

"You are beginning the voyage of life right merrily, young gentlemen," replied the veteran boatswain, "bowsing your jibs up at night, and then coming to me to clap a preventer on in the morning. How do you think the Company's Service is to go on in this fashion? Howsomever, Jem, give 'em a drop out of the case, just to make their hands steady and their eyes square, afore they're overhauled by Mister Tremenhere; and he looks as black as the devil's table-cloth this blessed hour."

"Mr. Pascoe and Mr. Grummett, you're wanted on the quarter-deck," said old Johnson, the quarter-master; "there's the captain and chief mate, and the sodger-officers, and that chap of a cadet as called us 'sea-dogs.' I'm blowed if there ar'n't somut in the wind! And I say, young gentlemen," continued the veteran in a voice of kindness, "I suspects they'll be all foul on you, and so I just made bould to rouse Mr. Allen—he's a good friend o' yours, and, mayhap 'll help you to weather it out."

Without touching the brandy, we immediately repaired to the quarter-deck, and found that the whole party had retired to the cuddy, to which we followed. Captain Burgess was seated in the centre of the long-table, and the officers took their stations on each side of him. In the fore part, Pascoe and myself were placed on the larboard side, and Beaumgardte on the starboard side, and the latter was ordered to make his complaint, which he did, exaggerating every circumstance, more particularly against Pascoe, and not adhering over-scrupulously to the truth.

I could perceive the captain's anger was strongly kindling against us, and the chief officer was shifting about restlessly in his seat, as if he also was greatly provoked with us for getting intoxicated, although not altogether displeased that our accuser had got a drubbing. "And now, Sir, without wishing to impeach your veracity," said the Captain, "I must, as an act of justice to these young men, require confirmatory evidence. Who have you to produce? But first have the goodness to inform me whether you mean to make the occurrence the subject of any future proceedings on your arrival in India?"

"I shall rely solely on your judgment, gentlemen," said Beaumgardte; "I have been most unhandsomely treated, and all that I require is strict justice."

"And you shall have it, Sir, as far as it is within my authority to yield it," replied the Captain in a firm voice, and knitting his brows; "and now, Sir, name your witness."

"It is one of their own party, and a messmate," answered Beaumgardie. "Mr. Marshall saw it all, and is ready to attest what I have already uttered."

Tremenhere curled his upper lip and frowned when he heard Marshall's name mentioned; and shortly after the young Scotchman entered the cuddy "You were present last night, Mr. Marshall, when this disgraceful occurrence took place ashore?" inquired the Captain.

"Au'm no sure of what your question speirs at, Sir," returned Marshall with seriousness; "forbye, I have nae heard ony thing that has been said"

Pascoe gave me a sly pinch, which I took to mean—"All's right yet" The Captain looked vexed "You are over-cautious, Mr. Marshall," said he, "you must know I meant the attack upon Mr. Beaumgardie last night, and what took place afterwards. But pray, Mr. Tremenhere, was Mr. Marshall sober when he came on board?"

"As perfectly so as he is at this moment, Sir," replied the person addressed, "though I cannot say so much for Mr. Beaumgardie"

Another pinch from Pascoe, and an "Indeed!" from the Captain, "he has just stated that he was sober"

"If I was a little elevated, Sir," said the Cadet, "it must be remembered that drinking was not a voluntary act on my part,—the wine was forced upon me"

"True! true!" exclaimed the Captain, "and now, Mr. Marshall, was the occurrence of running Mr. Beaumgardie down and throwing him on his beam-ends a premeditated act or not?"

The Midshipman looked at the Cadet inspectingly, and then turning to the inquirer uttered, "Beam-ends, did you say, Sir?"

The Skipper muttered something about "booby," and then in a louder tone—"Yes, beam-ends! That is, did the vessel, in the first instance, ride over him designedly?"

"In God's truth, not at all, Sir,"—the officers stared at one another,—"it was purely an accident altogether"

"You said differently last night, Mr. Marshall," said Beaumgardie, "and I can prove it!"

"Nae, nae, Mr. Boomguard," returned Marshall, "I said nae sic a thing. You solicited me to say so which they came to question me, and I answered I would speak the truth."

The examination was carried on pretty strictly, by which it appeared the Cadet had been tampering with the young Scotchman, but without effect. His statement was clear and distinct in every particular, without favour to either party, and it was firmly believed by all who heard him. When called upon to make our defence, we readily assented to all that Marshall had said, at the same time expressing the deepest regret at what had taken place, and were then ordered to withdraw whilst they consulted together.

We were soon after addressed by the quarter-master with—"Young gentlemen, the Captain sends for you into the cuddy." With palpitating hearts we once more entered, and being arranged as before, the Captain addressing Beaumgardie said, "You still adhere, Sir, to your resolution of leaving this affair in our hands?"

"I do so, gentlemen," returned the Cadet, "indeed I have now no alternative."

"Well, then, Mr. Marshall, direct all the Gentlemen Cadets to bear

a hand into the cuddy!" added the Captain. And till their arrival a dead silence prevailed. As soon as they were assembled, he proceeded: "Mr. Beaumgardte, you have entirely failed in proving that the occurrence, in the first instance, had its origin in malice, for even some of those who afterwards joined you have declared, that your person was not known to them until several minutes after you had been thrown down; and it is much to be regretted that you did not accept of the frank apologies which were subsequently offered. However, I can make every allowance for the irritated feelings of the moment; but, Sir, I am truly sorry, after a night's reflection, when the passions ought to have become cool, to find you capable of giving a false colouring to your statement. This is not only disingenuous—it is dishonourable. As for you two," addressing us, "you have disgraced yourselves so as to render you unfit to sustain the character of officer." I thought I should have sunk upon the deck with shame. "Hitherto your conduct has been irreproachable; but that very fact renders your offence more heinous, for it has broken down the force and beauty of example, which has so powerful an effect on the minds of the foremast-men. For you, Grummett,—you had nearly forfeited your life; and I trust that the recollection of it will deter you from ever indulging to excess again: but I should be wanting in the duty I owe to the Honourable East India Company,—I should be wanting in the duty I owe to myself,—nay more, I should be neglecting the duty I owe to you, did I not decree a punishment adequate to your crime. You know I shall do so with grief, and that ought to add to your contrition. Young gentlemen," turning to the Cadets, "you are all of you more or less involved in this transaction, and let it be a warning to you from this hour." Then again addressing us—"Over you my control more immediately extends: you will both of you go below and strip off your uniforms." I felt as if I had been shot; whilst Pascoe drew himself up proudly and stiffly as the Captain proceeded: "And having so done, you will perform your duties before the mast, till by good conduct, you redeem your characters. At the same time, I shall leave it to the generosity of your late messmates, either to continue in or expel you from the midshipmen's berth. The fair dealing of Mr. Marshall is above all praise, and I honour him for his candour. You may now return to your duties; and oh, let me implore you all"—there was a tear trembling in his eye,—“let me entreat you, as having some knowledge of human life, to abstain from drunkenness—discreditable to the soldier or the seaman—but disgraceful and disgusting in an officer. You have parents and relatives anxious for your welfare; do not disappoint their expectations,—do not blast and wither up their hopes." He arose from his chair and retired into his state-room; whilst even Pascoe's proud spirit was bowed down like a child before its father,—we were degraded.

May my young friends who read this feel the advice of Captain Burgess as directed to themselves, and never experience the anguish I endured at such a moment of humiliation. Let them take the word of an old tar, that the remembrance of such an event to a sensitive mind is a never-ceasing punishment of itself; for even now, though many years have since passed away, I feel the glow of shame upon my cheeks whilst thus recording my past errors.

# SKETCHES OF THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS\*,

BY A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE *SIR THOMAS MUNRO*, WRECKED THERE  
ON THE 10TH DECEMBER LAST.

AFTER we had left the anything but hospitable mansion of our Yankee acquaintance, we were at a loss for some time where to find cover.—Porto Praye

“ ——— was all before us where to choose  
Our place of rest, and Providence our guide.”

At last we stumbled on a *Marchand de Vins*, where some American sailors, that had been shipwrecked like ourselves, were lodging, and here we got a few eggs boiled and some bread, which, though sour, appeared to us most delicious. Our host had not a bed to give us, but, as it was now pretty late, we prevailed on him to spread a piece of matting on the pavement in one corner of his shop, and here three of us not only lay down but slept well and soundly—so admirably is our nature framed to conform itself to situations however novel in which it may be placed. For this homely couch our host next morning modestly demanded a dollar.

In the course of the day we were fortunate enough in our rambles to meet with a native called George, I don't believe he had any surname, who had picked up a smattering of English from some Americans that had lodged with him, and in his house we hired an apartment for two dollars a-week. Our new residence, though the best to be had, was anything but comfortable. The floor was earth, and there was a yard at the back of the house, the only way to which was through our room, that therefore served as a passage for some twenty goats to pass to and fro twice a-day.

The first day of the new year was welcomed by the inhabitants with great rejoicings. All the shops were shut, and on our way through the town we met the military, about two hundred in number, marching to chapel. They were much better dressed, and altogether infinitely more respectable in appearance, than the few unfortunate soldiers we saw at Bonavista. There were four officers with them, three of whom would have been no discredit to any corps; the fourth was a mere lad about twelve years of age, who, with his great military cap, looked not unlike a candle under an extinguisher. We entered the church with them and found no one there besides the soldiers and ourselves, except one lady who was seated, cross-legged like a tailor, on a piece of matting on the floor, most devoutly gazing on an image of the holy Virgin. We took it for granted that she was doing penance. There were no pews or seats of any kind; and on each side the altar three or four soldiers were drawn up with fixed bayonets. Soon after the priest entered by a side-door, and then the ceremony commenced, which seemed to be regulated by beat of drum. A soldier in front gave a rattle on the drum-head, and down we all went on our marrow-bones on the pavement. In a few minutes more another rattle, and up we rose again; and in one part of the service all the fifes and drums joined,—the soldiers on each side the altar advanced one pace and presented arms,—while their fellow-soldiers in the body of the church did the

same,—and then allowed the butts of their muskets to sink on the pavement with a clanging sound, that made the old chapel ring again. This was at the elevation of the Host.

After we came out of the church we went to inspect the barracks ; and on our way we met a sad specimen of the state of prison discipline here. Two most miserable beings, without any clothing whatever on the upper part of their persons, and chained together round their waists, came up to ask charity. They had a keeper following them at a little distance, and I never before witnessed such an appearance of squalid wretchedness as they presented. As there is no provision made for prisoners here, they are utterly dependent on their friends and the public,—a source that too often fails them,—and they are, therefore, allowed to go out thus in pairs, chained together, to beg. We entered the barracks through an archway, and was it not for their being so much larger, they looked very similar to an Irish mud-cabin. There was no whitewash or plaster of any kind, either inside or out, and the sleeping-place was a wooden platform extending along the wall in a slanting position. There was one poor fellow in the stocks, which are made in such a manner that whatever your height may be, you must stand on tiptoe to touch the ground, and, consequently, you must either continue in that fatiguing posture, or allow the whole weight of your body to come on your neck. The soldiers gathered round us soliciting us to view different things, evidently in the hope of exciting our admiration, though we saw nothing to elicit such a feeling.

Next morning we prepared for an excursion into the country. Two of us were mounted on donkeys, and two on horses ; a padre or priest accompanying us, with a negro attendant who followed on foot. Soon after starting we had to descend a most rugged and steep path, leading from the high table-land on which the town stands into the vale below. To attempt to ride an English horse down such a place would be more than either his or your neck would be worth ; but the animals we were on carried us not only safely, but with apparent ease. After descending we entered the bed of a river, now dried up, but which in the rainy season forms no inconsiderable stream. During our progress we were gratified by observing the sides of some of the mountains covered with wood, most of it of a dwarfish description, but still a pleasing contrast to the waste and barren sands of Bonavista. The only full-grown forest-tree we saw was the whitethorn, great numbers of which were as fine and large as I have ever seen them.

After we had proceeded some two or three miles, the views in many parts were very beautiful,—mountains of every shape presenting an endless variety of scenery—water alone was wanting. Had a lake but occupied one of the valleys, you might have imagined yourself amidst some of the loveliest and grandest of the highlands of Scotland. At length we came to a mountain, at whose base ran a very small rivulet, on each side of which the valley was covered with orange, lime, coconut, and fig trees. Half way up the mountain were a dozen straggling, mean-looking, mud-cabins. This was Trinidad, from whence Porto Praya is, for the most part, supplied with fruit and vegetables. Here we dismounted to enjoy a ramble amongst the luxuriant orange and coconut trees. Pine-apples, too, we encountered at every step ; and we could have obtained as many for an hundred pence, as in London would

have sold for as many guineas. I heard a great deal about the difficulty of preserving them, but of seven I brought on board with me, and though I took no particular pains, having them lying about my trunk, two were perfectly good when I reached England; as for the other five, they were eaten before we had been a week at sea.

We proceeded about three miles up the valley, surrounded on all sides by orange, cocoa-nut, and other trees, when we came to a place that had belonged to some mighty Don of other days, and which convinced us that this island had once enjoyed a degree of refinement and civilization, very different from that it now possesses. I believe the Cape de Verdes once belonged to Spain, and this place had all the appearance of having been the residence of a Spaniard; for there were the remains of a stately magnificence about it, that I never saw with the filthy and slovenly Portuguese. An avenue lying between two rows of cocoa-nut trees brought us to the ruins of a large mansion, on part of the site of which a modern cottage was standing. On one side a flight of stone steps, in good preservation, led to a handsome terrace, at the farther end of which stood a small chapel, bearing little marks of decay, but sufficiently so to prove that the hand that had raised it must long since have mouldered in the dust. With some trouble we obtained the key and entered this sanctuary of private worship. It was of an octagon form, and very small, not more than thirty feet in circumference. Everything spoke of by-gone times. There were two paintings, but so defaced as to preclude the possibility of judging of their original merit; and on the altar was a small waxen image of the Virgin. On leaving the chapel we found a wine-press, of a construction so rude, that one might have supposed it had been made by the jolly god himself. We now retraced our steps to Trinidad, and here we made a repast of a truly pastoral nature; it consisted of fruit, roasted Indian corn, and milk. Nothing more substantial, not even a bit of bread, was to be procured.

Knowing the sort of folk we had to deal with, we had made an agreement at first as to what we were to pay for everything: but notwithstanding, they wanted to rob us in true Portuguese style; and when we would not submit, they fairly laid an embargo on us, until we prepared to force our way—*vi et armis*,—then they allowed us to depart; and we reached Porto Praye in safety.

Goats are not in such demand here as at Bonavista, as many individuals possess cows. Indeed, on our way to Trinidad we saw about twenty of them, as fine as could be met with any where. The horses, on the contrary, are under size, not exceeding twelve hands, but they are at the same time fleet, and capable of great fatigue, and look as if they had a cross of the Arab in them. When they are taken any tolerable care of, their coats are fine and shining, and in their legs and every other respect they certainly partake more of the thorough-bred than the draught horse. They are never shod, nor do I think such a thing as a horse-shoe has ever been seen in this part of the world; neither indeed on their sandy soil is it required.

Our ride this day had been fifteen miles, in addition to which we had walked eight, and we did not feel any inconvenience from the heat, though it was warmer than it is ordinarily during an English summer. At Trinidad we saw two remarkable trees, one of which is forty-two,



and the other thirty-nine feet in circumference, but of what description they were we could not learn. They bore at the time neither leaves nor fruit, and their bark appeared, both to the feel and to the sight, extremely like the skin of an elephant. As we could obtain no information about them from the natives, we called them the elephant-tree; and in all our subsequent rambles we saw nothing whatever at all resembling them\*. The orange-tree in its natural state, as it is here, is about the size of our mountain ash, and, covered with its countless fruit, is a very beautiful object. The cocoa-nut tree, though it has a more tropical look, is by no means so ornamental; it generally grows to a great height, and has no branches, leaves, or fruit, except near its summit; it presents, therefore, an ungainly, naked appearance. I much question if there are any other set of islands lying so close together that differ more from each other than the Cape de Verdes. At St. Jago might be obtained immense quantities of the finest fruit in the world, but it has no salt, while Maio, Jahe, and Bonavista produce, one may say, nothing else. The manner in which they obtain the salt is this:—at a distance from the sea-shore, sometimes half a mile or more, they dig a hole a few feet deep in the sand, when the water springs up, which they shovel into shallow square basins cut in the ground. The process of evaporation caused by the sun's rays then goes forward, after which they scrape up the salt together, and separate it from the sand. It is sold principally to Americans, who take it to Rio de Janeiro, and other ports of South America, where they dispose of it for hides, by which they make a lucrative return, sometimes realizing even as much as three times the original cost.

At English Harbour, on the island of Bonavista, where there is more business than anywhere else, a merchant who had lived there for some time, informed me that its trade on an average amounted to five hundred dollars a-day. This sum, though little more than thirty-six thousand pounds in the whole year, is, I should think, rather above than below the truth.

Our host had often talked to us of a farm he possessed in the country, near the village of St. Domingo, where we could have good sport, shooting monkeys, guinea-fowl, and wild pigeons. We determined to accompany him there; and as it lay nine miles off, we made early preparation for the excursion. The Padre had an old Spanish gun, that seemed to have been made the same year with Queen Anne's pocket-piece. It had a great deal of rich old fashioned carving about the stock, and the barrels were evidently upon the same principle as the Irishman's fowling-piece that was made for shooting round corners. However, we brushed it up, got some powder, and as a substitute for shot, that could not be obtained, we cut lead into small slugs. We resolved to proceed upon donkeys; but when we advised our host to do the same, he replied most indignantly, "Me hab horse, me nò ride upon jackass." It seems the negroes of quality, one of whom our host considered himself, deem it beneath their dignity to ride upon donkeys. A considerable time was lost in fixing saddles, and getting other things to rights; as for bridles there is nothing of the kind put on don-

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\* This is the Boabab, or Monkey bread-fruit tree (*Adansonia digitata*), a particular description of which is given in Mr. George Bennett's "Wanderings, &c."—Ed.

keys here, which are guided altogether by a stick ; but at last we were ready to start, and then our host George came out, leading his charger. He had no shoes or boots, but on his bare feet he had strapped a most Don Quixote-looking pair of spurs. Their rowels by measurement were exactly three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

We allowed mine host to take the lead, and beyond doubt, with his huge spurs, and the cords that served the purpose of stirrup-irons, grasped by his great toes, he was a most graceful horseman--no General attended by his Aides-de-Camp ever rode forth with more pride and dignity than our friend George. We with our cutlasses, and the Padre with his gun, jogging along at the heels of such a leader, would have made no bad representation of Don Quixote setting forth upon an expedition, squired by not one, but three Sancho Panzas. Nothing, however, was farther from our host's thoughts than all this, and it was really quite delightful to see with what exultation he would turn about and survey us as we moved after him down the street. Our road lay amongst the mountains, to the right of the course we had before pursued in going to Trinidad ; and when we had proceeded about two miles, we came to a sad memorial of St. Jago's former greatness. It was about one hundred and fifty yards of causeway, even still tolerably good, and laid down in much the same manner as the pavement at present in the streets of London. As we advanced we could plainly perceive, that at some former period there had been a good paved road here, and still further convinced us that this island had formerly belonged to a race very superior to its present nondescript inhabitants. On our way we saw great numbers of the whitethorn, fully as high as they grow in England, and hundreds of a very small tree, from which the natives obtain castor oil, that serves them for domestic as well as medicinal purposes. We had also an opportunity of seeing some very beautiful birds peculiar to the island.

We had been gradually ascending through the mountains, and had got within a mile of our destination, when we came to a steep mountain-pass, down which our road lay. The trees on each side the first part were so thick, that we could not see to any distance, but on a sudden a view burst on us that I have never seen surpassed. A valley covered with every variety of tree extended for two miles before us, bounded by a steep, bold, and highly picturesque range of mountains. We were so elevated as to command the whole view, and we remained for some time stationary, lost in surprise and admiration. It was indeed a grand and lovely prospect, and such a one as Salvator Rosa would have loved to have rendered immortal by his pencil.

If any that chance to read this should ever find themselves at this island, let them not fail to visit the valley of St. Domingo, for the scenery there is as varied and romantic as the eye could wish to behold. Never have I beheld a spot that made such an impression on me ; and even at this moment I dwell with pleasure on the recollection of the various scenes that it presented. Monkeys were numerous, scouring along the brow of the mountain ; also guinea-fowl, wild pigeons, and other species of the feathered creation ; but all attempts to bring any of them to bag by means of the Padre's gun were entirely fruitless.

On arriving at the hamlet, or, as the natives call it, the town, of St. Domingo, we had some coffee, and afterwards getting a few of the people together, we commenced dancing to the music of two guitars,

What kind of dance it was it would be hard to say, for every one, including ourselves, appeared to be capering about, quite independent of his neighbour's motions. In the midst of our gaiety, however, a circumstance occurred which, though trifling in itself, was near leading to serious consequences.

One of our party had eighty sovereigns, which he always carried about his person, for locks and keys would prove very inadequate securities among the Portuguese. Our friend had consequently sewed them up in different parts of his dress, and while dancing, four or five that had worn a hole in one of his pockets, escaped from their hiding place, and rolled upon the ground. These he immediately stooped to pick up, when matters were made worse, by more gold falling from his person. The natives were petrified with amazement. Indeed, it would be impossible to describe their astonishment, for there was not one of them that had ever before seen ten pieces of gold. It seemed to them a perfect treasure. Our companion, after a little trouble, such as threatening to run a fellow through the body, unless he spat out two sovereigns he was endeavouring to swallow, regained the entire; and as it was now ten o'clock, we prepared to depart.

Nothing can exceed the splendour of the nights in these islands, the light from the moon being sufficient to read by with the greatest facility. On this account we had delayed our departure, and when we started, the moonlight, softening down the outline, heightened the beauty of the surrounding scenery. We had got as far as the mountain-pass I have already referred to as being shaded with trees on each side, when our friend George, who, as usual, was riding in front, dropped from his horse, apparently in an agony of pain. The Padre at once jumped off his donkey and hastened to his relief; but while stooping over the fallen man, three fellows rushed from the thicket close by, and one of them gave him a blow with a club between the shoulders, that brought him on his face to the ground. We immediately perceived that this was a preconcerted attack, caused by the sight of the gold at the village; and that our host had thrown himself from his horse in order to avoid rendering us any assistance. In a moment my companion and myself were on our feet, playing round us with our cutlasses, while our opponents, of whom there were three, aimed desperate blows at us with their clubs, the poor Padre all the time lying with his nose buried in the sand, afraid to move hand or foot, and roaring at the utmost pitch of his voice.

Our host did not attempt to side with either party: we called to him that if he moved we would run him through the body,—notwithstanding the day was going against us. Their long heavy clubs, which they made use of with both hands, kept us at a distance; and I had already received a blow on my left arm that made it hang powerless by my side. At length my companion, who fought most determinedly, got his cutlass broken close to the hilt.

"My heavens!" he cried, "our game is up, for my cutlass is gone"

"Seize the Padre's gun!" I shouted, "that is lying beside him."

He did so, but not without getting a blow, which, if it had come fairly on his skull, would have made the world of little future trouble to him. However, he recovered himself,—fired at random on our assailants,—one of whom dropped, and the other two seeing this took instanter to

the wood, leaving us in quiet possession of the field. Our first care was to re-load the gun, and then go to the assistance of the Padre. It was some time before we could make him understand the true position of affairs.

"I am a holy Padre," he cried, "oh don't murder me! I will give you all I have, if you will only spare my life."

"Tut, man, we are your friends; take your nose out of the sand and get up," said my companion.

"Yes, I swear it!" again exclaimed the Padre. "I am a poor holy father, but you shall have everything if you only spare my life."

"Don't you know us, Padre?" we said, taking him by the neck and raising him up.

"No!" he says, "I don't know you; nor will I ever say anything about you if you don't murder me."

"Come, Padre, this is nonsense; open your eyes!"—for he had them fast closed, as if fearful to look upon the daggers he thought were at his throat. After some time, however, we inspired him with a degree of confidence; and then he very slowly unclosed his eyes—still doubting whether he had to do with friends or foes.

Our object now was to get off as quickly as possible, lest we should have a second attack; more particularly when we found that our fallen assailant had been more frightened than hurt: for after a little he started up and dashed after his companions into the wood. Our host George we would not again suffer to mount his horse, fearing he might ride away from us; but we placed him on a donkey and made him go in front, giving him to understand that the moment we were again attacked we would shoot him dead upon the spot. Thus on we went, highly amused with the Padre, who would stop every ten yards and whisper to us that he was quite sure he saw the black fellows peeping at us from amongst the bushes.

However, when we had got so near home as to think ourselves really out of danger, we determined to play him a trick. On a sudden, therefore, we shouted, "Here they are!" and fired off the gun. The Padre was mounted on the horse, and away he went; but he had not got above twenty yards, when the bough of a whitethorn struck him right across the forehead and knocked him on the ground, where he lay, again shouting out and entreating in the most vehement manner that they would not murder him. We stood over him laughing for some time; but at last he listened a little, and then opened his eyes and looked at us in amazement.

"What! is it you?" he exclaimed; "dear me, they gave me such a blow here on the forehead with one of their clubs; but where are they?" And he raised himself on his elbow and looked about in the greatest terror. However, we got him once again mounted, and reached home without any further adventures.

[To be concluded in the next.]

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## VISIT TO THE GROTTO OF ANTIPAROS.

*January 15th, 1830.*—HAVING formed a party from our ship, the *Melville*, while stationed at Paros, to explore the penetralia of this celebrated cavern, we set off about six o'clock, A. M., each person mounted on a sturdy mule, and proceeded towards Parrechia, the capital of the island.

The morning was delicious; the air bland and delightful, as in the month of May in England; all nature smiled around; the flowers, bathed in dew, shed their choicest perfumes to regale the senses; and the bright green of the numerous corn-fields relieved the eye from the excessive glare of the marble-strewn path over which we bent our steps. The exhilarating influence of the morning breeze had also an enlivening effect on our mules, who snuffed it up with evident delight, and trotted along the wretched road with unwonted vigour.

In two hours we reached Parrechia; went to the house of our friend the Consul, where, after much ado, we procured ropes, and two or three small crazy ladders, to assist us in the descent; hired a boat rowed by four powerful young Greeks, and were soon gliding along the marble-bound shores of Paros. Two hours had hardly elapsed, when we landed in a pretty little sandy bay, in the island of Antiparos. Having hauled the boat up, and loaded its crew with the matériel for the day's campaign, we immediately directed our steps towards a small town, about a mile distant. The road lay principally over rocks of pure white marble, interspersed with several species of beautiful shrubs, wild flowers, and numerous tufts of highly aromatic herbs, wherever the least soil was visible.

We soon arrived at the town, as our boatmen called it, which may contain about sixty miserable hovels, and between two and three hundred equally miserable inhabitants. How often, when musing on the present unhappy condition of this once-celebrated country, we were tempted to exclaim with Byron,—

“ Shrine of the mighty, can it be  
That this is all remains of thee !”

A narrow, dirty, and vile-smelling alley conducted us to the house of the great man of the place, which we found literally crammed with a large party of midshipmen belonging to one of our ships, who had returned from the grotto the previous evening, and had taken up their nocturnal abode in this wretched apology for an inn. Never was such a din heard before!—all talkers and no listeners! Some of the party were vociferating for this thing, another for that. In a sequestered part of the room, seen dimly through eddying columns of smoke, were discovered a group lolling at their ease on a kind of divan, somewhat the worse for wear, solacing themselves with long Turkish pipes, and sipping coffee at intervals, which was ever and anon replenished by a sylph-like little damsel, whose long dishevelled hair hanging about, in the very luxuriance of nature, partially shaded her interesting and classical features. In another part, the more juvenile portion of the company were amusing themselves with tearing the clothes from off each other's backs, *pour passer le temps*; while, to add to the noise and confusion, not less than twenty ragged-looking natives were trying to extort as

many dollars as the young Englishmen would give them for their various specimens of natural curiosities. What a Babel of tongues ensued!—what contortions were had recourse to, to enable them to understand each other! Our pilot, a Greek, who made one of our party, raised his voice, though for some time in vain, to endeavour to quell this wordy war, that he might ask the man of the house some questions concerning our descent. At length he gained a hearing, and no sooner was our purpose known, than some ten or a dozen ruffian-looking fellows volunteered their services as our guides; but as we could not agree to the necessity of having so many, or the sum of money they demanded, we walked out of the house, but were hardly outside of the town, when we perceived four men following us, who soon agreed to our terms, packed up the provisions, ropes, and ladders, and in a few minutes the whole party were amicably walking on towards the grotto; now traversing fertile valleys partially covered with corn, with here and there a solitary fig-tree or olive, to break the uniformity of the scene; now climbing high jagged marble hills, clothed with stunted bushes. At length, after a tramp of about six honest miles, over hill, dale, and mountain, we arrived at this far-famed cavern, which is situated about a mile from the sea, on the declivity of a high hill composed of shining white marble.

We soon discovered the gloomy entrance, over which projected a noble arched roof, formed by enormous masses of marble, from which depended a vast number of brambles and creepers, adding not a little to the solemn grandeur of the scene. This magnificent roof is apparently supported by several gigantic stalactites, or stalagmites; one of the largest resembles a rudely ornamented Gothic pillar; another had the appearance of a vast colossal statue, which seems to forbid all ingress to this majestic cavern, over the door of which the traveller might fancy he reads the well-known lines of the immortal Dante,—

“Per me si va nella città dolente,  
Per me si va nell’ eterno dolore.”

Our guides having adjusted the rope and ladders, and each person being provided with a wax taper, we commenced the descent, the first portion of which led through a long narrow alley, lined on either side with crystallizations glittering like precious stones. It was necessary to keep fast hold of the rope, as the declivity became extremely abrupt, and the path was covered with loose stones, which caused us to slip several times during the descent.

At the extremity of this narrow passage was discovered a perpendicular precipice, about twelve feet deep, down which we slid by the rope with comparative ease; when at the bottom, we proceeded over enormous masses of marble rock, which were incrustated with various-coloured crystals, as were also the sides and ceiling, producing a brilliant effect, viewed by the light of so many torches and candles. Beyond us yawned a terrible abyss!—a sight sufficiently horrible to any but persons possessed of strong nerves; however, led by our fearless guides, we skirted along the brink of the awful gulf, hardly daring to look up to admire the gloriously carved roof, or the beautiful seeming pillars richly sculptured, which in some places almost touched the noble arch above us,—so intent were we, lest by one false step we might have been

precipitated into the gloomy cavern beneath! After traversing a considerable distance, much in the same way as above described, we arrived at another very abrupt descent; here our guides had contrived to fix a ladder, down which the party got with perfect safety. From this spot the rope became no longer of any use, owing to the tortuous nature of the cavern, which prevented its being adjusted. However, we often missed it in our further descent, particularly in one spot, where our way lay along the edge of an enormous mass of rocks, which hung over a frightful bottom, dark as Erebus! Here we were constrained to grasp firmly with our hands the stalactites which adhered to the rocks, to assist us in our perilous passage. Having passed this nervous portion of the journey, we got on very comfortably, with the exception of one or two difficult but not dangerous passes over the rocks which obstructed the path. The remaining portion of the descent was over a shelving road, composed of loose stones, down which we oftentimes were hurried much faster than was pleasant. This route finally conducted the party to an area, where we remained some minutes, while the guides illuminated the grand chamber, which we soon entered.

But how can I express the wonder and astonishment we experienced when viewing for the first time this magic temple! To give the reader some idea of its magnificence, let him fancy himself in a vast saloon, about 120 yards in length by 113 yards in breadth, and somewhere about sixty in height; now let him picture such a hall, hung round with thousands of brilliant white stalactites and stalagmites, assuming every variety of form that the most fertile imagination can conceive, and then he will have only a faint idea of the transcendently-splendid scene! The glorious fretted roof, in various parts, is seemingly supported by slender and delicate-carved columns, somewhat like those seen in fine specimens of Saracenic architecture; others, of larger dimensions, are more rudely chiselled, resembling those erected by our Saxon ancestors.

Scattered about the immense floor are seen huge stalactitical masses, bearing some slight resemblance to so many gigantic statues; nearly in the centre stands a ponderous stalagmite, which is very much like an altar in a Roman Catholic church; fancy sees the high and richly-wrought pillars on either side; the lofty and slender candlesticks elaborately chased,—in short, all the articles which usually adorn such places. Tournefort says he had mass performed on it, so impressed was he with the resemblance. We thought we could never sufficiently admire this splendid work of nature, in which she seems to laugh to scorn the more formal and comparatively insignificant works of art.

To give a fine *coup d'œil*, we burnt a blue light, which completely illuminated the whole of this magnificent temple in a most beautiful manner. Viewed by this harmonious light, the wondrous cavern somewhat resembled what the reader might fancy would be the effect, could he see a fine Gothic cathedral, with all its internal decorations studded with various precious stones, and lighted up for some high festival.

Having collected several beautiful specimens, we began to re-ascend, a process, although less dangerous than the descent, decidedly much more tiresome; and we were all greatly exhausted from the fatigue and heat we experienced while exploring the recesses of this extraordinary cavern.

## ROUGH SKETCHES OF MALTA AND LONDON.

BY A MALTESE, LATE AN OFFICER IN THE MALTESE REGIMENT.

LONDON, 1835.

[We give the following, in continuation of the "Sketches of Malta and London," of which the former appeared in our last, as a Foreigner's view of our metropolis.]

Two sentiments, of a different nature, although proceeding from the same source—a lively affection\* for this my second country,—have given origin to the present description. Called by my private affairs last autumn, to this capital of the civilized world, I no longer delay offering to my several friends whom their extreme kindness and my own good fortunes have led me to find in the bosom of this generous community, a mark of gratitude for their benevolence, and a tribute of admiration for the stupendous grandeur of their metropolis.

On the other side, the numerous opportunities which my circumstances have afforded me during my abode here, together with an extensive acquaintance, have given me some knowledge of the character and inclinations of the people of England in their social relations with foreign countries, and have suggested to me several observations on this subject, which, I trust, will not be useless or unpleasant to my countrymen,—whether Maltese or British: but without further preface, and without much order or pretension, I commence them.

\*The spectacle which the city of London presents to a foreigner on his first visit, is of a species entirely new, and superior to all that the mind accustomed to the uniform magnificence and conventional aspect of most of the capitals on the continent can well imagine. The first sentiment of the observer is more likely to be amazement than admiration. The grandeur, which in the first cities in other parts of Europe is always confined to particular edifices and institutions, is in London made common, as it were, in all parts of the city, and extended through the ordinary employments and manners of the people. The immense wealth of the capitalists, the glorious constitution of the English Government, and the enterprise of the nation, have enabled them to amass within the confines of this happy land, all that is necessary for them in order to extend and add to the grandeur of their metropolis; and neither the Government nor the citizens are ever found backward in putting into execution their immense projects of improvement. The spirit of association has done, as if by enchantment, that which was considered impossible. Before this new power all difficulties vanish; the plans which the vulgar were accustomed for ages to call chimerical, are now transformed to reality; and the genius of the English no longer finds anything impossible, but that which exceeds the limits of nature.

• What thing, in fact, can you possibly figure to yourself more stupendous than the nocturnal illumination of London, and the hydraulic system, which affords to every inhabitant the means of procuring from any part of his house a durable supply of pure and salubrious water? What idea can the most highly extolled views of the first capitals give to a stranger, of that on entering London by night, when the light is



precipitated in a moment from the infinite windings of its thousand conductors, overflowing unexpectedly all its apertures, and illuminating every angle of this immense city. The panorama of so many large and populous streets, illuminated by this interminable chain of lights; the sumptuousness of the shops—displaying, in competition, their riches in a sea of light—their order and number, the reflections of azure, violet, and purple of the coloured vases; the splendour of the quadrants; the several illuminated clocks, which at a distance resemble light-houses, placed on steeples and public establishments. The thousands of carriages and public vehicles that drive continually through the streets,—the numbers of fine horses full of life and activity,—the incessant murmur of a crowd, collected from all parts of the globe, flocking on the broad pavements,—the noise of wheels,—the exclamations of conductors,—the sonorous voice of singers,—the sound of musical instruments, sometimes not the most delicately tuned,—the mingling tide of so many things,—the brilliant illumination of this splendid scene,—all contribute to intoxicate the senses of the stranger, and make him believe he is transported to an enchanted country.

After the system of illumination, the hydraulic operation is, amidst all the wonders of London, that which, perhaps, most distinguishes it above all the capitals of the world. Without entering into a minute description, which is alien to the nature of the present sketch, I shall content myself by merely stating that the water which abounds in all parts of London is conveyed by means of vast tubes, which extend over a space of three hundred miles, and to these grand arteries smaller tubes are attached, which distribute the water to each house. The management of this well-regulated distribution is confided to several companies, who employ for this purpose a number of steam-engines of a prodigious force, capable of furnishing every day more than five millions of cubic feet of water. By this ingenious system, the destruction of property by fire in London is more easily controlled than elsewhere, as by means of an aperture made in the upper side of every pipe that passes under by the causeway, the street where a fire has unhappily occurred, may, opening the plug in such aperture become instantly flooded and the water entering the pipe of an engine is thrown upon the fire in sufficient abundance and constancy to overcome it.

Among the innumerable edifices which adorn London, I will restrain myself to a rapid and successive mention only of the most remarkable, as an exact description of each would extend beyond the limits which I have assigned to myself. The Palace of St. James, noted above all as having been for ages the residence of the Kings of England, is situated to the north of the park of the same name: its exterior is simple, and does not give the least idea of the royal magnificence with which the inside is decorated. On a slight elevation, at the extreme end of the same park, is now building the superb Palace of Buckingham, the future habitation of English monarchs; the roof and columns of which are of iron, and of which the imposing front overlooks the park gardens. On all sides its embellishments are of a most simple elegance. Next to this I have to mention the Tower of London, an ancient and vast fortress, which was for several centuries the abode of the Kings; and, also, at times, a state prison. Here is, also, a much-admired maritime arsenal, and a rare collection of armour. The armoury of the Volun-

teers contains, perhaps, the greatest deposit of arms in existence at the present day. Last, the jewel-room, in which are kept the crown diamonds. The Royal Exchange is a grand square building, in the centre of which is a court-yard, surrounded by spacious porticos, and all around adorned with the statues of the greater part of the Kings of England. The Mansion House is the splendid city palace, and residence of the Lord Mayor. At a little distance, the Bank of England encloses within its walls the most enormous quantity of money that has ever been collected in one place. The new Post-Office is, without doubt, one of the most magnificent buildings that can be viewed. The Custom-House, which displays its imposing front on the edge of the River Thames; and last, Somerset House, which is the largest and finest building, that is reserved for the administration of public affairs.

London possesses a great number of churches, several of which are justly enumerated as among the finest in the world. The two principal are, the Cathedral of St. Paul and Westminster Abbey; the former is regarded as the largest and most sumptuous of protestant churches: it is a most gigantic edifice, constructed of Portland stone, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, (to which, however, it confesses itself inferior,) above the choice architecture of its exterior, rise to a stupendous height the elegant proportions of its majestic cupola. The interior is enriched with statues of great value, and monuments of exquisite workmanship, all of which are dedicated to the memory of eminent personages.

In most parts of the metropolis, occurring at short distances from each other, are spacious squares, which are built not entirely for ornament, but more especially for the salubrity of the surrounding neighbourhood. They are generally square, and in the centre have a garden planted with trees and shrubs, accessible to the inhabitants of the surrounding houses, and surrounded by iron railings. Grosvenor Square is considered the finest, and Lincoln's Inn Fields the largest. Here I may also just mention the small square in which the column called the Monument of London is erected, which is more than two hundred feet high, and destined to perpetuate the memory of the horrible fire which occurred in the year 1666, and consumed the greatest part of the city.

The communication between the two sides of the river, which runs through the middle of this great emporium of the world, is maintained by six magnificent bridges, among which the new London ranks first, from the beauty of its architecture, and the extraordinary span of its arches. Next to this comes Waterloo, like the former, built entirely of granite, and particularly worthy of admiration. But it is impossible to name the bridges of London without saying something of the Tunnel, a subterraneous passage which they are now digging under the bed of the river,—a work before unheard of,—and thanks to the recent munificence of Parliament, now likely in a short time to be completed.

The famous docks, immense basins, surrounded by vast warehouses, destined to receive vessels and merchandise from all parts of the world, are gigantic constructions, common also to other harbours of the kingdom; none of which latter, however, can vie in extent of basin or structure with those of London, more especially with those named after the East and West Indies. These two are destined, as the names sig-

nify, to receive the produce of the innumerable British Colonies in the two Indies. The former, combined with various capacious storehouses in the city, belonging to the Company, alone present such a mass of mercantile riches of all descriptions, that the mind becomes actually lost in the calculation of treasures so immense. This vast collection belongs to a company of merchants, called the Honourable East India Company, which counts among its vassals, an emperor and a multitude of princes: a company which, within less than a century, has made the arms of England feared and respected, in countries where its name previously was never even heard of, and which now governs more than a hundred millions of inhabitants. The actual centre of operation of the Honourable Company is a spacious architectural building called the East India House, which contains an infinite number of rooms and offices, and employs a legion of active individuals in the various branches of its management. The Oriental museum and library contained in the above building are worthy of great admiration, and contain specimens of all that nature offers as most interesting among its productions, and science affords as useful and instructive among its discoveries.

Among the finest streets in London, we must name first, Regent Street, unmatched in any other part of the world. Oxford Street, Pall-Mall, the Haymarket, Holborn, and the Strand.

Among the public walks which adorn the capital, those of St. James's Park, Green Park, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park, are the most beautiful and most frequented; but, certainly, nothing in the world can reach in magnificence, variety, and elegance, the immense assemblage of architectural structures which encircle the Regent's Park; in the north part of which is situated the incomparable and much admired Zoological Gardens. On one side of this park an immense line of columns and porticos remind us of a grand Roman perspective; whilst, on the other, the light minarets and fantastical kiosks transport the imagination to the poetical fantasies of eastern architecture; and when a bright sun strikes his rays on the sward of the park, the waters of the canal, and the refulgent stuccos of so many magnificent palaces—then, truly, we may enjoy a sight, which all the powers of the pen would fail to describe. A city which embraces such an extensive variety of palaces and monuments of every design, could not but be equally provided, in a manner worthy of its greatness, with institutions of learning and public amusement.

London, in fact, possesses, under these two heads, a great number of establishments superior in themselves to anything of the same kind, however much admired, in all the great capitals of Europe.

Among the places destined for public amusement, those which rank as first are the theatres, of which the metropolis contains about fifteen, all much frequented, managed with taste, and generally decorated with great richness. That of Drury Lane is the largest, and is capable of furnishing seats for three thousand six hundred people. Covent Garden, although rather inferior in size, surpasses it in elegance of arrangement, especially in the majestic display of its front, which readily recalls to mind the Temple of Minerva at Athens. The King's Theatre, or rather the Italian Opera, is situated in one of the finest positions in London, and during half the year is the resort of the highest and most fashion-

able society, who in the evening assemble in crowds to admire the talent of the most celebrated theatrical performers, collected from the best stages in Europe, at prices the most exorbitant. The other theatres, although yielding in extent and grandeur to the above-mentioned, are, however, judiciously constructed, gracefully ornamented, and generally furnished with good actors,—excellent above all in comedy, which, in the eyes of a superficial observer, might contrast singularly with the grave and concentrated character of the nation. Among the numerous establishments which, after the theatres, offer a varied and rich pasture for curiosity to the public, is the Colosseum, a work without example, as well for the grandness of its plan, as for the truly marvellous execution of the Panorama of London, which is, without doubt, the most enormous picture that was ever undertaken, occupying not less than forty thousand square feet.

The means of instruction afforded in London are more numerous and more accessible than in any other part of the globe. The private institutions for learning in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, consist of no less than four thousand establishments, frequented by more than one hundred thousand scholars. But that in which the City of London is quite surprising and inconceivable is, the unlimited development that is given to public and elementary instruction: the facility offered in this manner to the poorer classes surpasses belief,—it will be sufficient to observe, that more than forty thousand children receive gratuitous instruction in a proportionate number of schools endowed for that purpose; and above sixty thousand receive the same from establishments called Sunday Schools, which are founded by religious and charitable persons, and taught gratuitously by five thousand instructors. I now proceed to establishments of a higher and much superior order, and note, first, that of the London University, a magnificent institution, recently formed by a society of rich philanthropists, founded upon a most liberal plan, and above all, most useful to the numerous classes of Dissenters, whom inveterate prejudices and party animosities exclude entirely from the sanctuary of the two higher Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. King's College, likewise of recent formation, and Westminster School are, successively, the two principal establishments for superior education.

The great school of arts and sciences has obtained the most exalted fame, and is open to all who desire to profit by the knowledge of celebrated men, who resort thither to explain their doctrines.

The science of jurisprudence has, for a length of time, been taught in London, in places called the Inns of Court; and that of medicine in the principal hospitals.

Among a numerous assemblage of literary and scientific institutions, the Royal Society maintains its venerable and venerated position, as mother of all; while the British Museum contains a most extensive deposit of natural history and fine arts, and an inestimable collection of all that nature has discovered to the indefatigable researches of science. Adjoining the magnificent gallery of minerals, is the much-admired and famous library, to which, perhaps, no other in the world can boast itself superior, either in the value of its contents or the splendour of its interior; and certainly not in the commodiousness of its reading-rooms, and the ease and regularity with which it is conducted.

. After the institutions for intellectual culture and advancement, succeed those devoted to corporeal beneficence, such as the charitable institutions called hospitals, and houses of recovery. Twenty-four hospitals, some of which are of vast extent and regular architecture, admit daily a great number of invalids of every description, who are provided with all the care, attention, and comfort, that poverty and distress can possibly receive from a charitable and compassionate people. Besides these, there are more than thirty public dispensaries, which gratuitously furnish medicine and relief to more than sixty thousand persons annually. And a great number of aged poor are provided with asylums, founded by persons of wealth, for the benefit of the infirm.

London contains at this period the greatest number of houses of which mention is made in modern history, as existing in one place, and it is the most simply, and decidedly the best regulated city in Europe. A foreigner, accustomed on the Continent to see the police maintained by force of the bayonet, will scarcely credit that order and regularity among a million and a half of people is maintained here without spies, gendarmerie, or secret institutions,—but by a comparatively insignificant force, armed with no other weapon save that of the authority of law, which is sufficient to command the respect of the people, and ensure the welfare and good of all. The present establishment and regulation of the metropolitan police is due entirely to the wisdom of Sir Robert Peel, who presided over the Home Department in the year 1829, and ought to be considered as a masterpiece of good sense and political moderation, worthy the example of all those degraded and jealous policies of many European states, in which the subject is viewed as incessantly engaged in plotting the downfall of social order, or rather of timorous authority.

From the physical aspects and material objects in London, I now advance to the moral character and manners of its inhabitants; and I find, especially in certain respects, they possess a remarkable superiority over other nations. And I hesitate not in asserting, that a judicious observer, ready to investigate deeper than mere outward appearance, and to throw aside popular prejudices, and fallacious reports of capricious and party men, will find my opinion well and justly founded.

The character of the people of England, in order to be estimated at its true value, must be considered under two distinct and particular aspects, as the idea that a foreigner would form, from a mere outward acquaintance, cannot absolutely place him in a condition to judge of their nature and inclinations, which a closer inspection and association with them in their own houses can give. Strangers have, however, generally taken their opinion on this subject from the light under which an Englishman presents himself to their eyes at a distance from his own home, which has given rise to his countrymen being described by the vulgar of foreign countries, as most cold, proud, insipid, and unsociable; and many other defects are attributed to them, from sentiments rather of malignity than ignorance. The Englishman, examined in the midst of foreign society, appears proud; and why?—because he feels himself superior to the greater number of servile and superstitious individuals by whom he is surrounded, and the consciousness never forsakes him of the grandeur of his country, and the respect which he knows is due to him as a citizen of the first nation in the world. But this species

of reserve, put on more from reflection than his intercourse with foreigners than from its being his natural character, is far from being preserved in respect of his own countrymen, and towards even foreigners themselves who visit him in his own house. There vanish all those traces of pride which the presence and the contrast of foreign customs made him assume when out of his own island, and his apparent roughness is found to be a mere veil, or cover, to a mind that is good, generous, and kind. The English certainly do not strive to be officious or complimentary, which other communities more inclined to these exterior signs are, and who possess a kindness too often equivocal, and which not unfrequently ends in deception, but the substance of their character abounds not the less in integrity, truth, and generosity. The classes which have received in England a distinct education are more numerous than in any other part of the world; and they possess in all respects a courtesy so prompt, a kindness so cordial, an affability so dignified, that I think it would be impossible to surpass, or even equal in any other nation. And I feel truly happy in being able to give personally a proof to the world of the kind manner in which a foreigner has been received by all those with whom he has had any intercourse. My introductions have gained for me everywhere the greatest attention and kindnesses without limit. A frankness the most cordial, an affection the most flattering, and a willingness to oblige the most perfect, have obtained for me among my connexions all the pleasure and delight that can possibly be enjoyed after a long and most sincere friendship. And I trust the several friends with whom I have become acquainted during my sojourn in this city, will accept in this declaration a public attestation of my profound acknowledgments, and a tribute of sincere homage to the good qualities of their character.

This affability, the especial attribute of all the superior and middling classes of society, is not entirely alien to the habits of the lower orders, it being no extraordinary thing to see a labourer suspend his work merely to direct a foreigner in his road; and tradesmen of every description courteously offer to convey whatever you may have purchased from them to your own house, without further expense or inconvenience on your part.

The modesty and beauty of the English ladies have become proverbial throughout Europe as a national characteristic,

*Mirata da ciascun passa e non mira*—(Tasso)

and it does not decrease in the least on a closer examination,—the affectionate attachment of wives to their husbands,—their attention to all that regards domestic comfort and economy, and their care and tenderness to their children, are truly worthy of admiration, and eminently exemplary. The apparent liberty which is conceded to ladies in England, forms a source of reflection to a foreign observer, and undoubtedly proceeds from the modest purity and reservedness of their character and habits, and causes them to command that respect, to obtain which in other countries a greater sacrifice of liberty is required. The society of women in England is, in my opinion, more sweet, more natural, and more affable, than is generally met with in other nations. The candour and goodness of their disposition, united to the extraordinary care bestowed on their education, gives to their conversation great interest and unutterable attraction. To those who wish to see all the

harmony which nature can display in a human soul, I would venture to say, go to England,—and converse with a well-educated lady, of which there are so many there; and after this proof, if you are not delighted and satisfied, I assert, without fear of contradiction, you have no heart, or that the object of your search is beyond the limits of mortality.

The love of travelling, among the wealthy class, is a distinguishing characteristic of the English people; in some it proceeds from the desire of information, in others as the means of health, which induces them to seek a purer sky, and a more genial climate; and, finally, in others, from a principle of economy. All these different classes of emigrants visit regularly, as if by established rule, France or Italy, or the banks of the Rhine, and this is generally the extent of their pilgrimage. Should, however, any of these travellers exceed the above limits, their emigration generally proceeds from some very particular motive alien to their inclinations.

Fashion and custom have for a length of time required that an English gentleman should have visited the above countries. Most of these rich travellers, however, if not all, might, without doubt, obtain as much pleasure and advantage as that which they so ardently seek for under foreign skies, without, I will not say, going out of their own houses, but out of their own possessions, there being in fact, within the British empire, places, which, for convenience of position, beauty of sky, salubrity of climate, and all in fact that an Englishman delights to find in the countries he frequents, do not yield to the most delightful of those which form the object of his visits. Hoping, however, that the following opinion will not be entirely attributed to a too natural partiality for my own country, I hesitate not to affirm, that the island of Malta offers to the English lovers of travel attractions and conveniencies as great as are to be met with in Italy or the south of France.

Besides affording an immense benefit to this portion of the British dominions, such visits and residence of English travellers would naturally conduce to those improvements of which Malta is in so high a degree susceptible, and perhaps incline the British Government to bestow upon it that attention which, from its important political and economical situation, this colony is certainly most worthy, and thus the island might be again restored to its former prosperity and importance. By this Malta would obtain a preference from those travellers who seek for health, economy, or a lighter atmosphere. And should the above slight remarks be ever productive of good to the island, and advantage or pleasure to the traveller, I can only add, I shall feel proud and happy in having been in any slight degree the humble means of promoting them.

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**NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE BRIG WELLINGTON, OF CORK,  
JOHN KELLAR, MASTER.**

WE sailed on the 6th of October, 1833, from the Cove of Cork, on a voyage to St. Andrew's. During a passage of sixty days, the greater part of which we had to struggle against adverse winds, nothing material occurred, save the shifting of our ballast (limestone), sometimes a ticklish affair, and which in the present instance caused us not a little alarm; but the promptitude and alacrity of the crew soon set all right again. On reaching the ballast-ground we discharged our ballast, weighed anchor, and ran up to a small cove called Shamcook; where, having repaired the rigging, we took in a cargo of deals. Four of our men, in consequence of some dissatisfaction, having left us here, we were obliged to return to the ballast-ground to wait for others. At length our crew being completed, we sailed on the 23d of December on our return to Cork; mustering in all seventeen persons, including one male and one female passenger. With a fine stiff breeze down the bay we soon lost sight of land; and nothing worthy of note occurred until the 30th, when the wind got up from the N.W., and soon blew so heavy a gale that we were obliged to take in all but a close-reefed main top-sail, under which we scudded until the 5th of January.

During this interval it continued to blow a hurricane, principally from the N.W., but occasionally, after a short lull, flying round to the S.W. with a fury that nothing could resist. The sea, as our little craft sunk into the rough or rather valleys of the sea, threatened every instant to overwhelm us. It was several times proposed to lay her to: but the fatal opinion prevailed, that she made better weather of it in scudding. On the night of the 6th a tremendous sea struck her on the stern, stove in all the dead-lights, which were washed into the cabin, lifted the taffrail a foot or more out of its place, carried away the after part of the starboard bulwark, shattered the whole of the stern frame, and washed one of the steersmen away from the wheel. By the most strenuous exertions of the carpenter and crew, the stern was as well secured as circumstances would admit for the night, and on the following morning, the wind moderating a little, new dead-lights were put in, and the damages further repaired.

By this time every stitch of canvass, save the main topsail, jib, and trysail, were split into ribbons, so that it had become a matter of some anxiety as to how we should reach our port even when the gale subsided. But we were soon spared any further care on that head. As the day closed in the tempest resumed its fury; and by the following morning (the 8th of January) raged with such appalling violence, that it was at length deemed advisable to lay her to. From her constant straining the brig had now begun to make so much water as to require all hands in succession at the pumps until the following morning at two, when the larboard watch went below, the watch on deck, by constant exertion, sufficing to keep her free.

At seven in the morning of the 9th a tremendous sea broke over the starboard bow, overwhelming all, and sweeping caboose, boats, planks, harness casks, in short everything before it, to the after part of the deck; even the starboard anchor was lifted on to the fore-castle;



and the cook, who was in the galley, washed with all his culinary apparatus into the lee scuppers, where he remained for some time in a very perilous situation, jammed in among the loose spars and other portions of the wreck, until extricated by the watch on deck, who fortunately, being all aft at the moment of the occurrence, escaped unhurt.

Before we could well recover from this shock, the watch below rushed upon deck with the appalling intelligence, that the water had found its way below, and was pouring in like a torrent. On examination it was discovered that the coppers, forced along the deck with irresistible violence, had, by striking a stanchion fixed firmly in the deck, split the covering board fore and aft, and thus the water had obtained access. The Captain, now despairing of keeping her free by the jumps, and perceiving that she was already nearly water logged, thought it was high time to provide against the worst. As our ship, from the nature of her buoyant cargo, could not sink, his first directions were to store the top with provisions. This was instantly done, and all exerting themselves with the energy of despair, two barrels of beef, some hams, pork, butter, cheese, and a large jar of brandy, were handed in a trice up from below, but not before the water had nearly filled the cabin, and forced those employed there to cut short their operations, and with the two unfortunate passengers to fly for safety on deck. Fortunately for the latter, their ignorance of the real state of things but half revealed the horrors of their pitiable situation, and perhaps wholly concealed the relentless fate that so closely menaced them. The poor lady,—whose name I have forgotten,—young and delicate, already suffering in health from confinement below and sea-sickness, pale and shivering but patient and resigned, had but a short time taken her seat alongside her fellow passenger on some planks near the taffrail, on which lay extended the unfortunate cook, unable to move from his bruises, when the vessel, a heavy lurch having shifted cargo was laid on her beam-ends, and the water rushing in carried everything off the deck,—provisions, stores, planks, all went adrift,—and with the latter the poor lady, who, with the cook, floated away on them, without a possibility of saving either of them. But such was the indescribable horror of the situation of those who were left, that had we been able to reason or reflect, we might well have envied our departed shipmates.

A few minutes before we went over, two of the crew, invalids, had taken refuge in the maintop. One of these, standing to leeward, and unable from weakness to shift for himself, was by the fatal shock forced into the belly of the main top-sail, and there found a watery grave. The remainder of the crew, with the male passenger, succeeded in getting on her side. In this hopeless situation, secured and clinging to the channels and rigging, the sea every instant washing over us, and threatening destruction, we remained some hours. At length the top-masts, jib-boom, and trysail gaff having given way, the vessel again righted, and we crawled on board. But although more secure, our condition was but little improved. The decks having blown up, and the stern out, every thing below, bulkheads, chests, provisions, water, &c., had been washed away, and a small quantity of pork, all that we had time to stow away in the top out of the provisions provided for that purpose, having gone the same way, we had now the prospect, if possible more horrifying, if we escaped drowning, of perishing of cold and

hunger. For our ultimate providential preservation we were perhaps mainly indebted to the circumstance of the carpenter's retention of his axe, which by some means or other he had contrived to save. With this useful instrument we now, to prevent her if possible again going over, deemed it expedient to cut away the fore-mast. While busied about this, we found a piece of pork of about four pounds weight; and as drowning men, they say, will catch at a straw, even this morsel gave a new filip to our hopes, and raised our drooping spirits. It would at least prolong existence some few hours, and in that interval the gale might abate, some friendly sail heave in sight, and the elements, weary of persecuting us, might relent.

Such were our reflections. Oh! how our eyeballs strained, as emerging from the trough of the sea on the crest of a liquid mountain, we gazed on the misty horizon, until from time to time we fancied, nay, we felt assured, we saw the object of our search. But the evening closed in, and with it hope almost expired. That day not a morsel passed our lips. The pork, our only supply, given in charge to the captain, it was thought prudent to husband as long as we could.

Meanwhile, with a top-gallant studding-sail remaining in the top, which was stretched over the mast-head, we contrived to procure a partial shelter from the inclemency of the weather. Under this, drenched as we were and shivering with cold, some of us crouched for the night; but others of the crew remained all that time in the rigging. In the morning we all—fourteen in number—mustered on deck, and received from the mate each a small bit of pork, (about a couple of ounces,) the remainder being carefully put away, and reserved for the next day. This, and some water, the only article of which (a cask having been discovered forward, well stowed among the planks) we had abundance, constituted our only meal that day. Somewhat refreshed, we all went to work, and as the studding-sail had afforded but a scanty shelter, we fitted the trysail for this purpose, on opening which we found the cat, drowned, and, much as our stomachs might have revolted against such food on ordinary occasions, poor puss was instantly skinned, and the carcass hung up in our larder, the main-top.

This night we were somewhat better lodged, and the following day, having received our scanty ration of the pork, now nearly consumed, we got three swiftsures round the hull of the vessel, to prevent her going to pieces. Foraging daily for food, we sought incessantly in every crevice, hole, and corner, but in vain.

We now approached that stage of suffering beyond which nature cannot carry us. With some, indeed, they were already passed endurance, and one individual, who had left a wife and family dependent on him for support in London, unable any longer to bear up against them, and the almost certain prospect of starvation, went down out of the top, and we saw him no more. Having eked out the pork until the fourth day, we commenced on the cat—fortunately both large and in good condition,—a mouthful of which with some water furnished our daily allowance. Sickness and debility had now, however, begun to make such ravages among us all, that although we had, as I before remarked, a tolerable stock of the latter, considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring it. We had hitherto in rotation taken our turn to fill a small breaker at the cask, wedged in among the cargo of

deals; but now, scarcely able to keep our feet along the plank, and still less so to haul the vessel up to the top, we were in some danger of even this resource being cut off from us. In this manner, incredible as it may seem, we contrived to keep soul and body together until the eleventh day,—our only sustenance, the pork, the cat, our water, and the bark of some young birch trees, which latter, in searching for a keg of tamarinds, which we had hopes of finding, we had latterly come athwart.

On the twelfth morning, at day-break, the hailing of some one from the deck electrified us all. Supposing, as we had missed none of our shipmates from the top, that it must be from some boat or vessel alongside, we all eagerly made a movement to answer our supposed deliverers, and such was the excitement among us all, that it well nigh upset what little reason we had left. Alas! no boat or vessel was in sight. It seemed as if Fate, not content with our physical suffering, added mockery to the scourge. It was at length found that one of the party was missing; and from this individual, whom we found without hat, shoes, or jacket, in a state of total derangement, the voice had proceeded.

Despair had now for some time taken such total possession of some of us, that, suspended between life and death, a torpor had seized us, and, resigned to our fate, we had scarcely sufficient energy to lift our heads, and exercise the only faculty on which depended our salvation. The delirium of our unfortunate shipmate had, however, reanimated us, and by this means, through Providence, he was made instrumental to our deliverance. Not long after, one of the men, as if suddenly inspired, exclaimed, "This is Sunday morning!—the Lord will relieve us from our distress!—at any rate, I will take a look round me." With this he arose, and having looked about him a few minutes, the cheering cry of "A sail!" announced the fulfilment of this singular prophecy. "Yes," he repeated, in answer to our doubts, "a sail, and bearing right down upon us." We all eagerly got up, and looking in the direction indicated to us, the welcome certainty that we were not again cheated of our hopes almost turned our brains. In a short time the vessel, which proved to be the brig *Mic Mac*, Capt. Tobias, from Boston bound to London, ran down across our bows, hove to, sent his boats alongside, and by ten o'clock we were all safe on board. Singularly enough, our brig, which had been lying-to with her head to the northward and westward from the time of the commencement of our disasters, went about the evening previous to our quitting her as well as if she had been under sail,—another providential occurrence; for had she remained with her head to the northward, we should have seen nothing of our deliverers. From the latter we experienced all the care and attention our deplorable condition required; and, with the exception of two of the party, who were frost-bitten, and who died two days after our quitting the wreck, we soon were restored to health, and reached St. Catherine's Dock on the 30th of the following month.

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## A SPORTING ADVENTURE IN INDIA.

[*Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Clarke, of the 26th Native Infantry, Bombay.*]

IN June, 1833, I set out from Cutch to join my regiment, then lying at Deesa. On the night of the 22nd, my tent was pitched about twenty miles from a village called Ghousnard, on the banks of the river Burnasse. I travelled with a double set of servants, camels, &c., and by keeping one set constantly in advance, I had nothing to do but ride from tent to tent, every thing being prepared for my reception. Devotedly fond of field-sports, I had pursued them with the utmost avidity since my first arrival in India. I had enjoyed peculiar facilities for so doing, from having been almost constantly on detachment. The country I was now travelling through abounded in game, particularly hog and black buck, and I anticipated, with the delight a sportsman alone can feel, the havoc I should make amongst them.

Early on the morning of the 23rd I traversed the distance from where I had slept to my tent near Ghousnard, on a Hirkara camel, and having partaken of a capital breakfast, I eagerly interrogated my shikaree as to what prospect of sport. He told me "there was plenty of hog." I gave immediate directions to get out the horses, and was soon mounted on a favourite Arab, that had been at the death of as many hogs as any horse in India, my chaluck sewar riding my second horse with a spare spear; a syce leading a third; and another with my rifle: these, with fourteen coolies or beaters, completed the party. It was an undulating country, and interspersed over it were numerous small covers of tamarisk, &c. At this time of year there were no signs of cultivation. We had beat a considerable quantity of ground without success, moving only a few pigs that were too small to ride after; and my patience and good humour were rapidly evaporating, when my shikaree pointed out the pug or track of a large boar; it appeared quite fresh, and I determined to follow it. We proceeded for above a mile, every moment in the hope of rousing him: when turning the angle of a small cover, we suddenly came upon a dead bullock; about twenty yards to the right of it was another; and not a hundred in advance was the hog we were pugging. The coolies collected round it, and I heard them repeating the word "Lions! lions!"

Enraged at being baffled of my expected sport, and my blood up, I dismounted, and my shikaree showed me the lions' track. We could make out distinctly that there were six; and as it is their habit to return at night and devour their prey, I made no doubt that they were still in the immediate neighbourhood. I seized my rifle, and after considerable remonstrance, and with some difficulty, I persuaded my coolies to follow them up, and taking the lead we tracked them into a tamarisk nullah or ravine, running at right angles, and into the bed of the river. The tamarisk resembles the cypress, and is about the height of a man's head, forming a very thick cover, extending over four or five acres. After a short pause we entered, not knowing but that the next step might throw us into the lions' jaws. We, however, beat through without any adventure, and then we discovered they had stolen away, five taking down the bed of the river, the other, which by the track appeared a

very large one, had doubled back into cover, broke higher, and ~~up~~ the bed of the Burnasse. This last I determined upon following. I soon tracked it into a small jungle on the edge of the river. I had just entered when I heard a shout, and running round a bush that intercepted my view, I saw an enormous lioness making off with tremendous bounds; I fired and missed her. I shouted to my sewer to keep her in sight. He put his horse to speed, and in a short time returned and told me she had taken refuge in a large velvety break. He guided me to the spot, and I got within thirty yards: she was crouched, glaring on us as we approached. I raised my rifle and fired,—she uttered a tremendous roar and rushed out;—I had wounded her in the shoulder; for as she crossed the bed of the river she went on three legs. My sewer again followed, but she turned on and pursued him, roaring terribly. He, however, found no difficulty in getting away; and she retreated and took her stand under a single tree, much resembling our thorn, but larger, and called here a bauble-tree.

There she stood in full view, appearing almost as large as a bullock, with her tongue out, lashing her sides with her tail, and roaring most appallingly. I now sent back all my followers, and cocking my rifle steadily approached till within thirty yards, when I gave her my fire. I struck her, I believe, in the belly. When she received my shot, she lowered her head and rushed towards me as if mortally wounded; but suddenly, when within ten paces, turned off and again made down the bed of the river for a short distance, then crossed to the opposite bank, and entered a large jungle.

The natives crowded round me and assured me she had received her death-blow. I was greatly elated,—thought her a cowardly skulking beast,—and imagined I had nothing to do but take possession of my prize. I quickly reloaded, and though the sun was at its meridian and the heat intense, I still pursued on foot. We now entered the jungle into which we had marked her; it was so thick I could hardly see a yard before me. I walked for some time without success, at length one of the coolies exclaimed, "Sahib! Sahib! hush, hush, do you not hear anything?" There was a dead silence for a moment, and then I distinctly heard the panting of some huge beast near me. I looked earnestly in the direction, but still I could not see anything. By this time all the coolies had decamped, leaving me alone with my shikaree. "There, Sahib! there in that bush." I now caught sight of her sitting up like a dog, with her tongue out and glaring on us. I raised my rifle, but my hand shook so from the excitement and extreme heat and exertion, that I felt certain I should miss. I lowered it, and turning to my shikaree told him he must shoot her. He was a capital shot: I have seen him break a bottle at a hundred yards with a ball. "No, no, Sahib, me not shoot, me afraid me not hit him." I threatened to shoot him if he hesitated, putting the rifle into his hands, and in order to give him confidence I advanced forward a little to his left. He fired and missed, threw down the rifle and fled. The moment the enraged beast heard the report she rushed out. For a second I paused—then turned and ran for life. It was a heavy sand, and I had on spurs and gaiters; I could not have ran far before I heard her roaring tremendously, close behind. I cast a look back—she was within a few yards. I attempted to dodge: my courage died away—my legs failed

me. She sprang and dashed me to the earth. The first blow must have been certain death, but her leg being broken she could not strike. She seized me by the lower part of the back, shaking me as a cat would a mouse, lacerating and tearing me dreadfully; then threw me to the ground on my face. She now caught me by the left arm, mumbling and biting it: the agony was so intense that I threw up my right arm and caught her by the ear. She quitted her hold and seized my wrist. I inwardly prayed for death to relieve me. Apparently exhausted, she now crouched at full length, one leg resting on my right thigh, the other a little drawn back between my legs; her tongue out, panting like a tired hound, glaring on me full in the face. I had some indistinct feeling at the time that my eye might awe her; and thus with my head a little raised, (for she had thrown me on a bank,) we lay looking on each other.

My native servant, a sewar, who had been in my service ten years, had now approached to within twelve paces of me; I heard him exclaim, "Oh God! oh God! Sahib, what shall I do; the horse will not approach nearer?" "Turn it loose and assist me;" but he came not. I dared not move my head or turn my eye. "Great God! Chard Cawn! you will not let your master die this dog's death, and not help him?"—but still he came not. I reproached him with every term I could call to mind, but could only hear in reply his exclamations of horror and fear. At length, when sight began to fail and death appeared inevitable, the monster sprang from me—ran about twenty paces—and fell dead.

The whole party now crowded round, they placed me in a cummerbund, and bore me to the nearest village. I was almost naked—my clothes were torn to ribands. I fainted two or three times before I arrived there. They washed my wounds with warm water, bound them with linen rag, put me on a bed, and carried me to my tent. Chard Cawn went off express on one of my camels, to a brother officer, Lieutenant Green, who was on a march with a detachment for Deesa: he travelled forty miles before he found him. Green quitted his detachment, and was with me by seven that evening: to his unremitting kindness and care, of which I can never show myself sufficiently grateful, I am indebted for my life. I was a hundred miles from medical assistance: it was three days before my wounds were dressed, the rags being merely moistened to prevent them from sticking. During that time he constantly rode by my bed, which was borne by natives, never quitting me night or day. It was the middle of the fourth day before I arrived in camp; and seven weeks before I quitted my bed.

I retain the skull of my formidable opponent—the trophy of my hard-earned victory. My general health is so much impaired, that you may soon expect me in England to recruit

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## AN INCIDENT IN NAVAL LIFE.

THE ship was hove-short in Plymouth Sound, the "Blue Peter" at the mast-head, and all ready for weighing and making sail, when a shore boat brought alongside a candidate for joining the crew, which was then minus some dozens.

"Let him come on board," said the First Lieutenant; and accordingly the stranger came aft.

"Your last ship, and rating?—Can you hand, reef, and steer?" were the hurried interrogatories of the Lieutenant; at the same time *feeling his hand*, while evidently it was ocular inquiries he most practised.

"I have never been to sea," answered the young man frankly; "but am willing to become a sailor: take me on your own terms, and you will not hereafter complain of my not endeavouring to do my duty."

"We'll try you," was the officer's laconic reply, accompanied by a characteristic nod, while his eye closed the examination with a fixed, four-second, right-ahead look,—signifying, I suppose, *Remember where you now are*, my lad.

This, however, seemed understood by the new comer.

Then turning on his heel, he continued—"Mr. ———, enter this new hand as landsman, and see to him."

Mr. ——— touched his hat, the stranger bowed, his duds were handed on board, and they together dived below to seek the Doctor and Captain's Clerk.

Such was the entrée of the individual whose fate and exit I am about to relate. He called himself Charles Summers, of London, aged 22. No more was required of him; but, to the observer, it was obvious much more might have been added. He came sailor-rigged completely, and with every necessary accompaniment, even to the very knife and lanyard. Yet he lacked nearly all that constitutes the character he assumed,—all that speaks of the grade from which that class of men generally come. His delicate, though manly face, had certainly not often been rinsed by the salt spray and dried by the south-wester: those hands were as surely not inured to labour and tar, for he could expand them like an undaunted schoolboy before the first stroke: the narrowness of his feet plainly proved they had never known freedom, nor yielded to the galling rattlings: his very hair disclaimed the ship's barber. Yet all this might be attributed to many a London shopman,—not such was Summers! His "outward man" argued much, but I was not long in discovering wherewithal to warrant the conclusion of his having been an educated man—a gentleman.

Our cruise was a long one. Summers commenced his duty in the afterguard, and being an active and willing fellow, at his own solicitation was soon after placed in the foretop, where Charlie, as the topmen designated him, quickly evinced both disposition and ability to become worthy his exaltation, under the tuition of Bill Grapple, captain of the top. My duty, as a reefser, occasionally called me there, too, and consequently, in immediate contact with Summers. At one time I saved him, no matter how, from harsh treatment—perhaps disgrace. This brought us afterwards as much together as our relative capacities would permit; and this induced him to become, if not altogether communica-

tive, more so to me than to others. He anxiously avoided the officers. His sole intent appeared in obeying orders, and living at peace with his messmates, in which he somehow entirely succeeded. With the latter he associated, from necessity; yet "genteel Charlie" managed to make his own conduct and disposition harmonize with theirs, notwithstanding the contrast; and so he escaped the usual epithets of land-lubber, greenhorn, &c., and was rarely *blessed* by the crew.

On the whole, but few words were exchanged by him and me. Once he addressed me in most feeling, elegant, and eloquent terms—but they breathed thanks, and I forget them. The impression lingers yet. 'twas then I thought much of the "inward man."

We were again in port—a foreign port, the hands had long turned in, and it was my watch on deck. I strolled to the fore-castle and observed a man gazing intently on the land, made visible by a bright moon, and audible by the surge lashing its shore—it was Summers! I repeated his name before he heeded me.

"Why are you not in your hammock, Summers?" said I.

"I prefer being here, Mr M——," he seriously answered; "'tis a glorious—'tis a heart-stirring, and yet a beautifully mild and tranquillizing night! I can now uninterruptedly indulge myself, if I might so consider it."

"And which of these effects do you most acknowledge?"

"I *sought* the latter," he replied, "but even such a scene as this conveys but little comfort to my harassed feelings;" he then paused, and we together vacantly looked on the calm sea.

"That's a melancholy strain," I at length observed, "but how can you expect happiness here?"

"I do not, Mr M——," he mournfully exclaimed, "'tis occupation, obscurity,—'tis forgetfulness I seek,—happiness under my circumstances!—No, no. Look ye, Sir, for I am convinced of having excited your interest, you see in me nothing worse than what is termed 'a gay young man,' and driven here by the severity of a father—treatment more hard to bear than the lot of a common sailor—that may he never know! He lives in affluence, but I was more dependent—*made* more so than the servants who earn their pittance, he likewise made me a gentleman, and then—but I'll not detail his neglect, his bitter words, and worse than these, which I struggled to endure, and did endure, because, Mr. M——, I have a mother and a sister, heaven bless them! But at last his disposition worked upon mine and made me what I am; he could have saved me, he *should* have valued more a son who loves him even now."

Summers had never previously said thus much, and now I almost regretted the ebullition, for his voice seemed choked with the emotions of his heart, a fond and feeling one, though his words savoured of a spirit not easily controlled. A word or two followed, in which he expressed intense anxiety for the distress occasioned to his mother and sister. I could not but advise him to anticipate a happy termination, even a reconciliation with his father.

"Ah, you don't know him," he remarked, "but, Mr M——, I may depend on your silence?" I assured him so, and we parted.

We were at sea, homeward bound, and dashing along with a stiff gale, the hands were turned up to reef topsails. "Way aloft," cried



the officer of the watch, and Charlie was not last in the fore-top. 'Business is soon done on board a man-of-war, or stand clear! In less than quick time all was nearly ready for running up the yards, when crash fell poor Summers in the lee-scupper! I saw him fall; he appeared in the act of returning hastily to the top from the yard-arm, when probably the foot-rope slipped through the eye suddenly, which, together with the motion of the ship and his inexperience, or perhaps giddiness, caused his losing both hold and footing, and he fell. He was immediately carried below, where I visited him when relieved from the deck; I had seen the doctor, who spoke of fractured skull, and not an hour to live; indeed there already appeared an end to his bodily and mental sufferings, for death had set his seal, though breathing continued. Had you but seen his marble-like features, to the very lips from whence the blood oozed, and was at times wiped by the hard hand of a messmate, whose rough but subdued voice repeatedly answered to the "How is it with him?" of his shipmates—had you seen the "sick chamber" of this young gentleman, this heir to wealth, this only son, this "common sailor," whose hammock was shortly afterwards, for the first time, lashed by other hands around his bruised form, with a two-and-thirty pound shot at his feet—had you heard the words, "We therefore commit his body to the deep," uttered among strangers—had you seen the eternal waters close over him, *as I did*,—you would have exclaimed against the harsh dealings of a father; you would have pitied the sorrows of a mother and sister, and a tear might have fallen for the loss of Charles Summers.

M.

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#### ELEPHANT SHOOTING AT CEYLON.

It was a calm evening on the 12th of September, 1820, at Sittrawille, a deserted spot some twenty miles inland on the south-eastern coast of Ceylon. There were four of us; we had arrived rather late in the day, after a fatiguing journey, from Pallitospandy, and established ourselves under a group of aged tamarind trees, by the edge of a clear lake of moderate extent: on the opposite side of which and in front of us, was a succession of small plains prettily wooded, with high blueish rocks in the distance: a deep forest was all around, separated from the lake by a belt of greensward of from fifty to three hundred paces in depth. Our morning's sport had amply repaid our toil, and we felt more disposed for the quiet enjoyment of the lovely scene before us, than to resume hostilities against all that walks or flies; neither were the dogs nor horses in heart for spirited exertion, and our sable attendants were all busily occupied in preparing their evening meal.

Our amusement then consisted in observing with our glasses the various tenants of the woods as they slowly browsed their way to the water, unconscious of the evil eye watching their every movement. Hogs, deer, and buffaloes appeared associated in friendly communion, and secure in the enjoyment of long undisturbed repose. There were birds too of every size and hue; yet with all this profusion we were still dissatisfied: one

feature so peculiarly Ceylonese was wanting in this living picture, that without it we felt the grouping to be incomplete—not an elephant was to be seen. Twilight was now rapidly drawing on, and we were about to retire to our arbour for the night, when in the jungle over the water to the left something of a dazzling whiteness attracted our attention—it was the splendid tusks of a full-grown elephant, perfect in all his points; but what a time to present himself, just as it was getting dark, and a quarter of a mile between him and us! However, as tuskers are far from common in Ceylon, and this appeared to be a most noble specimen, it was determined to attack him; not a moment was lost in brief preparation. In shirt and trowsers and one gun each, away we started with the wind in our favour, an indispensable advantage. We kept close to the jungle until we reached the spot the elephant had first appeared at, and after one look at our pans committed ourselves to the open ground, walking down right upon him. He was slowly making his way to the lake, with his back to us, now and then stopping to pull a tuft of lemon grass, and raising his trunk in the air to collect intelligence. As we approached him, treading as lightly as possible, a deep low grumbling, not unworthy of being compared to distant thunder, told us his suspicions were awakened; no time then was to be lost, so we moved quicker, when being about twenty yards from him, he all at once wheeled round and with a shrill angry cry that made the woods resound, stalked furiously towards us; I happened to have the first fire—it was a front shot, but his head was too high from his nearness, and my ball entering in the hollow above the eye (a most fatal spot on a proper level) skimmed his brain instead of entering it. S. flashed in the pan, so did E., and it was "*saute qui peut*," when T. fired; for one moment the huge brute was stationary, then fell at his full length on the turf—his eyes glazed and legs stretched out, as stiff as if he had been carved in stone—the ball had entered behind the ear, and lodged deep in the brain. Elephant-shooting in cover with clear daylight is sufficiently exciting—by twilight in a plain it becomes nervous; besides, single elephants are considered particularly ugly customers.

It was dark by the time we reached our bivouac, there, we found dinner prepared for us in front of a large fire, and after doing ample justice to the peacock, mulligatawny, and venison steaks, not forgetting a couple of magnum bonums of Speyd's claret, we sank upon our fresh straw, the stars glimmering through the branches above us, lulled to rest by wild sounds that filled us with delightful anticipations of the dawn—nor were we disappointed.

On referring to my notes I find the elephant to have measured 10 feet 7 inches, from the tip of the shoulder to the ground in a direct line, and 13½ inches across the broadest part of the fore foot: his tusks proved to be, the one 6 feet 1 inch, the other 5 feet 10 inches in length; weighing both together 117lbs. . . .

## THE CORK BOOTS.

"SAY what you please," said Captain E. to his friend Major S., "say what you please of the sobriety and gravity of the English nation; but however we may flatter ourselves on that head, we do not by any means bear that character amongst foreigners."

"You don't mean to assert, my friend," rejoined Major S., "that we have half the vivacity of the French, or a tenth part of the wit of the Italians; our demeanour is more grave, more thoughtful."

"A fig for your gravity," cried his friend: "did you ever hear of a Frenchman or an Italian playing such pranks, such hoaxes, as some of our regiment did?—for instance, take the story of the Cork Boots."

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared Major S.; "that really was a capital affair! Do you know that there was nothing during the whole campaign that afforded me so much pleasure, so many agreeable recollections; although begun in a frolic, it was the means of assisting more than one friend, which without the aid of cork boots I never could have accomplished."

"What's that, Ned?" said his uncle, a hearty old squire, and who was as fond of a joke or a merry tale as his nephew—"what story is this? I thought thou hadst emptied thy budget long ago."

"Why, uncle," replied Ned, "I have hardly had time to give you the whole of my pranks since I left merry England; but speaking, you know, makes the throat dry, so let's have another bottle of claret, and then you shall have the story of the cork boots."

"I doubt, if it's worth so much," said his uncle, winking at Captain E.; "however, I'll try you once more, in the hope that this story may be something better than your last one." So the wine being put on the table, the fire stirred, and the candles snuffed, Ned without more preamble thus began.

"I dare say, uncle, you will recollect the time when hoaxing was all the fashion in London, and that in one case in particular not only the street in which the person lived, but even those adjoining were absolutely blocked up by the people, who were hurrying, some on foot and others in vehicles of every description, with the innumerable articles which they had been ordered to send in. Well, the English papers which were sent out to Lisbon were quite full of this hoax, and afforded us great amusement at the mess. This was followed by many sage remarks regarding the gullibility of John Bull, till at length I hazarded a conjecture that the Lisbonites might perhaps be successfully imposed upon. A dozen voices immediately scouted the idea;—the thing was impossible; no, none but John, honest simple John, was at all likely to fall into a trap. All this did not discourage me; and after a great deal of talk I at length declared that I would undertake to assemble at a given point ten thousand of the inhabitants of Lisbon, in the expectation of hearing or seeing something very wonderful, and which, of course, they would neither hear nor see. I had scarcely spoken when bets were offered to me on all hands, and at high odds against my undertaking. I took a few of them, and the remainder was taken by those of my brother officers who, from the confident way in which I spoke, were inclined to risk a small sum for the chance of winning a large one.

This being finished, it was agreed on all hands that the strictest secrecy should be preserved, and that no one should interfere with my arrangements; so, without taking any one into my confidence, I proceeded with my measures accordingly.

"I had bills posted up in the most public streets and squares in Lisbon, announcing that an Englishman in cork boots would, at the height of the tide on the following Wednesday, walk across the Tagus; and inviting all the men, women, and children to come and see so novel a sight, a sight that they might never have it in their power to see again. Wednesday arrived; and as if on purpose to do all manner of justice to bootkins, the heat of the sun was tempered by a fine refreshing breeze from the Tagus. At an early hour all our mess was on the alert to ascertain what was likely to be the result of the experiment; and for a while I was exposed to a hot fire from those who had betted against its success. But the tables were soon turned. Long before the appointed time the population began to pour out of Lisbon; the shops were shut, and every horse, mule, and carriage, which could be had for love or money was put in requisition. It was a glorious day for the boatmen also, who charged double price, for many preferred going by water.

"The place where Cork Roots was to make his debut, was from the garden walls of the fine palace of Belem, three miles from Lisbon; and at this place the Tagus is three miles across. Our Marshal, not thinking he ought to know better than his neighbours, announced his intention of being present, and the Cortes, who were then assembled, on hearing of the Marshal's intention, resolved also to honour Corky with their august presence, and, accompanied by a prodigious tail of attendants, they took their station at the windows of the palace of Belem, which almost touches the Tagus, thus securing to themselves the best situation for seeing everything.

"I shall not soon forget the scene which presented itself to our view. In place of ten thousand there were fifty thousand people assembled; and the variety of their dresses, and the mingling of the different groups together would have formed a most enchanting subject for the painter. There one might see ladies in the most elegant costume mixed with the veil and mantilla of the lower orders; friars and officers—sellers of cakes and confectionery—venders of lemonade—criers of iced water—mingled with the military bands that serenaded the multitude, the little town of Belem was all agog—never had it been so gay. In short, my dear uncle, never was a hoax more charmingly arranged.

"Three o'clock was the time fixed for Corky to take his leave of the land. As the hour drew near, the populace began to look out for his arrival, and to wonder what could detain him. Expectation sat on every face the Tagus spread out her silvery bosom as if inviting her expected guest; but still he came not. The Marshal began to look grave, and took out his watch, so did his suite, so did the Cortes, and so did all those who had watches. The populace began to murmur, and to gesticulate no class of people seemed pleased, but those who had commodities to sell.

"At length, as if by magic, sundry bills were posted up in different parts of the place, announcing that the gentleman with the cork boots was in despair at not being able to step across the Tagus that day, as

the boot-maker had just sent him intelligence, that the French army having burnt down all the cork trees, he had not been able in all Lisbon to procure as much as would finish them.

"On learning this announcement, the Marshal and his suite descended from the palace with all imaginable gravity, and mounting their horses set off quietly and composedly towards Lisbon as if the disappointment had arisen from accident; the Cortes followed in a similar manner; but, when the mass of the people found that they had been hoaxed, the burst of wrath and indignation which broke from them was really tremendous. The clenching of fists and teeth, and the sparkling of thousands of black eyes, while they vowed vengeance against the hoaxer, made me feel somewhat uncomfortable: but the secret was well kept; so, I had the double pleasure of winning my bet, and of having many a hearty laugh with my friends at the admirable manner in which the hoax had succeeded. The Portuguese, however, have neither forgotten nor forgiven it; and to this day, you cannot offend an inhabitant of Lisbon more, than by asking him if he had seen the man with the cork boots walk across the Tagus."

J. W., R.N.

#### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS LAFOREY, BART., K C.B.

THE subject of this memoir entered the Royal Navy early in life. In 1791, having arrived at the rank of Commander, he was appointed to H. M. sloop *Fairy*, served in her on the Leeward Island Station for two years, and was then despatched to England with an account of the capture of the Island of Tobago. On the 5th June, 1793, he was promoted to Post-rank, and shortly after had the command of the *Carysfort*, of 34 guns, and on the 29th May, 1794, captured the *Castor*, French frigate, of 32 guns and 200 men, sixteen of whom were slain, and nine wounded. The *Carysfort* lost but one man killed, and six wounded. The *Castor* had formerly been a British ship, captured by the French, regularly condemned, and re-commissioned in their service, yet the Navy Board put in a claim for her to be restored to the British service on payment of salvage; but, on the matter coming before the Admiralty Court, Sir James Mannot, the judge, decided she was a lawful prize, and the whole value was decreed to the captors. Captain Laforey afterwards had *L'Aimable*, *Beaulieu*, and *Scipio*, in the West Indies. In the latter ship he was very active, in conjunction with Commodore Parr and Major-General Whyte, in the capture of the Dutch settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, in 1795. Immediately on succeeding to the baronetcy, Captain Laforey was appointed to the *Hydra*: and, while cruising off the coast of France, in company with the *Vesuvius* bomb, and *Trial* cutter, he, on the 1st of May, 1798, discovered a French frigate, a corvette, and a cutter. After a long chase, the former was brought to action by the *Hydra*, who succeeded in drawing her on shore near Havre, and, with the boats of his small squadron, destroyed her. She proved to be the *Confiante*, of 36 guns, and a crew of 300 men, the greater part of whom got on shore. The corvette contrived to escape; but the cutter shared the fate of the frigate. After serving two years on the Leeward Island Station, in the *Hydra*, Sir F. Laforey took the command of the *Powerful*, 74, and was employed in the Baltic; and afterwards under the order of Admiral Sir Charles Pole, in Cadiz Bay. In 1805, Sir Francis

was appointed to the ship *Spartiate*, of 74 guns, and attached to the fleet under Lord Nelson, accompanying him to the West Indies in search of the French and Spanish fleet; and in the memorable battle of Trafalgar had the good fortune to be engaged. The *Spartiate* sustained a loss of three killed, and twenty wounded. Sir F. Laforey, with the other captains of the fleet, received a gold medal. He continued in the Mediterranean until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1816. He was for three or four years Commander-in-Chief on the Barbadoes station, with his flag in the *Dragon*, of 74 guns. On the increase of the Order of the Bath, in 1815, Sir F. Laforey was nominated a K.C.B., and on the 22nd of July, 1830, promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Blue.

#### THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES BOWEN

Commenced his maritime career in the merchant service. Being appointed to the *Artois* frigate, in the capacity of Master, in 1781, he rendered himself conspicuous in several actions in the North Sea, particularly by his skill in seamanship in the difficult navigation off the coast of Holland. His services at this period having gained him considerable reputation, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, Lord Howe selected him as Master of his flag-ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, and the admirable manner in which he steered her into action on the memorable 1st of June elicited the admiration of the whole fleet. As a mark of their esteem, the Captains of all the ships appointed him Agent for the prizes taken on that occasion, and he was made a Lieutenant, in order to be in the regular line of promotion, so as to reach the highest rank in his profession.

Being First-Lieutenant in Lord Biddport's ship, in the action off L'Orient, in 1795, he was made Commander, and shortly after Post, and appointed to the *Glory*, 98, and subsequently the *Thunderer*, 74, as Flag-Captain to Admiral Christian. After performing a variety of services in the West Indies and the Mediterranean, he captured a Spanish frigate, the *Santa Teresa*, of 42 guns, whilst commanding the *Algo*, 44, and chased another of similar force, which, by the darkness of the night, escaped. Having escorted a convoy of China ships from St. Helena to England, in 1801, the East India Company voted him a piece of plate, value 400 guineas.

In 1803, when hostilities were renewed, he commanded the *Dreadnought*, 98, for a short period, and was then appointed Commissioner of Transports, which office (with the exception of a short time that he acted as Captain of the fleet to Earl St. Vincent) he held for upwards of 20 years. He arranged the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna, and, under his direction, the immense transit of soldiers, stores, and provisions, were regularly forwarded to the Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsular campaigns. His decease took place at Ilfracombe, Devonshire, on the 27th of April, at the age of 65.

Of the professional and personal merits of this officer a correspondent writes as follows:—"Having known this brave and worthy veteran for fifty years, I can confidently assert that, during the whole of that period, the services he rendered to his country were gallant, important, and useful; and further, that there never was any duty he had to perform that was not carried into effect with a zeal for the cause of his King and country's honour and welfare, that no obstacle, however great, could subdue, or even abate. In fact, a narrative of his professional life would furnish the best exemplar for an officer's imitation that could be offered to his consideration. Further, it may with truth be said of him, that in private life he was a kind parent, a steady friend, an honourable man, and a sincere Christian. He left several daughters, and one surviving son (two others who had each attained the rank of post-captain pre-deceased the Admiral), the Rev. John St. Vincent Bowen, who, I believe, lives at Ilfracombe."

## THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE WHITE.

Of the services of our present subject we have but scanty materials; we find him First Lieutenant of the late Royal George, and on the capture of L Hercule, by the Mars, in 1798, he was promoted by Lord Bridport, while Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet, into the Megara, fire-ship, in room of the present Rear-Admiral Shirley, when the latter was promoted into the Hercule. He was made a Captain in 1799, but never having been appointed to a post-ship, he retired as a Rear-Admiral in 1830.

## THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BROOKE YOUNG

Went early in life to America, and joined the army of General Burgoyne in Canada as a volunteer, in 1776, and in that capacity served at Saratoga, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. In 1779 he was exchanged and returned to England. In 1780 he was appointed Second Lieut. of artillery, and went to the West Indies to join his company at St. Lucie, where he got his first Lieutenantcy in 1782. He remained there till the island was ceded to the French in 1783, and returned to England in 1784, and joined his company at Plymouth Dock, where he remained till 1787, when he embarked for Gibraltar. In 1790 he was ordered with the company to the West Indies, and was at the taking of Martinique, Guadalupe, and St. Lucie, in 1794. He had the honour of commanding the brigade of guns attached to the Duke of Kent, and at the storming of the Fleur d'Epee took with his own sword an ensign, which he presented to H. R. H. He got his Captain Lieutenantcy the same year, and returned to England in 1795. He remained at Woolwich till 1798, when he got his company at Plymouth Dock, where he went to take the command of it. In 1802 he embarked with his company for Gibraltar. In 1803 he went to Malta. In 1804 he got his Majority, and returned to England in 1805, and was immediately appointed to the command of the artillery then under orders for Bremen, where he went and joined General Don. He got his Lieut. Colonelcy the same year, and returned with the expedition, then under Lord Cathcart to England in 1806. He was then appointed to the Sussex District, and in 1807 removed to Cork, where he remained in the command of the artillery in the south-west district of Ireland till 1814, when he received orders to take the command of the artillery in Ceylon, where he arrived on the 20th January, 1815. He was appointed Colonel in the army, 4th June, 1813, Colonel in the Royal Artillery, 20th December, 1814, and Major General, 12th August, 1819. He was presented with two swords—one in the West Indies in 1794, and one in Ireland in 1814.

## THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN DALRYMPLE, BART

Entered the service in 1790 as Ensign in the 40th, the 30th of April, 1792, he was promoted to Lieutenant, the 26th of April, 1793, Captain in the 19th foot, and on the 28th of the latter month, he exchanged into the 3rd Guards. In 1794 he went to Flanders, and served on the Continent till the return of the British in 1795. The 6th of December, 1798, he succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In October, 1805, he accompanied the expedition to Hanover, in July, 1807, he went to Zealand, and was present at the siege of Copenhagen. The 25th of April, 1808, he received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed Major General the 4th of June, 1811, and subsequently served for a short time on the staff in Scotland. Sir John died at his brother-in-law's residence, Bruntsfield House, N.B., on the 26th of May last.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

## FRANCE.

## THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

THE report made by the Grand Chancellor of this order enables us to present the following view of its financial state, up to the 1st of January last.

The deficit for the year 1833, and for			
previous years, amounts to	4,740,246	frances.	
Payments outstanding to be made	2,568,026	..	
	7,309,275	..	or 292,371 <i>l</i> .
From which deduct claims of the			
Legion on account of revenues in arrear	6,071,322	..	or 242,853 <i>l</i> .
Positive deficit			49,518 <i>l</i> .

The deaths of members of the Legion in 1833 amounted to 956; and the expense of providing insignia for new members was 84,517 frances, or 3380*l*. In that year the number of additional nominations was 2563, viz.—8 grand crosses, 17 great officers, 46 commanders, 305 officers, and 2187 knights. In that year, therefore, a very notable addition was made to the number of members. The outlay upon places of education in favour of the Legion was, last year, 661,166 frances, or 26,446*l*.; and in 1833, 667,605 frances, or 26,712*l*.

## SPAIN.

## THE LATE GENERAL ZUMALACARREGUY,

was born at Ormaistegui, a small village in the province of Guipuzcoa, in the year 1789. His family is one of high rank in that quarter of the Peninsula; and at the time when the French first broke into Spain he was studying for the legal profession at Pampeluna. This violation of his country's liberties was a signal to him to join the ranks of the Spanish patriots; he was one of those who served under Mina, and was therefore initiated into the craft of military matters by the very commander against whom it was his subsequent fate to measure his strength. In 1822 we find him serving in a regiment at that time in garrison at Pampeluna; but as soon as the standard of the Army of the Faith had been raised under Quesada's orders, he hastened to enlist under it, and was successively appointed Major and Lieutenant Colonel. Upon the termination of the war of 1823 he was removed into the regiment of the Military Orders. At a review of this regiment by Ferdinand VII., the King was so much pleased with the superior discipline of the corps, and the precision with which it went through the manœuvres, as to pay a high compliment to its commander on the occasion. This officer, however, honestly admitted that the regiment was wholly indebted to Zumalacarreguy for its efficiency: and Ferdinand having inquired why he had not obtained a colonelcy, and being informed that his length of service did not entitle him to that rank,—"Well and good," answered the Monarch; "and so much the worse for the regiments of Military Orders;—I will show them that they are for once in error. It is my will that Don Thomas be appointed Colonel; for I do not choose he should wait for time to do that, which his skill and services have already done for him." He was consequently posted to the command of the 15th, or Estremadura Regiment, and in a short time the corps became a model to the whole service. "None is better organized, better taught, or better dis-



ciplined," are the very words in which the Madrid Gazette of that day spoke of it.

The affair of La Granja, however, exposed him to the charge of being attached to the claims of Don Carlos, and singularly enough, Quesada himself was the individual who undertook to intimate to him that his services were dispensed with on that score. Zumalacarreguy hereupon withdrew to Pampeluna, where he remained until the death of Ferdinand once more called him into active service. He now made common cause with Santos-Ladron, who organized the first levies against the present Government. Upon the death of this leader, and the subsequent retiring of Colonel Eraso, on account of ill-health, who succeeded him in the command, Zumalacarreguy assumed it; and hence dates the brilliant career which has immortalized him. Some time afterwards Don Carlos sent him a brevet as Major-General, and upon the King's arrival in Navarre, he appointed him Lieut.-General and Commander in Chief of the Royalist forces. In this capacity he has at least acquired a claim to be classed among the skilful, because he was undeniably one of the successful warriors of his age and country. We leave it to posterity to judge the rank which he shall bear in the records of history; but we may not close this brief sketch without a glance at his personal endowments and character, drawn from the testimony of an eyewitness and companion in arms.

"Zumalacarreguy was of middling stature, and his figure, a twelvemonth ago, was growing plumper and heavier. His whole features were full of expression; he had a quick and piercing eye, and his curled mustachios and full whiskers gave him a martial look. He was a man of astonishing activity, and quickness of motion characterized every limb and muscle of his frame. His memory, too, was so extraordinary, that the whole *personale* of his corps was as accurately earned in his head as on the muster-rolls; hence his pen was rarely called into play. He was a father to his soldiers, and a single look from him was sufficient to command obedience and submission, and rivet their attention. Rough and abrupt as was his outward bearing, a kinder creature never existed: he combined simplicity of manners with generosity and entire disinterestedness of disposition, and his affability was as conspicuous as his frankness: no man ever held his word more sacred,—none could have a less humble opinion of his own merits. He wrote occasionally to his shamefully persecuted wife, but it was in few words; for he seldom went to greater length than this,—'I am well; keep your mind at ease. Kiss our dear daughter on each cheek. I should add, that Zumalacarreguy was brave as the bravest; and when the occasion called for it, exposed his person with as much unconcern as the meanest of his followers.'"

## RUSSIA.

### THE RECRUIT.

*Extract of a letter from Ekaterinoslaw*—"The servitude which exists among the lower classes naturally leads me to speak of the manner in which the ranks are filled. You will easily conceive that it rests wholly and solely with the landholder to determine which of his vassals he will include in his quota of recruits. The superior authorities, in the first place, send down an order to the military governors of provinces, specifying how many recruits are to be furnished out of a given number of individuals. And here I should remark, that it is extremely difficult, under the present order of things, to obtain an accurate return of the amount of population; for, as every single vassal is of no small value in the estimation of his owner, it is natural enough that, as he parts with him for ever, he should be extremely reluctant to have a soldier made of him. A new census, it is true, is attempted from time to time, but nothing like correctness ever results from it.

The landholder in Russia is almost as complete sovereign lord and master over his estates as in Hungary; and though liable to any orders he may receive from the constituted authorities of his province, as well as to the established laws of his country, he is not troubled with any particular qualms of conscience in his construction of either. Whenever, therefore, the Mixed Board, composed of military officers and one or two civilians, receives directions to take an account of the number of inhabitants in a district, the landholder gives himself little trouble or concern about the matter. When questioned as to the number of souls on his property, his reply is, 'Really I cannot tell.' If pressed more closely, he calls in his manager or steward, and orders him to give all the information in his power. The man has as great an interest in concealing the truth, and professes as consummate an ignorance on the subject as his master may more, even threats will not extort a veracious answer from him. The local authorities are then called, but not a word can be obtained from them, excepting professions of their utter inability to state how many human beings live within the village bounds.

"Under these circumstances, the only resource left to the Commissioners is to assemble the inhabitants on a given spot, search every house in the place and count heads for themselves. Whilst this is in operation, care is taken to send a number of males to a distance, pack them off to work in some remote forest or else ensconce them in some hiding place. The poor fellows themselves are the first to lend a helping hand in the fraud, as it affords them the best chance of escaping military service, for which they entertain a decided repugnance.

"You may now judge for yourself what little reliance is to be placed on the Russian population returns, and you may safely take it for granted, too, that the whole country is far more densely peopled than appears upon the face of any statistical accounts. A few words on the province from which I am writing may not here be out of place. The greatest breadth of Ekaterinostsk is about one hundred and forty miles and its area cannot, therefore, be much under fourteen thousand square miles—three times the superficial extent of Yorkshire. If the number of its inhabitants stood at all in proportion to the situation and productiveness of the soil, it would suffice for the support of at least nine millions of individuals, at this moment however, they do not exceed one third of the number, though it is accounted one of the most populous provinces in the empire. In fact, it is a pretty extensive state in itself, and you may, therefore, form some notion of the power possessed by the governor of such an expanse of country, particularly when you are likewise made aware that in many cases that authority is absolutely despotic, for not only does he rule as the immediate representative of his sovereign, but from the distance at which he is placed from the seat of government, it is no very easy matter to call him to account for any malversation. The judicial and civil administration of every province is vested in a civil governor, and in military concerns, two, and often as many as three, military lieutenant-governors, are subordinate to the military governor, whose authority is in many respects even of a more extensive nature than that of his civilian colleague.

## MONGOLIA.

### THE CACHARIAN MONGOLS.

The following notes on the military state of this people are derived from the Journal of Koffefski, a Polish traveller, who accompanied the Russian mission to Peking in 1830. "Between the 28th of October and the 6th of November, the mission was engaged in traversing the steppes on which the Cachars are encamped, and we here collected the subsequent notes with

regard to their organization. This people form a military division of Mongolia, and are organized into eight regiments, which bear the following designations in conformity with the colours of their respective standards,—the yellows, the yellows with a border, the whites, the whites with a border, the reds, the reds with a border, the blues, and the blues with a border. The whites have precedence in rank, and never fight, excepting when all the rest have been beaten. This regiment is composed of 18 squadrons, each 70 riders strong: at the head of each squadron is a *dzanyina* or captain, who receives an annual pay of two hundred silver roubles, (the silver rouble being worth about three shillings); two lieutenants, with a pay of one hundred and twenty such roubles; and four inferior officers, with a pay of forty. One half of the horsemen are sharpshooters, and receive a pay of forty-eight silver roubles; while the remainder do not receive more than half that allowance.

“The Cachar troops are mustered every year for a general review of three days, in the vicinity of the castle of Dzan Dzakén, one of the strongholds in the great Chinese wall, where their generals reside; and each regiment is passed besides in separate review, which is held near their stationary encampment. Here they are required to fall in with bows and arrows, and practice shooting on foot the first day, and on horse the second. Ever since the Mandshûs have filled the Chinese throne, the education of the Cachar-Mongols has been placed on a complete military footing; and every lad, from the moment of his attaining his fifth year, is borne upon their muster-rolls and allowed pay. They are a fine race of men, and much superior to the Kalkhas-Mongols.

“A considerable portion of the Cachar plains is covered with the Emperor of China's flocks, which are applied to the support of the Army. The camels are used for drawing the artillery and transporting stores, &c. The horses supply remounts to the cavalry, and the sheep and oxen furnish rations for the several regiments. The herdsmen are taken from their ranks, and receive additional pay and recompenses in the event of any extraordinary increase in their flocks: but they are held responsible, at the same time, for any decrease in them. They constitute, likewise, a species of domestic police with the Chinese, and are useful in thwarting any sinister designs on the part of the Mongolian regiments. Every six herdsmen are under an overseer, and each of the latter has the care of 1200 sheep, or 500 horses, or 300 camels. Every regiment furnishes about 300 men to look after the sheep, 180 to attend to the horses, and 120 to take charge of the camels; and every regimental district contains 60,000 sheep, 15,000 horses, and 6000 camels. This subdivision is not, however, rigidly uniform; for the Blue regiment, for instance, furnishes alone 1380 keepers for 120,000 horses. Gusay Ambaki, the leader of the Cachars, is the general superintendent of the flocks and droves: he audits the registers once a year, and sends a report to the Emperor; for these purposes a Chinese commissioner is despatched to him every three years. Great abuses subsist, however, in this branch, and the Gazette of Peking contained an admonition to its superintendents in 1830, from which it may be inferred that a very large portion of the herds, &c., existed on paper only.”

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## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

*Attack on Pigeon Island.—Letter from Capt. Scott.*

MR. EDITOR,—Commander Burton was bound either to substantiate his charges against me, or to candidly acknowledge his error; he has failed in the one, and declined the courtesy of the other. I am therefore induced to request you will insert the following letter from Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith, R.E., in answer to one I addressed to him from Port Royal, on first reading the attack made upon me by the gallant Commander. It may tend to dissipate the mist that still appears to envelop the "recollection" of that officer; Sir Charles being the identical Captain Smith pointed out by Commander Burton as having acted in conjunction with himself in the formation of the battery, the credit of which is so complacently self-appropriated.

Query—Was Commander Burton, or was he not, employed in dismantling the battery in question after the surrender of Pigeon Island? If he was engaged in the duty surmised, it may in some measure account for the confusion of ideas that have led him to mistake the posterior for the anterior period. Memory often commits a species of treason against itself when exercised for no better purpose than a puerile arraignment of facts, unwarranted by any public utility or private good. A severe scrutiny of the motives leading to such mischievous collision is not to be dispensed with by men embarking in these hazardous experiments.

" Barbadoes, Feb. 23, 1835.

" DEAR CAPT. SCOTT.—Understanding from Capt. Smith that he will sail for Bermuda at eleven o'clock this morning, I prefer sending a hasty line by him to taking the chance of a letter now catching you at Port Royal. I know nothing of the controversy between you and Captain Burton beyond what your letter contains; for I never saw either of your books, and I do not believe that copies can be procured in the island to enable me to compare them. I was not in the habit of taking notes of my military proceedings, or indeed upon any other subject, for fear of spoiling what I looked upon to be an excellent memory; but if that memory does not strangely deceive me, I should pronounce Capt. Burton to be mistaken if he denies to the crew of the *Pompée* a share in the first night's work before Pigeon Island, Martinique—an error, however, at this distant period, into which he might easily have fallen, by confounding that operation with some other—the probability of which is strengthened by the facts of there having been two Captains Smith of the Engineers at the capture of Martinique, and by my not having been employed on the heavy gun-battery afterwards constructed above us. Captain Robert Smith was my senior: we were not of like dimensions; he died not long after the date to which your writings refer. The carpenter and carpenter's crew of the *Pompée* were exclusively engaged in laying the platform for the 13-inch mortar; and the impression on my mind was that the *Pompée*'s were mainly if not wholly instrumental to our success; although I do recollect Frank Collier coming in the night with boats that may have belonged to other ships in the squadron. I nevertheless doubt that any boat from the *Neptune* could be amongst them, for a reason that I will endeavour to explain in the next paragraph.

" The original arrangement, prior to the expedition leaving Barbadoes, was, that all the officers of Engineers were to embark in the small craft taken up for conveyance of entrenching tools, &c., excepting myself, who was to have accompanied Sir Charles Shipley in the flag-ship. Circumstances of a private nature induced Sir Charles to quit the island before the expedition sailed; and you may remember his having joined the *Pompée*, then blockading the bay of Port Royal. Notwithstanding this change, Sir

Alexander Cochrane very kindly took me down. The Engineers landed in one of the small bays to the westward of the Diamond, and were lost in the woods, whilst the Admiral sent a vessel round with me from the Neptune, in St. Ann's Bay, to the Pompée. I landed on the quarter-deck, not many minutes before Sir George Cockburn's dinner. At sunset I proceeded with boats from that ship; and at the hour for gun-fire the next morning we burst the first shell from the little battery of Sir George's selection, over the crest of the parapets of Pigeon Island. I do not mean to assert that a boat from the Neptune could not have reached the spot during the night, but I think it highly improbable that any did.

"More than once I visited the other works in that neighbourhood, in attendance on Sir George Cockburn and my own commanding officer. Those who know the former will not apprehend that his people could have been allowed to be idle in any other portion of our operations; but your own shipmates can most accurately speak on that head.

"Believe me to remain very faithfully yours,

"C. F. SMITH.

"Capt. Scott, H.M.S. President."

A true Copy,

Bermuda, March 18, 1835.

JAMES SCOTT.

Further notice or comment upon Commander Burton's gratuitous imputation of *my* assumption of the services of others will, I hope, be deemed unnecessary.

To Mr. Bothway whom I perfectly well remember as having been under my orders—my best thanks are due for his spontaneous evidence.

Your obedient humble Servant,

H.M.S. President, Halifax, July 15, 1835.

JAMES SCOTT.

### *Naval Architecture*

MR. EDITOR,—Having read many interesting articles on the science of Naval Architecture in your valuable Journal, should you consider the accompanying worthy of insertion, as likely to elicit a reply which may throw a little more light on the subject, by giving it a place in your forthcoming publication, you will greatly oblige me.

Before building a vessel, in order that she may possess those qualities which her projector considers the best, it will be necessary to construct a model of reduced though similar dimensions with the vessel intended to be built. The following are a few of the properties which must be chiefly considered: 1st. The form of the bottom; 2nd. The centre of gravity; 3rd. The centre of horizontal rotation, or the centre of lateral resistance; 4th. The position of the masts; 5th. The quantity of canvass the vessel is able to support.

As the first two articles, namely, the form of the bottom, and the centre of gravity of the vessel, are mutually acted upon, I propose to consider them conjointly. Now as a plane perpendicular to the keel of a vessel, passing through the centre of gravity of a ship, divides her into two portions, the contents of one of which multiplied by the distance of its several particles from the centre of gravity of the ship, are equal to the contents of the other portion multiplied by the distance of each of its particles from the same point, it therefore follows that if the model be suspended so that the keel shall be horizontal, a vertical plane passing through the point of suspension will also pass through the centre of gravity. Let, therefore a line coinciding with this vertical plane be drawn on the outside of the model. Again, let the model be suspended from any other point, then a vertical plane passing through this second point of suspension will also pass through the centre of gravity of the vessel: draw therefore a line coinciding with this second vertical plane. It will be found that these two lines intersect each other, and this point of intersection lies in a horizontal plane passing through the

centre of gravity of the vessel. if therefore a horizontal plane is passed through this point of intersection, until it meets a vertical plane passing through the first point of suspension, the intersection of these two planes will determine the exact point and position of the centre of gravity of the vessel. It is therefore evident that according to the shape of the vessel, so this point will be nearer to or farther from the stem, but as the gravity which centres at this point is one of the main agents in giving stability to the vessel, I consider those forms, which admit of its being farthest below the water line, and in the section possessing greatest beam, as best adapted to give the maximum of stability to the vessel. It is a well known truth that in fishes and most aquatic birds, the transverse section which has the greatest horizontal breadth, and the greatest vertical depth, is nearer the head than the tail, also, in dragging a long piece of wood with a tapering end through the water, it has been practically established, that the resistance was greatest when it was dragged with the tapering end first. We may therefore infer from this, that a vessel to be enabled to pass most rapidly through the water should have that transverse section, the area of whose immersed part is greater than that of any of the others, nearer to the stem than the stern; perhaps as good a situation as any, and one in which this section, which we will call A, ought to be placed, is at a distance of one-third of the length of the vessel from the stem the immersed bottom should slope off gradually from this section both towards the stem and stern, taking care that the bow shall be sufficiently full to prevent plunging, and the run towards the stern sufficiently fine to insure easy steering, but at the same time of proportional buoyancy to the bow, as to make the vessel ride easy in a heavy sea. The midship section must of course be abaft this, and as on it the ability of the vessel to stand up under her canvass mostly depends, it ought to possess great stability and buoyancy. Now these are effected by breadth of beam, and a form for the immersed part which will place the centre of gravity as low as possible the beam remaining constant the fuller the bottom is the lower will be the centre of gravity, and the sharper her bottom the farther the metacentre will be thrown from the centre of gravity when the vessel heels and thus the more the stability will be increased thus we have an argument in favour of both a full, and a sharp bottom, but as we cannot have a section possessing both these forms at the same time, the form which is the best medium between the two is in my opinion preferable to either. With regard to the emerged part of the section, on it I should depend for the requisite buoyancy, making it of such a form, that the more it became immersed, the more buoyant it should become, which I think might be best effected by making it of a proportion varying from one third to one fourth of the length, from this section the emerged part of the vessel should gradually slope off both toward the stem and stern thus the immersed portion of the vessel would take its form from the immersed part of section A, and the emerged form of the vessel would be determined by that of the emerged part of the midship section.

We now come to treat of the third article, namely, the centre of lateral resistance, or the centre of horizontal rotation. This is a point in the immersed part of the vessel's bottom, at which the lateral resistance of the water on each side of it is kept in equilibrio this point and the centre of gravity will be in the same vertical plane in a vessel with an even keel, and the effort of the sails afore this point can be easily proportioned to the effort of the sails abaft this point, so as to maintain the equilibrium, but in a vessel with an inclined keel this cannot be the case, for although the centre of gravity of the immersed part, and the centre of gravity of the vessel, are in the same vertical plane, yet the centre of lateral resistance does not coincide with them, but lies somewhat abaft of these points. Now as it is desirable that the centre of gravity of the vessel and the common centre of effort of the sails should be in the same vertical plane, it is evident that, if the effort of the sails afore this vertical plane was to be made in equilibrio with the

effort of the sail abaft it, without reference to the centre of lateral resistance, the vessel would have a tendency to rotate or fall off from the wind; because the effort of lateral resistance abaft this vertical plane is greater than the effort of lateral resistance afore this plane; therefore the proportion between these two immersed portions must be found, and blended with the proportion of the sails accordingly. So that taking all these points into consideration, the sails ought to be so proportioned to each other, that their influence, to cause the vessel to rotate when on a wind, should be such as to give her a small but weather helm; thus she will lay well to the wind and be ready in coming about. This brings us to our fourth article, namely, the position of the masts. Draw a plan of the sails and masts attached to them, and also an elevation of the vessel, mark upon the elevation the point through which a vertical plane from the common centre of effort of the sails ought to pass, and draw a vertical line through this point to represent it: then by applying the drawing of the sails and masts to that of the elevation, until the point representing the common centre of effort of the one coincides with the line representing the plane in which this point should exist in the other, the position and angle of the masts will be thus correctly determined on paper, and may afterwards be transferred to the model or the vessel itself. But as the quantity of canvass a vessel can carry determines the size of the sails, we shall now consider our fifth article, namely, the method of determining that quantity. It is well known that when a vessel heels the action is similar to that of a lever of the first kind, namely, the weight of the vessel placed at the centre of gravity is the weight to be moved, the metacentre or point of support is the fulcrum, and the moving power is the wind acting upon the centre of effort of the sails. Now as, by the laws of Mechanics, the effect of each of these forces is as their weight multiplied by their distance from the fulcrum, it is evident that the farther the metacentre is from the centre of gravity, and the nearer it is to the centre of effort of the sails, the more canvass the vessel will be able to carry, and consequently the greater will be her velocity through the water. That form for the vessel, and for her sails, ought therefore to be adopted, which will place the metacentre farthest above, and the centre of effort of the sails nearest to the water line. The metacentre being determined by a vertical plane passing through the centre of gravity of the immersed part of each section of the vessel, and intersecting another plane drawn through the centre of effort of the sails and the centre of gravity of the vessel, the intersection of the two determines the situation of the metacentre. From this it is evident that the stability increases with the angle of heeling until it arrives at  $45^\circ$ , at which it is a maximum; after which the stability decreases. Chapman says that in a double-reefed-topsail breeze, the absolute strength of the wind is two pounds upon every square foot of canvass, and that a line of battle ship possesses sufficient stability, if she does not incline more than  $7^\circ$  under it. If therefore we find the situation of the metacentre or point of support at an angle of  $7^\circ$ , and calculate the weight of the vessel in pounds, the quantity of canvass a vessel is able to carry in such a breeze is easily estimated. For let the line

$$A \quad g \quad m \quad \text{---} \quad 2 \quad x \quad B$$

represent the action of these forces; let  $g$  = the weight of the vessel in pounds,  $m$  = the metacentre or fulcrum,  $x$  = area of sails in square feet; therefore  $2x$  = effort of wind upon the sails. Then, for the vessel to be in equilibrium at  $7^\circ$ ,  $2x \times Bm = g \times Am$ , or  $x = \frac{g \times A}{2B} \frac{m}{m}$ , which, as they are all known values, gives at once the number of square feet of canvass the vessel can carry in a double-reefed-topsail breeze. Thus, the quantity of canvass being found for an angle of  $7^\circ$ , it may be easily found in like manner for any other angle.

H. W. ALLARDYCE, Bombay Engineers.

Cheltenham, July 10, 1835.

*Royal Naval School.*

MR. EDITOR,—I have just read, with extreme surprise and alarm, in the last Number of your Journal, a letter from Captain Dickson, the Suggester of the Royal Naval School, on the present state of that Institution, on which I request you will allow me to make a few remarks through the same medium, in hopes of their eliciting from Captain D. himself—or from the Council of Administration—or whatever other quarter—some further information on the subject, either to confirm or allay my present fears, if not—as I rather trust—to dispel them altogether.

As it is—that Letter has excited in my mind the most gloomy apprehensions for the very existence of the School, and to the total discomfiture of those pleasing and confident hopes of its well-doing that the late Report of the Council and Proceedings of the Annual General Meetings had naturally raised; while at the same time a certain æriality—not to say cloudiness,—and this still more of sense than expression, which runs through the whole of that document, tends a little to reassure me with the idea that its language in the more sinister parts is merely *parliamentary*, and that the rest may be explained away in a manner at least tranquillizing if not altogether satisfactory.

In its First Paragraph we are told that,—“as must be obvious to all, the great object of the Institution has been lost sight of, and the *principle* on which it was founded been *destroyed*.” This certainly is somewhat new to us, and not less startling; as it has not appeared that the “great object” of the School is at all different now from that proclaimed at its first establishment three years ago, nor that its “*principle*” has since been in any manner departed from; unless indeed the accounts given of the late public proceedings about it were quite falsified, if not wholly fictitious.

From the Second we learn that—“The Councils” (who, by the way, seem to have been most unblushingly countenanced in “their wisdom,” by the General Meetings) “have invariably opposed the disinterested wishes and suggestions of the Founders\*, as well as their intentions, and this for evident reasons.” Why, how is it that these delinquents have not been “brought-up” and shown-up before, as this “opposition” of the Councils seems to have been going on now at least three years? Besides, this seems to charge them with being “interested” in their contumaciousness, and moreover so very shallow as to let their motives be obviously perceived. For my own part, however, I cannot for the life of me make out how their “interest” lies either one way or the other, and so the “evident reasons” are to me a sealed book. The Trustees of the School, however, are fortunately sharper-sighted, and accordingly (at least Captain D. tells us) have kept Dr. Bell’s donation out of the hands “of those who have entirely perverted its *elementary principle*,” and swear they will not “yield it up to them, unless so advised by high legal authority.” It is comforting here to find that the Trustees, notwithstanding they “openly declare the subversion of the principles,” yet will make play in the matter, and for once consent to listen to good advice, so that the School is not likely to be thrown into Chancery just yet.

We now come to the Third Paragraph, which really is of so awful a character as quite (at least at first) to suppress any inclination to merriment that might possibly have been excited by the two preceding. “Thus,” it says, [I must here confess my entire inability to seize and follow the chain of reasoning from which this conclusion has been deduced any more than to conceive the possibility of the fact] “Thus” (it would appear) “the Institution is a prey to speculative and *political interests*”!!! No doubt then the Boys are all voters; their parents have been bribed: the Masters have an evil eye to Parliament—if not place: and the Coun-

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\* From this it would seem, according to Captain D.’s own admission, that the School had—if any at all—more “Founders” (Qy. *Founderers*?—P. D.) than one.



cil themselves are one junto on one side or the other of the great question of *in and out*. Aye, aye; now we see how it is: this at once accounts for the destruction and subversion of principles, for the sturdy (though qualified) refusal of the Trustees to vote the supplies, and—in short—for all the ills to which the R. N. School is heir. Any more especial reference to this fact is for the present set aside: indeed, having some misgivings as to its authenticity, I will consider it as a mere report and wait its confirmation. Among those ills is to be specified (always according to Captain D.) 1st. that—the progress of the School “up to this time of its first exhibition,” has been a mere “struggling on;” though, as it would seem, not altogether without success; for it has passed its examination, and is now at least eligible to promotion: 2nd, that the “House” (it is not clear whether this is meant in a positive or a figurative sense, that is whether the Institution generally—the *thing*—must swamp, or only if Alfred-House—being “faulty in the extreme,”—must come down about its own ears) being “divided against itself” must fall, and which “calamity is obvious to foresee.” Let this oracle be recorded, for due honour to the Prophet on its accomplishment. But, whether the “House” tumble down or not, it seems that at all events *the thing* must, as (still according to Captain D.) “the funds are by no means commensurate to the establishment.”

Now, what iniquitous misrepresentations must not those be—above alluded to—of the Present State and Condition of the School, and of the Proceedings of the two General Meetings that described the House (*/garatèd*) as—however perhaps divided in opinion on some points, yet—pulling together in most harmonious union while entering into a *fourth* year of co-operation and its finances in so flourishing a condition as to have an excess in its receipts over its expenditure of some hundred pounds! Surely there has not often been practised so barefaced an imposition on any set of Proprietors or the Public as this same? Yea—its perpetrators have much to answer for—and—to qualify the “Tale” told on the subject by the Secretary of the Institution (whose name appears to be HOPK) by the epithet of “flattering,” is a fitly to use very soft language—but let them make the best of it now, for their joys will not “soon return.”

Captain D. seems at the close to intimate that he had anticipated a “failure” of the thing; and that “being well aware the disgrace thereof would fall upon himself,” he was naturally justified in getting out his fire-booms to keep off any such conflagration. Of course the severe remark of our Fourth Henry to his wild son will not here occur to any one; still less would any body dream of making any application of it, because the thing would sound preposterous, notwithstanding any possible singularity of appearances: it does, however, look somewhat strange that this ugly foreboding should have occurred only to Captain W. H. Dickson: and still more that he, who, with “its first and most zealous supporters” (who very unkindly were not allowed to carry it all in their own way) “hid voluntarily abandoned” (wherefor—deponent saith not) and washed his hands of the concern, should fear that any “disgrace of failure should fall upon him;” when on the contrary it should rather seem that such failure would rather reflect honour upon him than otherwise, according to the *omne ignotum pro magnifico* principle, and the old comforting salvo that—had Bill been at the wheel Jack could not have let her broach-to, and therefor “Sweet William” must have all the credit of being a good helmsman. At all events, considering the perverseness and “pervetings” of those on whom it should have fallen, this volunteering to be the scape goat is certainly very kind on the part of Captain D., and one can only congratulate him on his escape from the “disgrace” and perhaps a broken horn.

Lastly, in the Fourth Paragraph, Captain D. has given us the result of the late Public Examination at the School. This is accompanied with some general reflections yet of a specific tendency, and couched in that particularly felicitous language of a transparent opacity, and whose native strength is cor-

roborated by emphatical underscorings, that, while it pleasingly excites with the idea that some important meaning is intended to be conveyed, which—however not quite obvious at the first blush—will burst upon us in a blaze of lucidness at the close, yet, after all, skilfully omitting the simple enunciation of any intelligible sense, leaves us at last in the dark, but with the imagination at full play to form its own conjectures on the long and short and plain English of the whole. To those who are adepts in verbal hieroglyphics, or conversant with *galimatias*, this passage will afford an interesting subject for study, and—as I hope—for exposition, for I freely confess I can make neither head nor tail of it. Let us trust, for justice also to all parties concerned, that this papyrus will be decyphered, that we may know who are those injured “others”—those true bees—whose “reputation and industry” have been so unblushingly usurped by those drones “The Council and General Meetings,” to build up therewith “fame and advantages” to themselves. “Fair-play is a jewel:” all jackdaws should be stripped of borrowed plumes, the saddle should be put upon the right horse, and the cook be sent to the fore-sheet.

In his account of the Examination, however, Captain D. has not noticed the fact (as it is asserted) of a somewhat unnecessary interruption to the proceedings by himself, though there as a mere spectator, for the sole purpose (as said the uncharitable) of informing the company that he, *ipse dixit*—it was the Founder of the Institution. This is however most likely to be another fiction put forth by the before-mentioned misrepresentators, as such a thing would be altogether so very unlike himself. The Outports will no doubt immediately appoint a Committee, to inquire into and report on the truth of the above fact—as well as generally on all the anomalies contained in Captain D.’s Letter; since so many persons, like myself, must be deeply interested in the issue. As such an investigation will naturally embrace collateral points, we shall then probably also learn how it is that Captain D. has never, from after the very beginning—the first suggestion of the School—had the good fortune to meet with any body who could agree with him in his views—even where they could understand them, nor even consent to act with him as one of its working oars, though it is evident that he is no sleeping partner, however he may sometimes “nod.” By the way—what has become of Captain D.’s excellent project (no “opposition” one) of last year of an *United-Service School*? Has that too been the victim of “opposition,” and stifled in its very birth by “speculative and political interests,” though My Lord Yarborough was roused up to its support “with tears in the eyes,” and notwithstanding the patronage of the Admiralty Lithographer?

Surely there must somewhere or other be some very nefarious dealings, which it may be hoped will now be brought to light; and for which the present interval of vacation is peculiarly favourable, as the Boys, being now at home, may “a tale unfold” that will turn us all into very hedgehogs.

In the mean time, Mr. Editor, perhaps some one of your numerous Correspondents, or possibly yourself, will give us some clue that may lead to its elucidation. But this is chiefly to be expected from Captain D. himself, who will naturally be desirous to dispel any seeming clouds that may obscure it and give every explanation on the subject. Moreover, he must on other accounts be willing to return to the charge—however abstractly repulsive—in obedience to his softer feelings; seeing that, as he himself says\* (borrowing from our new allies) that “*on revient toujours à ses premiers amours* ;” and so, albeit hitherto somewhat crossed in love, he will certainly come back to his “lovely Sue.”

In hopes of an early and satisfactory reply from some quarter or another, I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient humble Servant,

United Service Club-House,  
July 15, 1835.

A MEMBER.

\* See *The Times* of May 20, 1833.

### Horse and Foot.

MR. EDITOR,—As the admirers of the musket and bayonet continue to quote the repulse of 5000 undisciplined Mamlouks, under Mourad Bey, by 30,000 of the conquerors of Italy, aided by sixty guns and directed by Napoleon, as proving the possibility of foot soldiers resisting determined horse, I must solicit the favour of your inserting the following description of the only mode of attack known to or practised by the riders of Africa.

The expected signal was at length given, the whole of the cavalry was instantly in motion, it advanced by squadrons of about 100 each in close order at full speed and seemed to fly like the wind, the distance between the contending forces was about half a mile. Shouting loudly 'Hah! hah!' the horsemen raised themselves in their shovel stirrups, took a deliberate aim with the blunderbuss when within fifty yards of the enemy, and poured in a volley whilst going at their greatest speed. I expected they would dash in upon the infantry and trample them to death, but the moment they had fired, they brought their horses down upon their haunches, and stopping them short turned them instantly round, to make room for the next squadron, while the horses of the first wheeled steadily and leisurely back, giving time to the rider to reload his musketoon. Yet even in Mr. Alison's admirable history, we are told of the Mamlouks having dashed at the bayonets, although not twenty men mostly dismounted received bayonet wounds, and the great body of horse shattered by the concentric fire of Napoleon's artillery, to which they could make no reply, never approached within fifty yards of the French. At Sedimaun, taught by their former defeat, 100 Mamlouks charged with the scimitar and were admitted by the French to have settled a six deep square, six hundred strong, protected by four guns.

That French horse have been repelled by British foot proves nothing. The character of the Gaul, it has been well observed by Steinheld Blackader, bears the same relation to that of the Syrian as that of a terrier to a bull dog. Then infantry have never closed upon guns, nor upon the Russian, nor the Bohemian, and why should they ever be deemed more terrible? If the battle of Malo Jaroslavetz be quoted against this assertion, we reply that the French columns enclosed in the streets were unable to get out of the way, and were therefore forced to meet, although they could not resist the Muscovites. In our own Civil War, the defensive power of infantry was not inferior to that which it now possesses, but no instance can be brought of Irish, English or even Scottish squares having repulsed the heavy horse of Cromwell and more recently on the only occasion for more than a century on which British foot have encountered good horse, our artillery protected squares were swept over by the Delphis of Omer Vronne.

With regard to the 16th, we may observe that 3000 infantry were slain or captured by them at Emsdoiff, and that 1200 disabling sabre-cuts were inflicted at Villiers in Couche.

The high intelligence and extensive information of Fusil impart to his opinion in favour of a long metal much weight, but we are not aware that the clumsy Albanian tophak, either in accuracy or extent of range, excels the short piece of the Tyrolese jagel, and in neither is it to be compared with our own regulation rifle. It is not, however, in very distant fighting that our line infantry are defective, but in their inability either to meet a sudden rush with the cold iron, as at Oulard, Savenay, Gradiſca, Dubicza, Roushouk, Yergoo, and Doohudpool, or to close upon opponents well posted, and provided with an effective *arme blanche*. A short musket may be loaded more readily, its aim is more certain, it is more convenient for performing the Saxon bayonet exercise, which had it no other beneficial effect, would familiarize our men with the idea of combating with the cold steel, and would impart much confidence to young troops, and, finally, may with ease be exchanged for the broadsword, which, from the lightness of the proposed piece, might form part of every grenadier's equipment, without increasing the weight they have now to carry.

If the ball end of the cartridge were enveloped in greased linen, so as closely to fit the bore, 32 rounds would go farther, and do twice as much execution, as sixty made up after the present mode.

When Sir Walter Scott speaks, prior to 1715, of the inferiority of the claymore to the rapier, he refers not to the claybeg or Andrew Ferrara, now worn by the officers and sergeants of Highland corps, and which has usurped the venerable name of the ancient Scottish weapon; the latter at least three inches in width, and of unconscionable thickness, could only be wielded by an arm like that of Colhulto, or Cœur de Lion. It is no doubt true, that in a set duel between two opponents, each of high courage and great skill, but one armed with a rapier, the other with a sabre, the former will in general first prick his antagonist, but he will be assuredly cut down at the same moment; for thrusts, even if in their consequences mortal, rarely disable at the instant. Of this an instance occurred at Culloden, to Lord Robert Ker, whose head was cleft by a Highlander, whom he had pierced through with a spontoon, which was yet sticking in his breast. In a rush, where only one or two blows can be exchanged, the broadsword has always asserted its superiority, as was proved at Rannant, where a body of English Puritans and Scots Covenanters, armed with thirty-six-inch cut-and-thrusts, stripped themselves to the shirt, and rushing on a corps of corsletted Spanish pikemen, armed with Toledo rapiers, four feet four inches long, and short poniards, cut them to pieces; their defeat being attributed by Sir F. de Vere, the British chief, to the inefficiency of the rapier in close fight. Besides, the reason why the rapier was given up by gentlemen as a part of their walking dress, arose from its acknowledged inefficiency against bludgeon or poker; while Angelo himself would stand no chance with a rapier against a bayonet, a pike, a scythe, or a pitchfork,—all which arms are, on the other hand, wholly unfit to contend against the broadsword.

In conclusion, I have with deep regret to observe that, having dispatched my last production carelessly without perusal, two clerical errors have crept in, arising from the indistinctness of figures translated into words. I have spoken of Shalheen Bey as having leaped down a precipice of eighty feet: I intended to have written thirty; but its real height was considerably more; and the leap of Colonel Jarman, in correctness, should have been twelve feet. Such mistakes, I trust, will never again be permitted to recur.

I remain, Sir, yours most obediently,

HASTA.

### *Cavalry Equipment.*

MR. EDITOR.—If permitted to a Subscriber to intrude on your valuable pages, I would most respectfully ask the “powers that be” to consider the hardship we heavy, but more particularly light, dragoons labour under in being deprived of the allowance in lieu of horse-cloths and surcingle since 1830, when the increased price of wool was (as regards the light regiments) a most sufficient reason for increasing materially the allowance in question.

A statement was published to the light dragoons in 1812, professing to prove that they *were* gunners by purchasing (in compliance with the clothing warrant then issued) the horse-blanket and web surcingle, viz.

#### *The Light Dragoon.*

	Dr.				Cr.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To a saddle-blanket . . . . .	0	15	6	By four years' saving on the			
A web surcingle . . . . .	0	1	9	curry-comb and brush, or-	0	7	0
Saving to the soldier . . . . .	0	0	5	dered to be discontinued . .	0	4	0
				Four ditto, on horse-cloth ditto			
				Four years' allowance from the			
	0	17	8	public, for the horse-cloth			
				and surcingle . . . . .	0	6	8
					0	17	8

Suppose, Sir, we inquire into the correctness of the above. The curry-comb and brush never were, or could be discontinued; the allowance from the public has been withdrawn without a shadow of justice or excuse. The price of the blanket is 17 2s., and the surcingle 1s. 10d., therefore it is but fair to submit a real statement of the loss, (by purchasing a panel to his saddle) to

The Light Dragoons (for twenty-four years' service)

	Dr				Cr.		
To four saddle-blankets, sup- posing each to last six years, at 22s each . . . . .	4	8	0	By twenty-four years' sav- ing on the horse-cloth dis- continued . . . . .	1	4	0
Twelve web surcingles, ditto, two years each, at 1s 10d	1	2	0	Loss to the Light Dragoon	4	6	0
	5	10	0		5	10	0

I believe, Sir, the above will be warranted as a fair average of the duration in cases of ordinary wear and tear of the blanket and surcingle, and that the balance is the actual loss we incur, instead of the gain promised to us. Will it then, Sir, be considered presumptuous or unfair, if we humbly request the Government to revise this manifestly unjust warrant, and to restore to us, in common with our brethren of the household and heavy dragoons, the allowance of 1s 8d per annum, requiring us and them to find equally a horse-cloth and surcingle, Government finding our saddle blanket as it does their saddle panel.

That a soldier should not be deprived of the pay allowances and pension to which the regulations when enlisted gave him a right, is a principle so consonant with justice, and so frequently acknowledged in the Regulations that it would appear unnecessary to argue the question, but even if it were I should do so, like the Roman of old, by supposing a case apparently irrelevant.

A light dragoon of April, 1822, applied last December to his officer, for the allowance of additional pay which his brother (enlisted January, 1822) enjoyed, as above ten years' service. The officer replied,—"My man, the regulation under which your brother enjoys his additional pay was cancelled from the 20th January, 1823; therefore, no authority for such an allowance having been in force when you enlisted, you cannot support any such claim." The man replied by thanking his honour for the information, but added, "Would you, then, Sir, be pleased to order me 6s 8d for my horse-cloth and surcingle allowance for the last four years, seeing that regulation was undeniably in force when I enlisted, and for nearly eight years after." Need I add, Mr Editor, that the officer was for a moment dumb, and could then only admit the justice and force of the soldier's conclusion, and regret his inability to see him righted.

I am aware, Mr Editor, that the clothing warrant of 1827 did re-establish the provision out of our pay of the curry comb and brush, but I most respectfully submit that regulation should only have affected men enlisted after the date thereof.

Trusting that, through your indulgence, those who have the power will be induced to take into consideration the hardship of taking from us the allowance we are entitled to by our enlistment, and the consequences of breaking the public faith, by showing the world that the British Government can take advantage of the presumed ignorance of its defenders, I do cherish the hope, that we shall ere long be placed on an equality with the heavy dragoons, as regards saddle panels, and that justice will be done to both, as regards the horse-cloth and surcingle allowance, for every man enlisted previous to July, 1830. Indeed, justice would say, to every man who is obliged to find (either in kind or by substitute) a horse cloth and surcingle.

With respectful regard, I remain, Mr Editor,

Your gratified and constant, though humble Subscriber,

CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

*Omissions in the List of Ships composing his Majesty's Navy.*

MR. EDITOR,—I take the liberty of offering an opinion, that the following may be found omissions in the list (so far as it extends) of the ships composing H.M. Navy, &c. &c., published in your Journal for this month.

Royal Sovereign, 110; Victoria, 110, and Algiers, 110.—A new class of first rates, of vast power and size, upon the plans, &c. of the new Surveyor. Tonnage 3099, and armed on at least the lower deck, with long 68-pounders. The first in a very forward state at Portsmouth, and the frames of the two latter preparing at Pembroke.

Dreadnought, 106; 2100 tons; afloat, 1795. Captain, 106; similar. Duke, 98, built, 1777; same class as the Prince. Hindostan, 80; 2028 tons; building at Plymouth: very forward.

Vanguard, 80; Collingwood, 80, and Goliath, 80.—A splendid new class of second rates, of the Surveyor's measuring, 2598 tons. The first building at Pembroke, and to be launched in August. The frame of second ready to be then set up in same dock. The third progressing at Chatham.

And there is, I think, an error in classing the Royal Frederick as of 120 guns, and 2694 tons. She is of the same family as Royal Sovereign, Algiers, &c., and should be called 110 guns, and 3099 tons, and she will have the distinction of being the first launched, and at the same time prove by far the finest ship in the Navy. The Neptune measures 2705 tons, instead of 2694. The Royal William, 2698, instead of 2694. The Gibraltar appears "building" at Plymouth, instead of a Spanish port, prior to 1780; and the Malta at Bombay, instead of probably Toulon.

I am, Sir,

July 27, 1835.

A CONSTANT READER OF U. S. J.

*Observations on "Fusil's" suggested Vent-Cover for Great Guns.*

MR EDITOR,—Your Correspondent "Fusil," in the August Number of your valuable Journal, has suggested plans for closing the vents of great guns during the operation of loading, which, while all must do justice to the laudable feeling the writer has evinced in his anxiety to prevent loss of life, are, I think, not quite calculated to insure at all times the proposed object. The first plan, I apprehend, is subject to derangement from the following causes:—The weather will in time corrode the spring; a chance shot or blow may demolish the contrivance, or at least affect its accurate adjustment: the leather will in process of time become hard; and the heat arising either from firing, or the solar rays, will cause it to shrink.

The second plan—which is a sliding plate—must be made at first with the greatest accuracy, to secure the end in view; and if found to be absolutely air tight, which will be difficult to accomplish, a few particles of dust or sand, or even the residuum of the powder about the vent, will occasionally prevent its perfect closing.

It seems to me that whatever is intended for the constant use of rough hands should combine the greatest simplicity with the most certain means of accomplishing the proposed intention. The plan I beg to suggest is to have a common brewer's vent-peg attached by a lanyard or chain to the breach of the gun, and a small mallet secured in the same manner; the peg being inserted, a slight blow, the work of an instant, will render the vent at all times and under all circumstances absolutely air-tight; the peg may be immediately extricated by a slight blow on each side, the work of another moment, and withdrawn when necessary to prime the gun. The present covers for the vents may be abolished altogether, as when the gun is not in use, this method will keep out the wet effectually.

I suppose it is absolutely necessary that the vent should be closed while loading, because I know it is the general practice, and therefore conclude that this would not be the case unless there was a motive, but I am not aware of the reason for so doing.

If there is a liability of any ignited substance remaining in the gun, I should have thought that spunging would extinguish it; at all events the mere clapping the thumb upon the vent will not extinguish a spark, unless the muzzle is likewise closed, and sufficient time allowed for the consumption of the air contained, when of course combustion must cease.

I beg leave to allude to a fact, which, although well known *per se*, may not have received the attention it deserves in reference to loading a gun: I mean the sudden compression of air disengaging both light and heat, as illustrated in an ingenious instantaneous light apparatus, where a piece of tinder is fixed to the end of a small piston, which being forced suddenly into a cylinder it accurately fits, is withdrawn in a state of ignition. This is effected solely by the sudden compression of the inclosed air. It is my firm opinion that numerous accidents have taken place while loading, owing to the closing of the vent: when perhaps the cartridge has exactly fitted the bore and the ramming home has consequently produced the disaster.

I am, Sir, your old Correspondent,

11th August, 1835.

BORLASE.

### *Messing of Officers.*

MR. EDITOR,—I have been much in the habit of hearing of the benefits of establishing a mess, whenever possible; in short, that whenever more than two officers are stationed together, the senior of them is responsible that one is immediately formed. Now, I own that I am ignorant whether this is in all cases positively insisted upon by the chief authorities; but be that as it may, the practice has been such.—We will suppose seven or eight officers marched to an out quarter, without a barrack, and on arriving they are assembled by the senior officer, informed that he considers it a part of his duty to see that a mess is established, and invited to arrange the details accordingly. From the difficulty and expense of procuring from week to week (for their stay is always uncertain) the requisites of messman, mess-room, and kitchen, it is generally arranged that they should dine at the Inn, in which case they must expect to be charged 3s. 6d. for dinner, 2s. 9d. for a pint of wine, and about 3s. per week for the waiter, amounting to about 12*l.* 11*s.* per annum. Surely this is too much for a subaltern to be compelled to pay for the single article of dinner, as it actually exceeds the whole amount of an ensign's pay; and a cornet can hardly be considered better off, when it is taken into consideration, that after 12*l.* 11*s.* are deducted for his dinner, 2*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for forage for his two chargers, 7*l.* 12*s.* yearly subscription to band, mess, and newspapers, this victim of a compulsory mess will find himself 9*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* on the wrong side of the books, with his tailor, washerwoman, servant, and breakfast unprovided for.

I will not trouble you by entering into the details which would be required to prove the much greater economy of officers being allowed, in such a case as I have supposed, to dine where and how they like; but I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that two or three dining together in each other's lodgings would be able to live like gentlemen, at little more than half the expense of a mess established under the circumstances I have mentioned. With regard to the promotion of unanimity among the officers, I cannot but think that if their own gentlemanly feeling and good sense fail to produce it, no compulsory dinners together will have that effect. Surely, then, in this *liberal* age, it will hardly be tolerated, that a servant of the King of Great Britain should be compelled by the laws of his service to lay out a greater sum than his whole pay for the food of himself and his two chargers! Should these remarks be deemed admissible, you will greatly oblige,

Your obedient servant,

— August 20, 1835.

L.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, August 21, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,—The town has been in a bustle with one thing or another nearly all the month. When I last addressed you, the first or second batch of auxiliaries for the Queen of Spain had only started. Two or three more parties have proceeded to form food for crows (and during the last week five vessels filled with horses), for I apprehend their condition will not prove so safe as the men who went to the aid of Don Pedro. A pretty strong detachment sailed in the London Merchant, under the command of Major Hicks: but a few days previous, between twenty and thirty men of the different depôts in the garrison absented themselves from barracks, and in consequence of information, a search was made, first on board the Queen's receiving hulk, the Swiftsure, and secondly, in the steamer, and most of the deserters discovered. As the London Merchant had her steam up when it became necessary to look through her, a requisition was made to the then senior Naval Officer, Sir Frederick Maitland, who interfered with his customary promptitude; and about two o'clock in the morning some officers and sergeants from the 87th, 73rd, and 97th, went to the Victory, and being accompanied by Lieutenant Gayton, of that ship, proceeded to search right and left, and a few were apprehended; orders are now in force for every vessel that quits this port to be boarded by an officer, until the General has sent a military officer to view the recruits that go out. I understand all but two or three have been brought back; but for nearly a fortnight the disagreeable part of the business lasted, viz., the trial of the parties by a General Court-martial, composed of officers from the different regiments in garrison, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmour, R.A., being President, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood, of the Staff, Prosecutor and Judge-Advocate. The Court consisted of fifteen, five of whom were field-officers.

Before, however, remarking on the proceedings, it may be as well to finish about the volunteers, by stating, that there are from 300 to 400 now on board the hulk, waiting a passage; but it is reported the funds are getting low, and the charge for conveyance and food by steam being high (20%), the agents intend to forward them in sailing vessels. A bark shipped 60 horses on Wednesday last, and about 100 men will be put in her. Considering the anomalous race of beings who have joined General Evans's standard, and for forty shillings venture their throats, they have not conducted themselves with much impropriety, although numbers are allowed on shore; but the more I see of the officers, the more I am surprised at their infatuation: there is scarcely one that I have met with but is a gentleman in his manner and appearance; and how they can reconcile themselves to the command of such a set of scamps as have joined the Queen's flag, or run the risk of gibbet or ditch, I cannot imagine; if there were a fair and honourable chance of being sent out of the world, no objection. The costume of the men is a smock frock, canvas trousers, and a flat cap; their arms a broomstick; some of the officers have swords, but I am surprised the General has not pulled them up for it. To go back to the desertion;—it is true the agents for the auxiliaries put forth a manifest, that it was against the wish of the General-in-Chief to receive deserters from his Majesty's regiments, and professing highly to discountenance such proceedings; but the only question generally put is, Is the recruit in good health? &c.; as to asking if he forms one of the muster-roll of a King's regiment in garrison, or otherwise, I doubt if such a thing ever entered the receiving officer's head; and should a smart-looking young fellow offer, the chance of getting a good-serjeant would prevail more strongly than the risk of being detected and convicted as a crimp.

• The trial of the deserters by court-martial was very tedious, and the  
U. S. JOURN. No. 82, SEPT. 1835. I



proceedings very slow; twelve o'clock being about the general time of assembling, and three or four o'clock that of terminating, each day; while in the Navy generally, and always in this harbour, the court meet at nine o'clock, have a *lull* for a quarter of an hour for refreshment, and close at four, five, or even six. The whole business of the military trials might have been easily got through in four days, as the general charge was the same throughout, viz., desertion, and a wish to ascertain if the men had been inveigled from their duty. Another matter in military courts-martial should also be altered: every prisoner ought to be informed of the sentence, the moment it is settled by his judges, and not transmitted to the Horse-Guards for approval (the hours of assembling, and the plan of forwarding the sentence to town are of course pursuant to Act of Parliament, but might easily be altered: the service derived benefit therefrom). If it should ever become requisite to revise the sentence, or mitigate it, the very act of doing so would reflect honour on the Commander-in-Chief, as a matter of clemency, without a slur on the members, and the prisoner's mind be more at rest, knowing the worst at the end of his trial, instead of remaining in the military prison for some days. The sentence on the men of the 87th was not known until the 20th, when it appears the corporal was acquitted, and the men transported, some for seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years!

While on the subject of courts-martial,—the Rear-Admiral and the Captains of the Navy in this port have had enough of that work to last for a long period; first, there was one on Lieutenant George Charles Stovin, late of H.M. sloop *Algerine*, for drunkenness, and unofficer-like conduct (I alluded to it in my last communication): the charges were partly proved, particularly the unjustifiableness of giving up the command of the *Algerine* without ordering the petty officers and ship's company to assist him in retaining it to the last extremity; and the court sentenced Lieutenant Stovin to be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants, never to rise therefrom, and not to be again employed in active service. What if a similar sentence as to not rising from the bottom of the list should be passed by a court who know not any thing of this? And, query, may not Lieutenant Stovin have an opportunity of getting employment in the Ordinary, Dock-yard, or civil service, Coast-guard, &c.?

An outline of this court martial, and a subsequent one arising out of it, on Mr. Charles Cardew, the Mate, and Mr. Michael Heath, the Master, for mutinous conduct, &c., and which was proved, and the two sentenced to be dismissed the service, and imprisoned three months in the Marshalsea, I send separate, for if you were to publish *all* the evidence for and against the prisoners, the protests and numerous clearings of the court, it would occupy an entire Number, so that the following may be considered as sufficient notice of what occurred\*.

The tedious process of submitting a question to the Judge-Advocate, that he may write it on minutes, and then ask it of the witness, and again to write down his answer, occasion the proceedings to be especially prosy; and it is surprising that, in this intellectual age, some new method has not been projected for simplifying Naval courts-martial, and making their proceedings more to resemble the ordinary courts of law. From what might be surmised at the termination of Lieutenant Stovin's defence, and the summing up, the members were in a cleft stick as to the credibility of the witness for and against the charge of drunkenness; and it was announced at the end of

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\* For a variety of reasons, among others the fact here adverted to by our esteemed Correspondent, of inconvenient space which the entire evidence would occupy, we have determined upon it as a *general* rule, to omit entirely the evidence on either side, and to record merely the charges with the finding and sentence of courts-martial. We have, therefore, expunged the abstract of the proceedings here referred to. A record of these courts-martial will be found under their appropriate heading.—*Ed.*

a whole day's close deliberation, that, from the conflicting testimony, it would be requisite to have fresh evidence, and the prisoner was to have an opportunity of replying to it, *alias*, a new trial. To this measure the prisoner (through his professional friend) very properly objected; and on the case being submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, those law-officers coincided with the terms of the protest, at least that inference is to be drawn, for after adjourning a day's post, it was stated that the court would draw their sentence from the evidence before them; and so they did.

There have been two other courts-martial of Lieutenant Barnett and the officers and crew of the *Jackdaw*; and Lieutenant M'Donell and the surviving officers and crew of the *Firefly*, for the loss of those vessels on the West India and North American station; they concluded on Tuesday last, and are briefly described in a separate paper.

Now, as to Naval movements. The *Pique*, and the Commissioners to settle the disputes in Canada, have sailed, no doubt to the delight of both officers and ship's company, who must have been heartily tired of inactivity at Spithead, or having only to row guard. The frigate is to return to this port again before going to a station.

The *Barham*, Captain Corry, returned from Bilbao a few days after I wrote you, and Lord Durham being then at Cowes, he went on board, when she anchored at Spithead, and announced his wish to proceed as soon as the ship could be got ready. The *Barham* had delivered to the *Castor* all her stores and provisions, except what was required to bring her home, so that it took forty-eight hours for the Dock-yard people to knock up spare cabins, get his Lordship's luggage, carriages, &c. in, and a fresh supply of ship's stores, but she went to Cowes within that time, embarked his Lordship and suite, and sailed for the Mediterranean on Monday, the 27th of July. Some of her officers had an opportunity of seeing part of Don Carlos's and the Queen's troops, and from each they met with every civility, but woe betide any of the death-and-glory men who should unluckily get within range of the muskets of Don Carlos's force. This is exemplified by a remark from a recent visitor at Colonel Chichester's head-quarters, "that he is so penned up, that the men have scarce room to practise the balance-step!" A Lieutenant of the *Castor* was scarcely distinguished at first by a party, and had a chance of being roughly handled, but on an officer coming up, all was made right, and an apology offered for any disrespect which might have been shown. Captain Henry, late of Don Pedro's service, pushed in a party of men to the relief of Bilbao, and some were killed and wounded, five of the latter were brought home in the *Barham*, and the Government have very liberally allowed them medical treatment in Haslar hospital. Their wounds were not very serious; the worst is one who had an eye scooped out. The officers of the *Barham*, and more recently the master of the *London Merchant*, describe the British legion to be totally ineffective as to military tactics; they have not gone through the first rudiments of drill, and are more cognisant of the use of a broomstick than the musket.

The *Maitland* transport, Lieutenant Binstead, came up from the Mediterranean the latter end of the month, bringing a considerable number of discharged seamen and invalids from the squadron, and she has gone to the eastward to be paid off. The fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley was at Navarin when the *Maitland* quitted Malta, and the only vessel there was the *Columbine*, and she had but just returned from attending on the Euphrates expedition, and rendering assistance in landing the stores, steam-vessels, and surveying apparatus; but by accounts as recent as the 4th of August, from H.M.S. *Tyne*, it is expected the Admiral will have distributed some of his squadron along the south coast of Spain. The *Tyne* had been to Gibraltar with the Governor, and was visiting the greater part of the Spanish ports, viz., Alicante, Tarragona, Barcelona, Valencia, &c. At the latter place the Governor had solicited Lord Ingestre to overhaul a vessel which was hovering off the town, supposed to contain arms and ammunition

for the Carlists, but she proved to be a smuggler. At Tarragona, on the earnest request of the Chief in command, the Tyne was moored within the mole, and every preparation made to render assistance in case of need, in consequence of a convent having been attacked, and thirty priests murdered the previous night; but no further disturbance took place, and after waiting to see all in comparative quiet, the Tyne sailed for Barcelona. There intelligence was received of further outrages, both of fire and sword, and Lord Ingestre, having the Scout with him, despatched her to the Admiral, to communicate what had taken place, intending to remain on the coast, to render any assistance he could. This is the latest news here of the Mediterranean fleet.

On the evening of the 7th August, the Athol troop-ship came up to Spithead from Quebec with nearly 500 people on board, of one grade or another. There were two companies of artillery under the command of Captain Whitty, whose relief had been taken to Canada in the Athol; Lieuts. Barnett and M'Donell, late commanders of the Jackdaw and Firefly schooners wrecked in the West Indies, with their surviving officers and crew; a number of invalid soldiers; some seamen discharged from Sir George Cockburn's squadron in consequence of the reduction of the complement of some of them: a few sailor invalids: a trifle of emancipated convicts, altogether amounting to half a thousand. The following officers were passengers,—Captain Wyatt, Lt. Rowan, and Dr. Foggo, Royal Artillery; Captain Coleman, 15th regiment; Lieutenant Gordon, 79th; and Lieutenant Currie, 95th. After putting the officers and men on the wrecked vessels on board the flag-ship (and who have since been tried by a court-martial), the Athol went to Woolwich with the troops. The only ship spoken on her voyage was the Belvidera: about seven days after leaving Quebec she met that frigate working up the St. Lawrence, Captain Strong having on board some specie for the use of Government. Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn was at Halifax in the President.

The Russell, 74, arrived from the eastward on the 9th inst., and would have sailed for the coast of Spain immediately, but the second court-martial on the Algerine's officers detained Capt. Sir W. Dillon for five days. The Russell has been fitted with great dispatch, having been commissioned in the Medway on the 13th of July and brought to Spithead by the 9th of August. She is well manned. A melancholy accident happened while getting under weigh in the Downs: they were fishing the anchor, but by some unaccountable means a bight of the chain cable got round the anchor; the additional hauling to make all fast produced a great strain upon one of the leading blocks and drew out, or broke, the iron flock; the consequence was that the block and rope, being unchecked, got loose, killed three men and injured seventeen others, one of whom is since dead, and, it is feared, five or six will never be able to return to duty. The Russell got away on Sunday the 16th to Lisbon.

The Magicienne has also been considerably delayed by the courts-martial, but sailed on Wednesday last for the north coast of Spain: she is a magnificent corvette, and it is to be hoped the alterations in her masts and rigging will not injure her sailing: it is a great doubt if she has a crew numerous enough to handle her sails.

On the 15th, H.M. ship Alligator, 28, Captain G. R. Lambort, arrived from the East India station, having been employed there nearly four years. She touched at the Island of Ascension last, on the 24th of June. The Pelican had been there for the purpose of refreshing the crew, who had been rather sickly; that sloop was to relieve the Pelorus, and the latter is therefore expected home hourly. The Alligator quitted the Cape of Good Hope on the 2nd of June, leaving Rear-Admiral P. Campbell there with his flag in the Thalia. The Charybdis schooner was there also. The disturbances on the coast among the Caffres had nearly subsided, and the Admiral had in consequence been able to dispatch his squadron to their

different cruising stations. The slave traffic is considerably on the increase, scarcely a vessel under his orders but had made a capture. The Buzzard, with Acting-Commander Milward, had taken 1500 slaves since she had been out; and the Fair Rosamond, Lynx, Forester, and Charybdis had been equally successful. The Alligator had a remarkably pleasant, although a tedious, passage to England, experiencing nothing but light winds, and was able to carry sky-sails the greater part of the voyage. She has been paid off in this harbour.

On the following Tuesday (August 18), the Spartiate, 76, late the flag-ship on the South American station, came up to Spithead. She, on the contrary, had a very quick passage home, being exactly eight weeks from Rio. The Dublin had got out on the 30th of May, and after Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond had transferred his flag to her, and made such arrangements as were requisite, he dispatched the Spartiate to England; and he quitted on the 23rd of June, leaving the Dublin, North Star, Talbot, and Rapid at anchor all well. The Talbot had returned from India the previous day, having been dispatched to Calcutta to bring Lord Bentinck home, but, finding his Lordship had taken a passage in the Curaçoa, the Talbot returned to her station. Off Trincomalee she experienced a heavy gale of wind, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and had her topmasts struck by the lightning and much injured. The Conway was round the Horn to collect freight, and it is expected she will arrive in Europe the beginning of October. The Captain of the Spartiate was not fortunate enough to obtain any freight. She has sailed to Plymouth to be paid off, and as the Rodney will be commissioned at that port in a short time, the Admiralty calculate that the greater part of her crew will volunteer to her. Captain Tat was suffering from severe illness on his arrival at Spithead, and unable to land to pay his respects to the Port Admiral.

With regard to the fitting out of ships here, there is nothing whatever doing at this moment. The Britannia will be substituted as flag-ship in place of the Victory, but her defects are of more importance than first apprehended, and she will not get out of dock for some weeks; the timbers of the head are found defective. The Hermes steamer, recently launched from the north building slip, has been rigged and dispatched to Woolwich to have the machinery, boilers, &c. fitted; and a new steamer, to be called the Volcano, for a packet, as well as the other, is building on the same slip. Captain Beechey is expected to have the Sulphur for a surveying vessel on his next trip; she is in dock getting ready, and a sloop, called the Starling, to act as a tender. The Sulphur was an old bomb-vessel, and, of course, strongly built, and able to bear some hard knocks; the other is adapted for shoal water. The Madagascar is on dock, and, when repaired, will be put in commission, as also the Samarang and Harrier. The new appellation to the ships kept with their lower rigging up is Demonstration Ships!—those in this harbour are the St. Vincent, Queen Charlotte, Ganges, and Bellerophon. Why could not one of them have been selected as flag-ship instead of the Britannia?

I intended to have furnished you with a short notice of the bust of the late Lord Melville which has been placed in the Museum in Haslar Hospital, and also on the tablet erected in the dock-yard chapel to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, but the length of this communication hints an abridgement. I am, however, surprised that no one has ever proposed a tablet to the memory of the late Commissioner Sir George Grey. That highly distinguished individual was very many years a resident in the dock-yard; a most honourable, upright man; an old follower of the late Earl of St. Vincent, being his Captain in the 14th February action, and upwards of twenty years Commissioner of this dock-yard; and considering the number of individuals connected with the dock-yard who used to laud him to the skies when alive, it is remarkable that they have not commemorated his memory by something more lasting than common eulogy.

The arrival of four ships from the East Indies naturally caused a great influx of Midshipmen to try their luck at the examination for Lieutenants this month upwards of thirty attended, but whether the very hot weather had any effect, or these gentlemen will not attend to the Admiralty regulations and make themselves proficient in the sextant, quadrant and azimuth compass, is best known to themselves, but only the following got through the examination and were pronounced qualified, viz — Mr. Reg T, John Levinge, late Melville, Ed. George Fanshaw, do ; Mr. Francis Bedford Sleeman, Edward Simpson, and John Sanderson, late Melville; Robert James Rouse, late Harrier, Rich. Wilford, Lord Henry Russell, and Mr. Ch. H. Wemyss, late Curaçoa, Thos. H. Lysaght and John Seeconbe, Edinburgh, Ed. P. Carter, Tartarus, Ch. H. Douglas, Russell; Arthur Vyner, Nimrod, Charles Fied Alex Shadwell, Imogene, Edward Ch. Smith, Firefly, Edmund Edward Turnour, Barham, Rich. Wilson Pelly, Arachne; Edgar H. Blake, late Britannia

The Right Honourable Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, arrived in Portsmouth on the 7th instant, and announced his intention of inspecting the depôts in the garrison by seven the following morning they were drawn up in line on Southsea Common, under the command of the Major-General of the district, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, and mustered nearly 1500 officers and men (for the eight depôts, viz 59th, 65th, 68th, 73rd, 86th, 87th, 97th, and 99th, have not less than 250 each) His Lordship, attended by the Quarter Master General Sir J. W. Gordon, and the Adjutant General Sir J. Macdonald, went on the ground at the time fixed and after a variety of manœuvres and a very close inspection, which lasted upwards of three hours, the troops gave the grand salute and marched into barracks His Lordship and staff afterwards dined with the Major-General, and before he quitted the garrison authorized the following memorandum to be issued —

“ Major-General Sir Thomas M'Mahon has great satisfaction in communicating to the troops assembled in brigade this morning, from the instructions of General the Right Honourable Lord Hill the approbation his Lordship has been pleased to express of their soldierlike and steady appearance under arms, and of the manner in which they executed their various movements in the field His Lordship was further pleased to declare his gratification in having noticed their cleanliness and good order in all respects, and in particular their strict adherence to the regulations of the service in their clothing and appointments

There is not any alteration in the depôts here except the report that the 87th are to go to Chatham P

Sheerness, August 26th, 1835.

MR. EDITOR.—Although much is going on in the dock-yard and harbour at this port, we have but little new to communicate, if we except the Ocean, 80, our late flag ship, being this day paid off into ordinary His Majesty's ship Howe, 120, at present in dock, will to-morrow receive the flag of Vice Admiral the Hon Charles E. Fleeming, our Commander-in-Chief, and the Ocean will continue as a receiving-ship for her ship's company until the former ship is in a fit state to receive them, which will not be for two or three months She has been thoroughly caulked, and will, as soon as she comes out of dock, be masted by the new shears lately erected in this yard

The Cleopatra, 26, was commissioned on the 14th instant, by Captain the Hon George Grey, as mentioned in our last, and will sail on the 10th of next month for St. Petersburg, with the gallant Captain's sister, Lady Durham. It is expected her Ladyship will embark as soon as the Cleopatra is ready to proceed to the North.

The Ranger, barque, was launched from a yard at Rotherhithe on the

23rd ultimo, and brought down to this port on the 30th, by the *Firebrand*, steam-vessel. She was docked on the 31st, and is now being fitted, with all possible dispatch, for the packet service.

The *Bonetta* and *Dolphin*, 10-gun brigs, are fast advancing towards completion, and will be launched in the course of next month. It is understood that it is the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to alter their armament. They will in future carry *five long 18-pounders*, instead of ten 18-pounder carronades.

The ponderous mast for the shears was erected on the 4th instant, and the rail-road from the mast-house to the shears has been commenced by the contractor, the completion of which will greatly facilitate the masting of ships, in addition, as I have already told you, to the advantage of their being got in dry.

The *Wanderer*, 16, lately launched at Chatham, has been commissioned by Commander Dilke, and brought to this port, where she now lies ready for sea, waiting for sailing orders.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BETA.

Halifax, N. S., July 15th, 1835.

The *Dispatch* arrived here on the 8th inst. having been detained at Para, which place she left three weeks previously in a state of horrid anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, fruits of radical liberalism. Captain Daniell reports that the Brazilian squadron had been shamefully beaten off through the cowardly conduct of the officers, after the gallantry of their men had put them in possession of the town. The crews were, I am sorry to hear, principally composed of Englishmen. The *Dispatch* sailed on the 13th, again to cruise in the Bay of Fundy. The *Belvidera* has gone to Quebec for ordnance stores to convey to Bermuda; and the *Forte* is expected here from Jamaica. The Admiral is contemplating a trip up the St. Lawrence next month, and will probably visit the Falls of Niagara. Nothing stirring here worth notice.

July 17th.—Since writing the above, the *Forte* has arrived, last from Vera Cruz and Havannah, thirteen days from the latter place, with yellow fever, having eighty-four in her sick list, but four only have died. She has proceeded up into the basin, off Navy Island, where hospital tents are pitched for her accommodation; within two days (since her arrival) she has reduced her sick list to fifty-nine. The fever has totally changed its character; one man died this morning, and two more are in a dangerous state.

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#### REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

SCENES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HINDOSTAN, WITH SKETCHES OF ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY. BY EMMA ROBERTS. 3 Vols.

THESE volumes consist of a collection of tales and sketches originally published in the *Asiatic Journal*, where they were much and deservedly admired. When we heard they were about to be republished in three volumes, we were rather doubtful whether, as a whole, they would meet with the same success as when printed with other tales. So much had been written about India, that we suspected the subject was overdone.

Having confessed our heresy, we feel it our duty still the more to proclaim our recantation, and our perfect belief in Miss Roberts's skill to create an interest for whatever she undertakes.

She commences evidently upon a plan—which residents in distant climes, who resolve to write, would do well to imitate—she never alludes to what has been already written—consequently she avoids no subject, but enters freely upon all: the most minute details are given of servants—Jurni

ture—drives—domestic economy—shops—shoppings—encampments—excursions—natural productions of the country—in short, of everything which an intelligent person travelling much could not fail to observe during a long residence in India.

The goodnature and spirit with which all these details are recorded prevents their being at all tedious, and the third volume is as fresh and entertaining as the first. The sketches are not at all connected—three persons may be amused at the same time; and we beg to suggest that this is no small recommendation at the sea-side, or at country-houses, during the autumnal evenings.

Indeed, many of these detached papers deserve a more dignified title than "Sketches"—being filled with acute observations, and conveying much solid information. We refer our readers to them with pleasure, convinced that they will thank us for the introduction.

**TWO JOURNEYS THROUGH ITALY AND SWITZERLAND. BY WM. THOMSON, ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.**

THE first of Mr. Thomson's journeys was performed in his way from England to join the British troops stationed in Malta, and the second in returning from Corfu, in the years 1824 and 1826, and the volume before us consists of a series of letters written at these periods from the intermediate places visited by the writer in the line of his travels. Although, therefore, not of very recent date, the correspondence loses little of its interest on this account, the writer's principal attention being directed to objects of a comparatively permanent character. An enthusiastic admirer of the beauties of nature, the writer luxuriated in the picturesque scenes presented to him in Switzerland, the Jura mountains, in crossing the Simplon, and in the fertile and sunny plains of Italy, of all of which he has given his readers a faithful and graphic delineation. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, on his way out, and at Ancona, Venice, &c. on his return, he visited the churches, picture galleries, and the other places of note, and gives a pleasing and instructive sketch of the various works of art, and of the style of architecture of the different buildings, and also directs the reader to the best hotels in the different towns. As a pocket companion to the 'Italian Tourist,' which indeed appears to have been the principal design in its publication, this volume, the result of the personal experience of a very intelligent and observant traveller, will be found highly useful, and as such, even among the mass of tour, and travels, and wanderings over the same ground, we can safely recommend it.

\* \* A variety of Reviews in type are omitted this month for want of space.

**NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.**

WRITING, as we do, from a distance of some hundred miles, our Readers will excuse any involuntary omissions in our Notices of Communications for the present month. Some queries, to which we had proposed replying at the present opportunity, are unavoidably postponed.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;  
OR,  
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

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AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Lords have asserted the constitutional spirit of their order, and redeemed, as far as possible, the balance of our Municipal Institutions, by admitting the principle, but rescinding, by overwhelming majorities, the most revolutionary provisions of the English Corporation Reform Bill.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION held its Fifth Meeting, in Dublin, in the week between the 10th and 15th of the last month.

The result of this meeting has confirmed and enhanced the well-grounded expectations raised by the previous and progressive success of the Association, which has grown both in popularity and practical usefulness. Even though no other advantage resulted from this elastic institution than the reunions of men of various endowments, and every shade of clime and opinion under the common canopy of KNOWLEDGE (a term which we prefer to "Science," which is limited), with every incentive and facility for the cultivation of intellectual and social fellowship, we should be satisfied of its claims upon the favour of the great Republic of Letters: but its immediate influence upon the "advancement of science" is as palpable to the unprejudiced observer as the international and personal benefits to which we have alluded. It may be true that in this as in every other assembly, whether political or scientific, presumption will now and then usurp notoriety, and garrulity chatter into notice; that men, uneducated and angified, will here explode their "one idea," hatched and hoarded for the nonce, with a vain and vulgar itching for the honours of publicity and "print;"—that bustle and management will reap a harvest of local hospitality and distinction, to the exclusion of those who advance by different means;—but, supposing such harmless flaws to chequer the surface of the Association, what are they in the scale with the mighty amount of intellectual power that composes its mass—with the incalculable effects which that power, put in motion, is capable of producing!

Of the five meetings which have now been accomplished, that of Dublin has perhaps most realized the professed objects of the Association, and presented the largest sum of business actually gone through in the various sections; for to these divisional meetings must we look for the real operations of the Society, and not to the general reunions, which we would gladly see confined, with slight exceptions of mere routines, to purposes of, *rendezvous* and recreation: in short, we would have them to be *conversazioni*, in which the members might relax from the sterner lucubrations of the morning, and courteously discuss intellects and ices with their fair guests of the evening.

For the admirable arrangements adopted and found so efficient at this meeting, the highest praise is due to the local officers of the Institu-



tion, to the public, literary, and scientific bodies of Dublin, and, in the highest degree, to the authorities and fellows of Trinity College. It would be superfluous to enlarge upon the unbounded hospitality and cordial attentions lavished upon the members of the Association by the institutions to which we have alluded, and by the inhabitants generally of Dublin and its vicinity.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of this meeting, the history of which, as upon former occasions, will appear more appropriately elsewhere; but we must glance, *en passant*, at one or two propositions which we conceive to be of great professional and public interest; the one, introduced by Professor Whewell, and referred to a committee, suggests that an expedition may be sent to the Antarctic Regions, simultaneously with that which it may be in contemplation to send to the Arctic, with a view principally to experiments in magnetism and the solution of other problems of collateral importance. The second, originating with Mr. Babbage, relates to the better security of literary property in all countries: this species of property, though the most original and unquestionable as well as honourable of all human possessions, or rather creations, being actually the least protected and the most violated of any. Mr. Babbage offers a plan by which his object may be effected; but we cannot now enter into the details of either of the foregoing propositions, to which, however, we hope to have an opportunity of recurring.

We are also compelled to postpone, for the present, some observations which we had intended to offer on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, conducted by Colonel Colby, a subject brought forward in the Association; but our admiration of this unparalleled work, derived as our opinion is from personal inspection, will induce us, in justice to the officers who so ably conduct the Survey, to revert, at the first opportunity, to its process and results.

Having observed too many instances of the invidious tendency of distinguishing by name any from amongst the eminent individuals present on these occasions, we shall abstain, though at a considerable sacrifice of both public and private feeling, from enumerating the leading Associates who attended this meeting.

We take our leave of the British Association till we again join its ranks, some time in the month of August next year, in the selected locality of Bristol.

Amongst the ways and means by which the French seek to attain political perfection, the startling experiment of an "Infernal Machine" has been revived for the instruction of Louis Philippe. This device, so critically frustrated when directed against Buonaparte, had the effect of rendering the First Consul an absolute Dictator. In the recent instance we have little doubt that the result will be similar. The genius of the French appears to incline them to Anarchy or Despotism.

The following is a summary of the particulars relating to this tragic event. The second of the anniversary days of July having been appointed for the customary annual review of the National Guards, at nine o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 28th, the King left the Tuileries accompanied by a numerous Staff, including his three eldest sons and the Field-Marshal and General Officers present in Paris.

The King having passed along the whole line of the Boulevards, on the side on which the National Guards were drawn up, his Majesty returned on the opposite side, on which the troops of the Line were stationed. About a quarter past twelve, at the moment that the Royal Cavalcade arrived at the rising ground on the Boulevard du Temple, a tremendous explosion took place, like the fire of an entire company, the dreadful effect of which was immediately manifest upon the party accompanying his Majesty. This explosion issued from a small window on the second story, about twenty feet from the ground, over a wine-shop of the lowest order, just opposite the Jardin Turc. The instrument employed consisted of a number of gun-barrels, all radiating from one point, and so disposed as to be capable of being discharged by the application of a single match. The King—against whose life this diabolical instrument was manifestly prepared—with his sons, providentially escaped unhurt, although the horse on which his Majesty rode received a wound of which it is said to have since died. Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, the Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Legion of the National Guards, who was in the rear of his Majesty at the moment of the explosion, was killed upon the spot; General de Lachasse was mortally wounded in the forehead; and the total amount of the slaughter, as officially stated by the *Moniteur*, amounts to fourteen killed and seventeen wounded, amongst whom, besides those above-mentioned, are some officers of rank. The name of the wretched perpetrator of this diabolical crime is Fieschi, a Corsican by birth, and a desperado by character. Nothing has transpired implicating any political party in France in this murderous attempt.

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It is known to our readers that a camp, on a large scale, composed of a Russian corps, with a detachment from the Prussian Army, is to be formed for exercise in the course of the present month, in the vicinity of Kalisch, in Poland. We hope to be able to describe the operations of this camp, should they prove interesting or instructive.

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The contending powers in Spain appear to stand at bay; although the advance of Don Carlos into Old Castile, with a view of favouring the insurrections against the Queen's Government, which are spreading over the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, &c., is stated to be probable. We heartily wish our countrymen were withdrawn from a contest out of which, whatever party wins, they can derive neither honour nor permanent advantage.

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The officer who was sent out last year to search for the Lilloise, has published a letter, in which he lays the blame of his failure in a great measure on the Government. We could never have believed, except on the word of Mr. Dutailis, the officer in question, towards whom we can entertain no feeling but that arising out of the results of this expedition, that La Bordelaise was quite unfit for the service she was sent upon; that the Captain was unprovided with the necessary documents by the French Admiralty; and above all, that he was ordered to come home as early as the 24th of August, when every body knows that August and September are the best months of the year in the Greenland seas. All that

we are interested in as the friends of humanity, is the fate of the hapless de Blosseville and his companions, and we still consider that they have been shamefully abandoned. The reward (4,000*l.*) proposed by the eloquent and learned M. Arago, in the Chamber of Deputies, and published by the Government, since we drew attention to this melancholy subject, came too late. The whalers of the year had all sailed. But even now, with Arago, we do not despair, and under the blessing of Providence, we yet hope to see these enterprising navigators restored to their friends and country." It is due to our accuracy to say, that the translator of our article has put north for N.W. in one place, and the word *inhabitée* for *habitée*, in another.

On Friday the 24th of July, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen, the Duke of Cumberland, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, and a numerous suite, proceeded to Woolwich for the purpose of reviewing the Royal Artillery, &c. The royal party arrived on the ground at a quarter before 12 o'clock. Their Majesties were escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars, and also by a Guard of Honour of the Royal Horse Artillery from Blackheath. His Majesty wore a Field-Marshal's uniform. Their Majesties' presence on the ground was announced by a royal salute of twenty-one guns, and the three bands playing "God save the King." The troops, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, Foot Artillery, Royal Marines, Royal Sappers and Miners, and Field Battering Train, then passed in review order before their Majesties. A variety of movements, both offensive and defensive, followed, in which extraordinary skill, precision, and celerity were apparent. Upon the termination of these manœuvres their Majesties and suite proceeded towards the barracks, where a battery was erected for the purpose of displaying howitzer and mortar firing. After this display, the royal and distinguished guests repaired to the mess-room, in which a sumptuous cold collation had been provided. Their Majesties and the royal guests subsequently proceeded to the arsenal and practising ground of the Artillery. The firing of rockets, mortars, &c., with the *ricochet* practice, heavy gun, unmounting and remounting, and nearly all the various arduous duties called into practice by the Ordnance department in a siege or campaign, were here performed, and some recent improvements in this branch of modern warfare displayed, into the details of which his Majesty entered with lively interest. Their Majesties left Woolwich between six and seven o'clock, greeted by the immense crowd of visitors present.

On the 1st ultimo, being the anniversary of the glorious Battle of the Nile, his Majesty, accompanied by the Queen and several members of the Royal Family, paid a visit to Greenwich Hospital. The royal party embarked at Somerset House stairs at half-past eleven under a royal salute. The Admiralty barge, having on board the Lords of the Admiralty, led the van, followed by the barges of the Ordnance, Trinity House, Lord Mayor, and City companies, the Royal barge being in the centre, and the Navy Board barge, under the command of Captain Symonds, to whom the arrangement was delegated, bringing up the rear. Tens of thousands of spectators lined the bridges and

shores, and cheered loudly as the procession passed. After inspecting the various departments of this noble institution, the royal party partook of a sumptuous entertainment, prepared in honour of the event by the gallant and respected Governor, Sir Thomas Hardy.

DETAIL OF SIEGE OPERATIONS CARRIED ON BY THE TROOPS IN GARRISON  
AT CHATHAM, IN CONCERT WITH THE ROYAL ENGINEERS, ON THE  
30TH JULY, 1835.

SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN, Master General of the Ordnance, having previously signified his intention of inspecting the different branches of the Ordnance Department at Chatham, some experimental mines among other objects were prepared at the establishment for the field instruction of the Royal Engineers under the direction of Colonel Pasley, to be exploded in his presence.

The immediate design of the experiment was to throw some light upon a controverted point among military miners, respecting the effect which mines produce in a horizontal direction under the surface.

For this purpose, shafts had been sunk at different distances opposite to the charges; but as the simple explosion of these mines would only have been interesting and instructive to the officers and men of that branch of the Service more immediately concerned with them, it was proposed to Sir Leonard Greenwell, the Commandant of the Garrison, to seize that opportunity of combining some other of the operations of a siege with them, in which the Garrison could take their share; and he having personally inspected the ground and approved a general plan of operations for carrying it into effect, ordered a portion of the troops off duty into the trenches, and placed them under the command of Colonel Pasley. With this view the mines had been so placed in front of the advanced trenches, executed by the Royal Sappers and Miners, during their summer practice, as that they might be supposed to have been executed from a third parallel, which was already established for the purpose of breaching an advanced work against which the attack had been directed.

The general plan was as follows:—An irregular line of works, including that under which the mines were placed, was occupied by an attacking force posted as they would be during the progress of a siege; one portion as a covering party for protecting the workmen against sorties, and another as a firing party for subduing the fire of the place.

The distant batteries were armed with guns and howitzers of different calibres, to ricochet such lines of the works attacked as were exposed to enfilade, and an approach by the single sap in front of the third parallel was in progress within fifty yards of the works occupied by the defenders. This being the general disposition of the troops, &c., it was decided, 1st. That the defenders should make a sortie to retake an outwork on the right of the attack, which had previously been taken by the besiegers and was then occupied by them. 2nd. To storm this outwork again from the second parallel, by a party of the assailants, and to force an entrance by blowing open the gates and stockade, securing its gorge by a bag petard. 3rd. To explode the mines on the left, and storm the intended breach they would make, and to crown the craters by the flying sap.

The necessary arrangements being completed, a concerted signal was made and a brisk fire of all arms was commenced; shortly after a sortie was made by the defenders, and the outwork on the right of the attack was carried, the troops occupying it being driven back upon the reserve in the trenches. The possession of this work exposed the reverse of the third parallel on the left and the entrance to the mines, but a vigorous fire being maintained from the adjacent portions of the trenches, which were manned by the 28th and 61st regiments, no sortie could be attempted by the defenders on that side to take advantage of the circumstance. In the mean

time preparations were going on for retaking the outwork on the right of the attack, which it was proposed to effect by blowing away the stockade and gates at its gorge and immediately assaulting the breach. For this purpose a firing party filed out of the parallel in front of it, and availing themselves of some broken ground close under the work, kept up so galling a fire, that the defenders could not show themselves; when some sappers rushed up to the gate, fixed the petard, and, lighting the match, effected their retreat. The explosion took place almost immediately, and when the smoke and dust had cleared away, a breach of twenty feet wide was discovered. The gates had been blown to pieces, and a portion of the stockade work on each side of them was much deranged. The assault was immediately given in very service-like style by two companies of the 61st regiment, accompanied by a party of sappers with axes for clearing the breach, and after a short resistance the work was retaken.

The trenches on the left which had been evacuated were immediately re-occupied by the assailants, and arrangements soon made for firing the mines and storming the other works in their front. Two successive explosions gave an awful idea of the insidious and terrible mode of attack which military mining affords; a great breach was effected, but before the smoke had cleared away or the confusion subsided, an impetuous attack was made by the infantry, whilst a strong party of sappers, each carrying two gabions, rushed into the craters, and in a few minutes converted them into defensible posts, by completing a lodgment along their edges.

Major Dubourdieu, commanding the provisional battalion, was posted with his men to act as defenders in the line of works against which the attack was directed.

The storming parties were furnished by the 61st regiment, commanded by Major Forbes, who personally directed the movements on the left attack; whilst Capt. Burnside did the same on the right.

The 28th regiment, under Capt. Sawbridge, was posted as a reserve to support the attack.

The Royal Artillery was commanded by Lieut. Popham, who in addition to his own detachment was assisted by a party of the Royal Marines.

The Engineer operations of the left attack were directed by Capt. Alderson, and those on the right by Capt. Jebb, assisted by other officers of Engineers, one of whom was attached to the defenders.

The presence of the artillery and infantry in the trenches, the brisk fire they maintained, and the movements of the latter as assailants and defenders, rendered these operations much more interesting and instructive than had they been confined merely to an inspection of the trenches, and the explosion of the mines, &c.

The operations were executed in a soldier-like and effective manner, highly creditable to the troops employed, and conveyed an excellent idea of what was intended.

The Master General expressed himself gratified with what he saw, and he, as well as Sir Leonard Greenwell, and others whose distinguished services render them the best judges of such matters, appeared much interested in the proceedings. Many officers and soldiers who were either engaged in it, or looking on, had not the benefit of such experience, and to them the scene would doubtless convey an instructive lesson, to be applied with good effect when their turn comes.

After witnessing these operations, Sir Hussey Vivian inspected an improved mode of blasting under water, which was adopted last year at the establishment for Field Instruction, when a party of miners were sent there to practice that operation, previously to going out to the Euphrates.

In the course of the same day, the Master General inspected the barracks and a part of Chatham Lines, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Gragdon, the Commanding Royal Engineer, and also the Ordnance Department, at the Gun Wharf, under the charge of Mr. Jones, the storekeeper.

## GENERAL ORDER.

War-Office, July 27, 1835.

Captains, or other Officers, in receipt of 7s. a-day half-pay, who are desirous of obtaining appointments as Regimental Paymasters, are requested to send their applications to the Secretary at War, stating distinctly their readiness for general service, accompanied by proper testimonials as to character and eligibility, and accompanied also by the names and addresses of those persons who are willing, as soon as they shall have been appointed to vacancies, to become sureties for them.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Court-martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday the 21st of July, and continued by adjournments until Friday the 31st of the same month, for the trial of Lieutenant George Charles Stovin, late in command of the *Algerine*, on charges of repeated acts of drunkenness and un-officer-like conduct, committed by him between the 6th of September and the 4th of November last. The following officers composed the Court—Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B. (President), Captains Hart, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Williams, Mildmay, and Hastings; James Hoskins, Esq. (Judge Advocate).

The Court having heard and examined the evidence in support of the prosecution, and having heard what the said Lieut. George Chas. Stovin had to allege in his defence, and having heard the evidence adduced by him in support thereof, and having carefully and deliberately weighed and considered the whole, the Court is of opinion that the said charges have been proved in part, particularly the most unjustifiable conduct of the said Lieutenant G. C. Stovin, in allowing the command of his Majesty's brig *Algerine* to be taken from him by an inferior officer, on the 1th of November last, and which command the said Lieutenant Stovin, notwithstanding his then ill state of health, ought to have exerted himself to the utmost to retain, and to have commanded the officers and crew of the said brig to support him in so doing to the last extremity, but in consequence of the ill state of health in which the said Lieutenant G. C. Stovin was stated to be at the time of the said proceeding, and in consequence of the former active and meritorious services rendered by the said Lieutenant G. C. Stovin, and of his general good character prior to his joining his Majesty's ship *Algerine*, the Court doth only order and adjudge that the name of the said Lieutenant G. C. Stovin shall be placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and shall not be raised therefrom, and that he, the said Lieutenant Stovin, shall not be again employed in active service; and he, the said Lieutenant G. C. Stovin, is hereby so sentenced accordingly."

A Court-martial was held on Monday the 10th of August, on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, composed of Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. (President), Captains Sir W. H. Dillon, B. C. H., Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, E. R. Williams, G. W. St. John Mildmay, and Thomas Hastings; with James Hoskins, Esq. (Judge Advocate), to try Mr. Charles Cardew, Mate, and Mr. Michael Heath, Acting Master, both late of his Majesty's brig *Algerine*, the former for mutinous conduct on board the said brig, in forcibly placing and confining Lieutenant Stovin, his superior officer, under arrest, and unlawfully depriving him of the command, and the latter for having connived at and aided Mr. Cardew in the commission of the said crime.

"The Court is of opinion that the charge against the said Charles Cardew hath been proved; but in consideration of the very peculiar circumstances in which the said Charles Cardew was placed at the time of the commission of the said offence, and of the long period during which he hath been under arrest, as well as of his testimonials of former good character and conduct,—the Court doth only adjudge him to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea for the term of three calendar months."

"The Court is also of opinion that the above-mentioned charge against the said Michael Heath hath been proved; but in consideration of his having acted under feelings which had been outraged by a foul report respecting him, but in which report there doth not appear to the Court to be the slightest foundation; and also in consideration of the long period during which he hath been under arrest, as well as his testimonials of former good character and conduct,—the Court doth only

adjudge him, the said Michael Heath, to be dismissed from his Majesty's service, and to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea for three calendar months; and they, the said Charles Caidew and Michael Heath, are hereby respectively so sentenced accordingly."

A Court-martial assembled on board his Majesty's ship Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Monday the 17th of August, to inquire into the particulars of the loss of his Majesty's late surveying schooner Jackdaw, off Old Providence, on the 11th of March, 1835, and to try the Lieutenant and Commander Edward Barnett, his Officers, and ship's company, for the same. Present—Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Martland, K.C.B. (President); Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, H.M. yacht Royal George; Capt. Geo. Robert Lambert, H.M.S. Alligator; Capt. Edward R. Williams, H.M.S. Victory; Captain Geo. Wm. St. John Mildmay, H.M.S. Magicienne; Captain Thomas Hastings, H.M.S. Excellent. James Hoskins, Esq., officiating Judge Advocate.

"The Court is of opinion that the loss of his Majesty's schooner Jackdaw was occasioned in consequence of the reef on which the said schooner was wrecked off Old Providence, extending several miles farther than is laid down in the Admiralty Charts, and also in consequence of a supposed current setting to the south-west. The Court, however, is of opinion that the conduct of the said Lieutenant E. Barnett was incautious in carrying so much sail at night in hazy weather, and when he had nearly run the distance he intended, and the Court doth therefore admonish the said Lieutenant E. Barnett to be more cautious in future. The Court is further of opinion that after the said schooner had struck on the reef, every exertion was made by the said Lieutenant E. Barnett, his Officers, and ship's company, in attempting to save the said schooner, whilst a hope of doing so remained, and also afterwards in saving the crew, with the provisions and stores, of the said schooner; and the Court doth therefore acquit the Officers and ship's company of his Majesty's said late schooner Jackdaw, except the said Lieutenant E. Barnett, who is hereby admonished to be more cautious in future."

Without quitting the Victory, the members of the Court were re-sworn, and proceeded to investigate the conduct of Lieutenant J. J. M'Donell, for the loss of his Majesty's schooner Firefly on the Triangles near the Gulf of Honduras. It appeared that, while cruising off the Triangles, the schooner was drifted on the breakers. Sweeps were got out to endeavour to get her head round, but without success, and the first shock drove out the stern frame. The boats were got out and manned with all expedition, and a raft constructed. It was in this shipwreck that Captain West, R.E., his son, Mr. Lockyer, midshipman, and the gig's crew were drowned, in fact so many extraordinary things came out as to the hardship and misery endured, and the whole was so complex, that it occupied the Court part of two days to hear the report of Lieutenant M'Donell, and examine the different officers and surviving crew.

"The Court is of opinion that the loss of the said schooner Firefly was occasioned by her having drifted on the reef called the Northern Triangles by a strong north-west current, the winds having been light and variable, with occasional calms, and it appeared to the Court that, from the observations taken at noon, and the longitude deduced from the evening sights for the chronometer, that there was every reason to suppose that the said schooner was twenty-four miles from the before-mentioned reef at four p.m. The Court doth, therefore, fully acquit the said John Julian M'Donell, the surviving officers, and ship's company, of all blame respecting the loss of the said schooner, and they are hereby fully acquitted accordingly. The Court, however, cannot but express its surprise and regret that a British officer and British seamen should have left their commanding officer, or any human being, exposed on the shore in so helpless and melancholy a state as Lieutenant M'Donell was when he was abandoned by Mr. Malcolm, the clerk in charge, and the men who accompanied him. The Court is further of opinion that the conduct of Mr. Not, the Master's assistant, was meritorious and highly praiseworthy in proceeding to Belise, and by that means obtaining assistance and saving the remainder of the schooner's crew who had been left on the sand bar and wreck, and subsequently proceeding in search of Lieutenant M'Donell and rescuing him from his perilous situation."

## ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

August 21. In the meantime Junot, being informed of the expected arrival of the English reinforcements, and seeing the possibility of anticipating them, had resolved to give the decisive battle, and early in the morning of this day he began it by a demonstration against the left of the British. The greatest part of our Infantry was posted upon the western range; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, and Major-General Ferguson's brigade (excepting one battalion on the heights opposite the ravine) on the left. On the eastern range and to the north of Vimiera was a hill, which commanded much of the ground to the east and south of itself, but was itself commanded by the western range. This hill was occupied by Brigadier-General Fane and Anstruther, the cavalry and reserve artillery were in the valley flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard. The English position therefore was in great part a head on the western heights, leaving the valley of Vimiera and that part of the river Maceira which flows round to the north, between them and the enemy. The enemy's manoeuvres began about eight o'clock on the morning of this day (the 21st) by a demonstration against the English left, upon which Major-General Ferguson was immediately moved across the ravine. The battle now commenced. The first assault of the French was on the advanced guard on the south-eastern hill. They were received as bravely as they themselves made the attack. Brigadier-General Adkins, coming up to their support, attacked the French column in flank, and after a desperate conflict drove them back with the loss of seven pieces of cannon. A detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons pursued them, but suffered severely under the superiority of the enemy's cavalry. Their Commander, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, fell. But the main attack, which was made at the same moment with this assault on the advanced guard, was directed against Major-General Ferguson: it was made with the characteristic alertness of the French, and was supported by their cavalry. The English division, awaiting the charge with the utmost coolness, received the enemy with a tremendous volley, and in the next instant brought them to the bayonet. The French who were veterans, came to the charge with the most determined courage, but the effect of the English bayonet was awful, the enemy fell in line like grass before the mower. Never was destruction more complete and instantaneous: the assailants, daunted at what they beheld, gave way, they were pursued to some distance, and six pieces of cannon taken. Sir Arthur Wellesley, who beheld this attack and its event, rode up to Sir Harry Burrard and observed, "Now is your time to advance, the enemy are completely beaten, and we shall be in Lisbon in three days. We have a large body (Major-General Hill's division) that have not been in action. Let us move them to the right on Torres Vedras, and I will follow the enemy on the left. The troops are perfectly ready to advance, having their provisions ready cooked in their haversacks according to my orders of yesterday." Sir Harry replied that he thought enough had been done, and that the troops had greatly distinguished themselves. Sir Arthur who saw the condition of the enemy, urged the arguments which on the preceding night he had employed on board the *Brazen*, enforced, moreover, as they now were by the actual circumstances of the enemy. Major-General Hill's untouched brigade were nearer Torres Vedras than the enemy, they would therefore anticipate the arrival of the enemy. And if the enemy's left, now in confusion and retreat, were pursued at the same moment, they either would be driven upon Major-General Hill at Torres Vedras, or by escaping into the Villafranca road, would only render their condition still more ruinous. "But the ammunition, Sir Arthur?" "We

\* Continued from p. 568 of last volume.

† Vimiera is situated in one of those delightful valleys in which the kingdom of Portugal abounds. It is about three miles east of the sea, from which it is separated by a range of mountains. Though the hills by which it is surrounded are nearly connected, a little river, the Maceira, finds its way through them to the sea. This river, taking its course some miles to the north of Vimiera, flows at first from south to north, till it reaches Vimiera, when it circles round to the west, and by this course flows into the sea. The ground, generally speaking, consisted of two ranges of mountains, with the valley of Vimiera between them. The western range was nearest and collateral with the sea; the eastern range, of course, opposite to it,—the general position of the British was on the western range, and that of the French on the eastern. The road from Lourenço and the northward extended over the eastern heights, the north point of the western range of mountains was separated from the opposite point of the eastern by a deep ravine, the southern point of the western circled round to the sea.

‡ Of this latter part of the action, Lord Londonderry, in his 'Narrative of the Peninsular War,' says, "In the meanwhile a tremendous contest was going on among the hills, on the British right, and in the direction of the Lourenço road. The enemy forced their way in this quarter, as they had done on the other flank, through the body of skirmishers which covered the British line; nor did they make the slightest pause till they beheld the 36th, the 40th, and 71st regiments in close array before them. Their line was likewise formed in a moment, and several terrible discharges of musketry were exchanged at a distance when hardly allowed of a single bullet passing wide of its mark. At length the 33rd and 35th regiments came up to the support of their comrades, and the word was given to charge. One cheer, loud, regular, and appalling, warned the French of what they had to expect, but the French were men of tried valour, and they stood to the last. That was a tremendous onset. The entire front rank of the enemy perished, and the men who composed it were found, at the close of the action, lying on the very spots where each, during its continuance, had stood. Instantly the line gave way, and being pursued with great impetuosity, six pieces of cannon were captured on the field."



have plenty of ammunition and twelve days' bread for provision." Nothing, however, could induce Sir Harry to consent to the proposed advance. He replied, that he saw no reason for altering his previous resolution. The enemy were still stronger and more numerous than the British. They were superior in cavalry of which the British were almost in total want. It was dangerous to advance into the country at a distance from the victuallers. Sir Arthur now necessarily submitted. The victory, however, was so effectual, if not so complete, that the fruit, even of its imperfect state, was that it totally subdued the spirit of the enemy, and in its intermediate effects delivered Portugal from the French army. The enemy lost about three thousand in killed and wounded, thirteen pieces of cannon, and twenty three ammunition waggons.\* The loss of the British was about seven hundred. Sir Arthur, in his report to Sir Harry Burrard observes—'It is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz.,—the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Robt., the 20th Dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor; the 50th Regiment commanded by Colonel Walker, the 2nd battalion 95th Foot commanded by Major Trevor, the 5th battalion 60th Regiment, commanded by Major Davy, the 2nd battalion 43rd commanded by Major Hill, the 2nd battalion 52nd, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ross, the 97th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lyon, the 36th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Barnes, the 40th commanded by Colonel Kemmis, the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pack, and the 82nd Regiment commanded by Major Vere.' Sir Arthur adds,—'In mentioning Colonel Barnes and the 60th Regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service and their gallantry and discipline in action have been conspicuous.' Sir Arthur acknowledges his obligations to the General and Staff Officers. He was much indebted to Major General Spence's judgment and experience in the decision which he formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major General Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the enemy, that officer showed equal bravery and judgment, and much praise was due to Brigadier General Kane and Brigadier General Anstruther for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera and to Brigadier General Nightingall for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy made by Major General Ferguson.—Names of the officers killed wounded and missing—General Staff—Captain Handlings of the 57th Foot Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General wounded Royal Engineers—First Lieutenants Wells, missing 20th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Colonel Taylor killed Captain Enstace missing 20th Foot—Lieutenant Brooke, killed Lieutenant Hogg, wounded 29th Foot—Brigade Major A. Cragh wounded 30th Foot—Captain Herbert slightly wounded Lieutenants Hart Lought and Ildwuds, slightly wounded Lieutenant Joseph slightly wounded Lieutenant Adjut. Powel severely wounded 40th Foot—Captain Smith slightly wounded Lieutenant Frankley slightly wounded 43rd Foot—Major Hume, wounded Captains Ferguson Brook and Hay, slightly wounded Lieutenant Milden wounded Lieutenant Wilson slightly wounded 50th Foot—Captain A. G. Cooke, killed, Major Chas. Hall wounded Lieutenants John Kent John Wilson and Robt. Wray wounded 52nd Foot—Captain Ewart wounded, Lieutenant Bell wounded 60th Foot—Lieutenants Chas. Kerk wounded Lewis Reich wounded 71st Foot—Captain A. Jones, slightly wounded, Major Mackenzie, slightly wounded Lieutenant J. D. Pitt severely wounded Lieutenants William Hartley, R. Dugden, and A. S. McIntyre slightly wounded Lieutenant W. Campbell slightly wounded, Acting Adjutant R. M. Alpine severely wounded 82nd Foot—Lieutenant R. Dinkum, killed 95th Foot—Lieutenant Pitt, wounded Lieutenant W. Cox wounded 97th Foot—Major J. Wilson, wounded Lieutenant J. Kettlewell wounded The general total was—Lieutenant Colonel 1 captain 2 lieutenants 5 sergeants 123 rank and file, 30 horses killed 3 majors, 10 captains 19 lieutenants 3 sergeants 2 staff 27 sergeants 4 drummers 466 rank and file 12 horses, wounded, 1 captain 1 lieutenant 1 sergeant 2 drummers 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing. The following General Order was issued to the Army.—'Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley congratulates the Army on its signal victory over the enemy and returns them his warmest thanks for their resolute and heroic conduct. He had the sincerest pleasure in witnessing various instances of the gallantry of corps and has in particular to notice the distinguished behaviour of the Royal Artillery, 20th Light Dragoons the 30th 40th 2nd battalion 43rd 50th 2nd battalion 52nd 60th 71st 83rd, 2nd battalion 95th, and 97th Regiments. It will afford the Lieutenant-General the greatest pleasure to report to the Commander in Chief the bravery displayed by all the troops, and the high sense he entertains of their meritorious and excellent conduct throughout the day.—G. B. TUCKER D. A. G.

[To be continued.]

\* The French fought well in this action. They fought like men who had been accustomed to conquest and had not yet learned to suffer defeat. The grenadiers of their reserve in particular performed prodigies of valor, advancing under a cross fire of musketry and cannon and never giving way till the bayonets of the British troops drove them down the descent. But they were routed at all points, and that with a slaughter far greater than usually occurs to armies of a similar magnitude. Out of twelve or thirteen thousand men whom they brought into the field, three or four thousand fell, besides a large proportion of prisoners, of whom several were officers of rank.—Ibid. Londonderry's Narrative.

## ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(Continued from p 563 )

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday, 24th June.

*Spanish Auxiliary Force*—Lord Mahon brought forward his motion for a copy of the late Order in Council. He admitted the legality of the Order—he admitted that the Queen of Spain was our ally, and that we were bound to her by the obligation of treaties. The quadripartite treaty of the 18th August engaged his Majesty to supply the Queen of Spain with arms and warlike stores, and, if necessary, with a naval force. But it was one thing to fulfil obligations, and another to support allies at the expense of British treasure and British blood. His Lordship argued that the conduct of Spain, the proceedings of its Government, and the conduct of its Generals, were not such as to justify our interference. But if we did interfere at all it should be in a direct manner, by sending out the King's troops, and not by encouraging adventurers and mercenaries, who had no country but the camp. He objected to the rank of Colonel Evans—a half-pay Lieutenant Colonel ought not to command 10,000 men, he also objected to the idea of risking the national character in an attempt that might prove abortive. Lord Palmerston declared his readiness to produce the papers required. He admitted that the late Government had done its duty with regard to Spain, so had the present Government. He entertained the sincerest admiration for those brave men who had embarked their fortunes in the enterprise, and he cordially wished them success. Colonel Evans is deemed that the treaties into which this country had entered would be fulfilled by the mere grant of arms and stores, without the adoption of other means to exclude Don Miguel and Don Carlos from the Peninsula. With respect to the phrase of 'mercenaries,' applied to himself and his brother officers, it so meant to be applied, he should treat it with disgust and contempt. The Speaker interposed, and considerable excitement prevailed in the House, the heat however was ultimately appeased by explanations. Lord Mahon withdrew his motion to make way for the Committee on the Corporation Reform Bill, but with the intention of bringing it forward at a future time.

Wednesday, 1st July.

*Wolverhampton Affray*—Lord J. Russell presented the result of the inquiry into the conduct of the military at Wolverhampton. Sir H. Hardinge expressed a hope that, as the Government had departed from its original intention, and had sanctioned this inquiry into the conduct of the military at the instigation of parties in that House, it would be prepared, now, or hereafter, to state whether or not the military had been guilty of misconduct. Lord J. Russell said he only intended to move that the documents be printed. If any one raised a question on the conduct of the military, he should be prepared to declare that the inquiry had proved the military at Wolverhampton to have conducted themselves with commendable forbearance. There were, it was true, in individuals among them who had not exercised the completest self-control; but that objection by no means applied to the commanding officer and the military generally. Sir H. Hardinge begged to state that this manly and straightforward acknowledgement reflected the greatest credit on the Noble Lord.

Monday, 6th July

*Captain Robison's Petition*—Mr. M. O'Connell presented a petition from Captain Robison, complaining of the conduct of Lieutenant General Darling, as Governor of New South Wales, and praying for inquiry into the same, and that the inquiry might be immediate. He had had a notice on the books for an inquiry, and the state of other business only had prevented him from bringing it forward; his motion for an inquiry was now fixed for the 13th inst, and he hoped that on that day he should be able to bring it forward.

Tuesday, 7th July.

*Colonel Lindsey*—Mr. Hume presented a petition from Cupai, Fife, &c, complaining of the appointment of Mr. Lindsey to the Colonelcy of the Fifeshire Militia, he being an avowed Tory.—Mr. F. Maule observed, that the appointment was sanctioned pursuant to the usual practice.—Lord J. Russell said he had only observed the forms adopted in such cases, that the recommendations of the Lord Lieutenant be adopted.—Sir R. Peel confirmed this statement.

Wednesday, 10th July.

*Seamen Enlistment Bill.*—Mr. C. Wood stated, that it had been thought necessary to retain the same power on the part of the Crown which now existed, of enforcing compulsory service under certain circumstances. The objects of the Bill (see the several clauses inserted in our last) were to improve the condition of the seamen in the Royal Navy, and to render that service more congenial to their feelings and habits.—Mr. Buckingham said that his Majesty's present Government had paid great attention to the suggestions which had been made. His opinion, however, with respect to impressment was still, that it was neither just or impolitic; and the strongest argument against its efficiency was, that it failed to afford a regular supply of men. But considering the large boons which were made to the seamen, no man looked with more satisfaction than he did at the measure which had been introduced.—Mr. Hutt approved of the Bill.—Mr. A. Chapman declared, that since he had had a seat in Parliament, no measure had ever gratified him so much as the present.—Dr. Bowring congratulated the House upon the introduction of this Bill.—Mr. G. F. Young approved of the Bill.—Captain Gordon also approved of its general principles.—Admiral Adam expressed his great gratification at the manner in which the Bill was received by the House.—Captain Alsager was sorry that though impressment was reduced to a dead letter, it had not been altogether abolished. The Bill then went through Committee.

Friday, 10th July.

*Colonel Bradley's Case.*—After a short discussion on a petition from Colonel Bradley, Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee on the subject.

Friday, 17th July.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Mr. Hume read a letter he had received regarding the proceedings of Orange Lodges at Belfast, and wished to move for that part of the evidence taken by the Select Committee now sitting regarding Orange Lodges in the Army. A person high in rank and station was implicated in the proceedings. Eventually, however, he was induced to give notice of a motion hereupon for Monday.

Monday, 20th July.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Mr. W. Patten moved that the Committee on Orange Lodges have liberty to report evidence from time to time. He submitted the motion because it was the desire of the Committee to submit certain evidence to the House without delay.—Mr. Jackson said that the Duke of Cumberland had, as Imperial Grand Master of certain lodges, issued 4000 or 5000 warrants; but that, if they were applied as had been represented, the proceeding had been contrary to the wish and intentions of the Royal Duke. They were never intended for the formation of lodges in the Army.—Captain Curteis said that lodges had been formed in Irish Regiments without the knowledge of the Officers or of the Commander-in-Chief; that they had produced great dissensions, and that if Mr. Hume did not bring forward this subject he would.—Mr. H. Galtan contended that the House ought to inquire who filled up the warrants. The whole subject demanded the immediate attention of the House. The lives of his Majesty's subjects were interested in the question. Motion agreed to, and the first report presented.

Wednesday, 29th July.

*Spanish Auxiliary Force.*—Captain Boldero put a question respecting the death of three Marines who were said to have been decoyed from a British steam-boat at Bilbao to some distance from the shore, and there taken. One of them, it appeared, had made some resistance, and was shot on the spot. The two others were taken to San Miguel, where, after a very short preparation, they also were shot.—Lord Palmerston replied, that the only information which the Government had received on the subject was a letter to the Admiralty, dated 16th of July, from Bilbao, stating that three Marines belonging to the Ringdove, steam-boat, were taken prisoners at some short distance from that place; that one of them who resisted was shot on the spot; and that the others were carried to some town at a short distance, where they were also shot, in virtue of a proclamation of Don Carlos. These men were not Marines in the King's service, but belonged to that force raised in this country for the service of the Queen of Spain; but it should be observed, that though belonging to that service, they were not taken in arms.

Thursday, 30th July.

Mr. M. O'Connell moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of General Darling, while Governor of New South Wales, particularly with reference to the grants of the Crown lands made by him, his treatment of the public press, the case of Captain Robison, and the New South Wales Veteran Companies, and the alleged instances of cruelty towards the soldiers Sudds and Thompson, and other persons—Mr Hume seconded the motion.—Sir G. Grey, Mr C Ferguson, Sir H. Hardinge, Mr S Rice, Captain Boldero, and Mr Twiss, opposed the motion, and Mr Richards, Lord D. Stuart, and Mr D O'Connell, supported it. On a division, the motion was carried by 55 to 47.

Tuesday, 4th August

*Orange Lodges in the Army*—Mr Hume moved a series of resolutions respecting Orange Lodges. The following are references to lodges in the Army—“That it appears by the books of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, produced by its Deputy Grand Secretary, before the Select Committee of this House, that warrants for constituting and holding Orange Lodges have been issued to non-commissioned officers and privates of Regiments of Cavalry and of Infantry of the Line, at home and abroad; to non-commissioned officers of the Staff of several Militia Regiments, to members of such corps and the Police. That such warrants are sent privately and indirectly to other non-commissioned officers and privates, without the knowledge or sanction of the Commanding Officers of such regiments or corps, and every lodge held in the Army is considered as a District Lodge. That the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces (Parliamentary Paper, given in our last Gazette), addressed, in the years 1822 and 1829, to Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depôts, and to General Officers, and other Officers on the Staff, at home and abroad, strongly reprobate the holding of Orange Lodges in any regiment as ‘fraught with injury to the discipline of the Army,’ and ‘that, on military grounds, the holding of Orange Lodges in any regiment or corps is contrary to order and to the rules of the service,’ and ‘that a disregard of this caution will subject offending parties to trial and punishment for disobedience of orders.’ That these resolutions, and the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Orange Lodges, be laid before his Majesty. That in humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct his Royal attention to the nature and extent of Orange Lodges in his Majesty’s Army, in contravention of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty’s Forces, issued in the years 1822 and 1829, which strongly reprobate and forbid the holding Orange Lodges in any of his Majesty’s regiments, and also to call his attention to the circumstance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, a Field Marshal in his Majesty’s Army, having signed warrants, in his capacity of Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, some of them dated so recently as April in the present year, which warrants have been issued for constituting Orange Lodges in the Army.”—Mr W Patten (the Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into Orange Lodges) condemned the course pursued by Mr Hume, as calculated to prejudice the minds of persons who had to be called before the Committee to give evidence, and moved that all the resolutions be omitted, and that the following be substituted for them—“That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct his Royal attention to the nature and extent of Orange Lodges in the Army, in contravention of the General Orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief in 1822 and 1829, which strongly prohibit the holding of Orange Lodges in regiments, and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct an investigation to take place with respect to other secret societies in the Army.” The debate was adjourned till Tuesday following.

Thursday, 6th August.

*Captain Robison’s Case*—Lord John Russell gave notice of motion, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the conduct of Lieutenant-General Darling, that the Committee do not extend their inquiries to the Court-Martial on Captain Robison.

A LIST of Ships composing His Majesty's Navy, specifying the Dates when, and the Places where, they were respectively built, together with other interesting Particulars, taken from actual Observations and Notes.

[Continued from p. 465 last vol.]

NAMES	Guns	Built.		No. of Tons Burden	War Estab- lishment of Men.	Total Value as Equipped	Expense of Coppering	Remarks.
		Where.	When					
3rd Rates.	74				600	£. 76,506	£. 2165 13	Quarantine-ship at Standgate Creek. In Ordinary at Plymouth. Built by contract. Receiving-ship at Portsmouth. Lately paid off at Plymouth. Receiving-ship at Sheerness. Built by contract. Quarantine-ship at Milford. Built by contract. Receiving-ship at Sheerness. do. Portsmouth. do. Woolwich. In Ordinary at Plymouth. In Ordinary at Sheerness. Convict-ship at Portsmouth.
Scarborough.		Mercht's Yrd.	1812	1745				
Spurling Castle		Pembroke	1811	1775				
Sultan		Mercht's Yrd.	1807	1752				
Swifsure			1804	1725				
Talavera		Woolwich	1818	1720				
Ternale		Mercht's Yrd.	1785	1670				
Tremendous			1784	1706				
Triumph		Woolwich	1764	1820				
Venerable		Mercht's Yrd.	1808	1716				
Vengeur			1810	1760				
Victorious			1808	1745				
Vigo			1810	1787				
Warrior		Portsmouth	1781	1643				
Wellsey		Bombay	1815	1745				
Wellington		Deptford	1816	1757				
York		Mercht's Yrd.	1807	1746				
4th Rates.								
Chichester	52	Woolwich	building	1469	430	50,867	1826 2	In progress of building.
Java		Plymouth	1815	1458				In Ordinary at Portsmouth. [name]
Portland			1822	1476				In the Mediterranean.
President			1829	1536				Built after the American ship of the same
Southampton		Deptford	1820	1476				In Ordinary at Chatham.
Winchester		Woolwich	1822	1488				Flag-ship in the East Indies.
Worcester		Deptford	building	1469				In progress of building.

Akbar	50	Bombay	1801	1338	390	39,000	1555	10	Was an East Indiaman purchased. Lately paid off at Chatham.
Alfred	..	Chatham	1828	1761	450	50,800	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
America	..	Mercht.'s Yd.	1810	1759	..	..	..	..	Fitting for sea at Sheerness.
Barham	..	..	1811	1760	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Conquestador	..	..	1810	1773	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Corwall	..	..	1812	1750	..	..	..	..	Flag-ship in South America.
Dublin	..	..	..	1772	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Eagle	..	..	1804	1725	..	..	..	..	Built on model of Pomone.
Endymion	..	..	1797	1278	350	39,000	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Gloucester	..	..	1782	1797	450	50,800	..	..	On reduced model of Christian VII.
Greenwich	..	..	1809	1755	..	..	..	..	{ Built on the plan of Captain Symonds Surveyor of the Navy.
Isis	..	Woolwich	1819	1321	350	39,000	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Vernon	..	..	1832	2082	500	50,900	1826	10	
Vindictive	..	Portsmouth	1813	1760	450	50,801	1555	10	
5th Rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Active	46	Chatham	1799	1057	303	39,274	1460	10	Built by Sir John Henslow.
Æolus	..	Deptford	1825	1075	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Africaine	..	Chatham	1827	1170	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Amazon	..	Deptford	1821	1076	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Amphitrite	..	Bombay	1816	1064	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Andromeda	..	..	1829	1216	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Apollo	..	Mercht.'s Yd.	1803	1087	..	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Arethusa	..	Pembroke	1815	1084	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Aurora	..	Nantz	1808	..	..	..	..	..	Captured from the French.
Bacchante	..	Deptford	1811	1081	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Blanche	..	Chatham	1819	1075	..	..	..	..	Lately paid off at Portsmouth.
Blonde	..	Deptford	..	1106	..	..	..	..	On South American station.
Boadicea	..	Mercht.'s Yd.	1797	1052	..	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Briton	..	Chatham	1812	1082	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Brune	..	In France	1787	1089	..	..	..	..	{ Ordinary depot at Chatham. Captured from the French, 1808.
Cerberus	..	Plymouth	1827	1079	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness

A LIST of Ships composing His Majesty's Navy, &amp;c. &amp;c.

NAME.	Guns.	Built.		No. of Tons Burden.	War Establishment of Men.	Total Value as Equipped.	Expense of Coppering.	General Remarks.
		Where.	When.					
515 Rates.	46					£ 39,274	£ 1460 10	
Cleopatra	..	Plymouth	1827	1079	303	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Clyde	..	Woolwich	1828	1082	..	..	..	do.
Greenet	..	..	1810	1086	..	..	..	do.
Daphne	..	Sheerness	1826	1084	..	..	..	do.
Diana	..	Chatham	1822	1084	..	..	..	Ordinary depot at Chatham.
David	..	Pembroke	1825	1170	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Diomedes	..	Chatham	1829	1169	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Figard	..	Pembroke	1819	1069	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Forth	..	..	1833	1215	..	..	..	do.
Fox	..	Portsmouth	1829	1079	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Edinburgh	..	Pembroke	1813	1084	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Hebe	..	Woolwich	1826	1078	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Horatio	..	Merch't's Yd.	1807	1092	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Holspur	..	Pembroke	1828	1176	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Husar	..	Merch't's Yd.	1807	1076	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Immortalité	..	In France	1812	1082	..	..	..	{ Receiving ship at Portsmouth. Captured from the French, 1812.
Larkina	..	Chatham	1821	1072	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Laurel	..	Merch't's Yd.	1813	1089	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Leda	..	Pembroke	1828	1172	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Leonidas	..	Merch't's Yd.	1807	1067	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Madagascar	..	Bombay	1822	1170	..	..	..	Preparing for Commission at Portsmouth.
Marsden	..	Chatham	building	1216	..	..	..	In progress of building.
Metanopus	..	Pembroke	1820	1090	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.

Mencius	46	Plymouth	1810	1078	303	39,724	1460 10	Marine Hospital-ship, Chatham.
Mercury	..	Chatham	1826	1085	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Mermad	..	..	1825	..	..	..	..	do.
Minerva	..	Portsmouth	1820	..	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Musard	..	Merchant's Yrd.	1797	1023	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Narcissus	..	Pembroke	1826	1169	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Narcus	..	..	1821	1096	..	..	..	do.
Nymph	..	Merchant's Yrd.	1812	1087	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Passlope	..	Chatham	1829	1090	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Preserpine	..	Plymouth	1830	1080	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Reverence	..	Merchant's Yrd	1805	1079	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Rhin	..	Toulon	1800	..	..	..	..	Captured from the French.
Seahorse	..	Pembroke	1830	1212	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Springpatam	..	Bombay	1819	1150	..	..	..	Preparing for commission at Sheerness.
Shannon	..	Merchant's Yrd.	1806	1086	..	..	..	{ Famous for having fought and captured the Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.
Sirus	..	..	1813	1090	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Stag	..	Pembroke	1830	1220	..	..	..	In commission at Lisbon.
Surprise	..	..	1812	1070	..	..	..	Convict-ship at Cork.
Tenedos	..	Chatham	..	1083	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
Titania	..	..	1830	1084	..	..	..	Flag-ship at the Cape of Good Hope.
Thames	..	..	1823	1087	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Thetis	..	Pembroke	1824	1083	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Topaze	..	In France	1813	1061	..	..	..	Receiving-ship at Portsmouth. Captured from the French
Trincamlee	..	Bombay	1817	1070	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Plymouth.
Undaunted	..	Woolwich	1807	1086	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Uncorn	..	Chatham	1824	1086	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Venus	..	Deptford	1820	1070	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Sheerness.
V. Forte	44	Woolwich	1814	1156	..	..	..	Commodore Pell's ship in West India.
Astræa	42	Merchant's Yrd.	1810	950	280	30,500	1360 4	Built by contract.
Barrosa	..	Deptford	1812	948	..	..	..	Sloop depot at Portsmouth.
Belvidera	..	..	1809	946	..	..	..	In the West Indies

(To be continued.)



## STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1st SEPT., 1835.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depôts of the Regts are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park	39th Foot—Madras, Chatham
2d do—Hyde Park	40th do—Bombay, Chatham.
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor	41st do—Madras, Chatham
1st Dragoon Guards—Birmingham	42d do—Corfu, Fort George
2d do—Liverpool	43d do—New Brunswick; Cloumel
3d do—Dublin	44th do—Bengal, Chatham
4th do—Brighton	45th do—Madras, Chatham
5th do—Edinburgh	46th do—Belfast
6th do—York	47th do—Gibraltar, Boyle
7th do—Dublin	48th do—Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Newbridge	49th do—Bengal, Chatham
2d do—Leeds	50th do—New South Wales; Chatham
3d do—Cork	51st do—Kilenny
4th do—Bombay	52d do—Athlone
6th do—Ipswich	53d do—Malta, Cork
7th Hussars—Nottingham	54th do—Madras, Chatham
8th do—Hounslow	55th do—Madras, Chatham
9th Lancers—Coventry	56th do—Jamaica, Suiderland
10th Hussars—Glasgow	57th do—Madras; Chatham
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal	58th do—Ceylon, Plymouth
12th Lancers—Dorchester	59th do—Gibraltar, Gosport
13th Light Dragoons—Madras	60th do [1st batt.]—Malta, Stockport
14th do—Longford	Do [2d batt.]—Cork, ord Gih; Clare Castle
15th Hussars—Cahir	61st do—Ceylon, Chatham
16th Lancers—Bengal	62d do—Madras, Chatham
17th do—Manchester	63d do—Madras, Chatham
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Dublin	64th do—Jamaica; Stirling
Do [2d batt.]—Windsor	65th do—Barbadoes, Portsmouth
Do [3d battalion]—Kingsbridge	66th do—Quebec, Plymouth
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—St George's B	67th do—Grenada, Cashel
Do [2d battalion]—Portman St	68th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth
Scots Fusil Guards [1st batt.]—Wellington B	69th do—St Vincent, Sheerness
Do [2d battalion]—The Tower	70th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth
1st Foot [1st batt.]—Barbadoes, Castlebar	71st do—Edinburgh
Do [2d battalion]—Enniskillen	72d do—Cape of Good Hope, Paisley
2d do—Bombay, Chatham	73d do—Zante, Gosport
3d do—Bengal, Chatham	74th do—West India, Belfast
4th do—New South Wales, Chatham	75th do—Cape of Good Hope, Plymouth
5th do—Malta, Dover	76th do—St Lucia, Paisley
6th do—Bombay, Chatham	77th do—Glasgow
7th do—Malta, ordered home, Dublin	78th do—Ceylon, Galway
8th do—Jamaica, Buttervant	79th do—Quebec, Aberdeen
9th do—Mauritius, ord to Bengal, Chatham	80th do—Liverpool, ord for N S Wales
10th do—Corfu, Brecon	81st do—Dublin
11th do—Zante, Waterford	82d do—Mullingar
12th do—Manchester	83d do—Halifax, N S; Drogheda
13th do—Bengal, Chatham	84th do—Jamaica, Youghall
14th do—Dublin, for West Indies	85th do—Dublin
15th do—York, U C, Armagh	86th do—Demerara, Portsmouth
16th do—Bengal, Chatham	87th do—Mauritius, Portsmouth.
17th do—N S Wales, Chatham	88th do—Corfu, Kinsale
18th do—Birr	89th do—Dublin, for West Indies
19th do—Trinidad, Newcastle	90th do—Cork, ord for Ceylon
20th do—Bombay, Chatham	91st do—Naas
21st do—Van Diemen's Land, Chatham	92d do—Gibraltar, ord for Malta; Perth
22d do—Jamaica, Hull	93d do—Blackburn
23d do—Wexford	94th do—Limerick
24th do—Montreal, Kinsale	95th do—Templemore
25th do—Barbadoes, Newbridge	96th do—Halifax, N S, Cork, Ord Home.
26th do—Bengal, Chatham	97th do—Ceylon, Portsmouth
27th do—Cape of Good Hope, Nenagh	98th do—C of G H, Devonport, Ord Home
28th do—N S Wales, Chatham	99th do—Mauritius, Gosport
29th do—Mauritius, Ireland	Rifle Brig [1st batt.]—Halifax, N S, Jersey
30th do—Bermuda, Limerick	Do [2d battalion]—Cork, Guernsey
31st do—Bengal, Chatham	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe
32d do—Quebec, Plymouth	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad
33d do—Newry	2d do—New Providence and Honduras
34th do—New Brunswick for Halifax, Carlisle	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
35th do—Templemore	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
36th do—Antigua; Plymouth	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone
37th do—Jamaica, Cork	Royal Newfild Veteran Comp—Newfild
38th do—Bengal, Chatham	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

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‡ Depots ordered to England.

§ Depots ordered to Ireland

## STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION 1ST SEPT., 1835.

Actæon 28, Capt Lord Edward Russell, South America  
 Etna sur v 6, Lieut W Ailet, coast of Africa  
 African, st v Lieut J. West, Falmouth  
 Alban, st v Lieut C T Hill Mediterranean  
 Algirine 10 Lieut W S Thomas East Indies  
 Andromache, 28, Capt H D Chads, C B Last Indies  
 Astrea 6 Capt J Chavell, Falmouth  
 Barham, 50, Capt A I Corry Mediterranean  
 Basilisk ketch Lieut A M Donald S Amer  
 Beacon 8 sur v Com R Copeland Mediter  
 Beagle 10 Com R Fitzroy South America  
 Belvidera 42 Capt C B Storr, West Indies  
 Bermuda yacht Capt Sup Sn T Usher, Kt C B K C B Bermuda  
 Blazer st v Lieut J Pearce, Mediterranean  
 Blonde 46 Capt F Mison C B South America  
 Bisk 3 Lieut J Thompson coast of Africa  
 Britomart, 10, Lieut W H Quinn Coast of Africa  
 Buzz rd 10, Lieut J M Namara Coast of Africa  
 Calodonia 120 Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley  
 Bt K C B Capt I Brown Mediter  
 Camelson 10 Lieut J Bridley Lisbon  
 Canopus 84 Capt Hon J Percy C B Mediter  
 Carion st v Com J Belcher, Woolwich  
 Custos 36 Capt Rt Hon Lord J Hay particu  
 lar service  
 Cedron 2 Lieut J G M Kenzie rec ship Malta  
 Challenger, 28 Capt M Seymour S America  
 Champion 18 Com R Fennell particu service  
 Charybdis 3 Lieut S Macei Coast of Africa  
 Chatham yacht Capt Sup Sn J A Gordon  
 K C B Chatham  
 Childers 16 Com Hon H Keppel Mediter  
 Cleopatra 28 Capt Hon G Gray, Sheerness  
 Cho 16 Com W Richardson particu service  
 Cockatrice 6 Lieut W L Rees S America  
 Cockburn 1 Lieut C H Ilbrook Kingston  
 I like Ontario  
 Columbine 18 Com I Henderson Mediter  
 Comus 18, Com W P Hamilton, W Indies  
 Confidence st v 2 Lieut J W Wain, Mediter  
 Conway 28 Capt H Eden South America  
 Curlew 16 Com J M Casland W Indies  
 Curlew, 10, Lieut E Norcott Coast of Africa  
 Dec, st v 4, Com W Ramsay W Indies  
 Dispatch 16, Com G Dinnell West Indies  
 Dublin 50 Capt Charles Hope S America  
 Edinburgh 74 Capt J R Dugan Mediter  
 Lindymon 50 Capt Sir S Roberts K C B  
 Mediterranean  
 Lepus 10 Lieut Com C W Riley, Falmouth  
 Excellent, 76 Capt F Hastings Portsmouth  
 Fair Rosamond sch Lieut G Rose Coast of  
 Africa  
 Fanny sur v 10, Com W Hewett North Sea  
 Favourite 18 Com G R Mundy Mediterranean  
 Firefly st v Lieut T Baldock Falmouth  
 Flamer, st v Lieut C W G Griffin, W Indies  
 Fly 18 Com P M Quhae, West Indies  
 Forester 3, Lieut G G Miall Coast of Africa  
 Forte 44, Capt W O Pell West Indies  
 Gannet 16, Com J B Maxwell West Indies  
 Griffon, 3 Lieut J E Fariby coast of Africa  
 Hastings, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W H Gage,  
 G C H Capt H Shiffner, Lisbon  
 Hornet 6, Lieut F R Coghlan, South America  
 Hyacinth 18 Com F P Blackwood F Indies  
 Investigator, 2, sur v Mr G Thomas, North Sea  
 Jaseau, 16 Com J Hackett, Mediterranean  
 Jupiter, 38 Capt Hon F W Gray, Woolwich  
 Luræ 18, Com W S Smith, West Indies  
 Lynx, 3 Lieut H V Huntley, coast of Africa  
 Magicienne, 24 Capt G W St John Mildmay,  
 N. C of Spain.

Magnificent, 4, Lieut J Paget, Jamaica  
 Malabar 74 Capt Sir W A Montagu, K C H  
 Mediterranean  
 Mastiff, 6, sur v Lieut T Graves, Mediterranean  
 Medea st v Com H T Austin, Mediter  
 Nautilus 10, Lieut W Crooke Falmouth  
 North Star 28 Capt O V Harcourt S America  
 Ocean 80 Vice Adm Hon Chas Liphinstone  
 Fleeming Capt A Linn Sheerness  
 Orestes, 18 Com H J Codrington Mediter  
 Paul 20, Com H Nurse N Coast of Spain  
 Pelican, 18, Com B Popham, Coast of Africa  
 Pelorus 16 Com R Maitland coast of Africa  
 Pickle 5 Lieut A G Bulman W Indies  
 Pike 12 Lieut Com A Hooking partic service  
 Pique 36 Capt Hon H J Ross N America  
 Plymouth yacht, Capt Sup C B H Ross C B  
 Plymouth  
 Portland 52, Capt D Price Mediterranean  
 Portsmouth yacht Adm Sup Sn F L Maifland,  
 K C B Lieut W M Howe Portsmouth  
 President 52 Vice Adm Sn Geo Cockburn  
 G C B Capt Jas Scott N American and  
 W India Station  
 Prince Regent, yacht, Capt G Jobin, C B  
 Deptford  
 Pyrites 18 Com W L Castles, Plymouth  
 Racheuse 18 Com Sn J T Home, Bt West  
 Indies  
 Racer 16 Com J Hope West Indies  
 Rainbow 28 Capt I Bennett West Indies  
 Raleigh 16 Com M Quinn Last Indies  
 Rapt 10 Lieut F Patten S America  
 Rattlesnake 28 Capt W Hobson, E Indies  
 Raven sur v 4 Lieut H Kellott coast of Ath.  
 Raven, 79, Capt W Lillott, C B K C H  
 Mediterranean  
 Rim, dave 16, Com W L Lapidge, North Coast  
 Spain  
 Rilla 10 Lieut F H H Glasse Coast of Africa  
 Rose 18 Com W Barrow Last Indies  
 Rover 16 Com Chas J Eden, South America  
 Royal George yacht Capt Rt Hon Lord A.  
 Fitzclarence G C H Portsmouth  
 Royal Sovereign yacht Capt Sup Sn C Bullen  
 C B K C H, Pembroke  
 Royalist 10, Lieut C A Bulow, Lisbon  
 Russell 74 Capt Sn W H Dillon K C H  
 North Coast of Spain  
 San Josef 110 Adm Sir W Hargood, G C B  
 G C H Capt G T Falcon Plymouth  
 Sapphire 28 Cap R Rowly Mediteran  
 Saturn, 80 Lieut I P Le Hardy, North Coast  
 of Spain  
 Satellite, 18, Com G W C Lydard, acting,  
 S America  
 Savage, 10, Lieut R Loney Lisbon  
 Scorpion, 10 Lieut N Robillard Falmouth  
 Scout, 18, Com W Holt Mediterranean  
 Scylla, 18 Com I J Carpenter West Indies  
 Seaflower, 4 Lieut J Moigan, Sheerness  
 Serpent, 16 Com M H Sweeney, West Indies  
 Skipjack, 5, Lieut S H Usher, acting, West  
 Indies  
 Sparrowhawk, 16, Com C Pearson, S America  
 Speedy 8 Lieut C H Norington Scotland  
 Stature st v 6, Lieut A Kennedy W Indies  
 Stag 46 Capt N Lockyer, C B partic service  
 Swan 10 Lieut J E Lane, Chatham  
 Talbot, 28 Rear Admiral Sir G E Hamond  
 Bart K C B, Capt F W Pennell S Am  
 Tartarus, st v Lieut J James Falmouth  
 Thalia 46, Rear Admiral P Campbell, C B  
 Capt R Wauchope, Cape of Good Hope  
 and Coast of Africa  
 Thunder, sur v Com R Owen, West Indies  
 Thunderer, 84 Capt W F. Wise, C B Mediter

Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson, Mediter.  
 Tinculo, 16, Com. H. J. Paget, acting, Coast of  
 Africa.  
 Tweed, 20, Com. H. Maitland, part. service.  
 Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc Ingestrie, C B. Medit.  
 Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie, Medit.  
 Ver-tal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, East Indies.  
 Victor, 16, Com. R. Crozier, East Indies.  
 Victory 104, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt.  
 E. R. Williams, Portsmouth  
 Viper, 6, Lieut. L. A. Robinson, Lisbon.  
 Volage, 28, Capt. G. H. Martin, C B. Mediter.  
 Wanderer, 16, Com. T. Dilke, Chatham.

Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies.  
 Water Witch, 10, Lieut. J. Adams (b), Lisbon.  
 William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren,  
 C.B. Woolwich.  
 Winchester, 52, Rear-Admiral the Hon Sir T.  
 B. Capel, K C B, Captain E. Sparshott,  
 K. H., East Indies.  
 Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, East Indies.  
 Zebra, 16, Com. R. C. M'Crea, East Indies.

## PAID OFF.

Alligator, 28, Capt. G. R. Lambert, Portsmouth.  
 Sparthite, 76, Capt. R. Tait, Plymouth.

## SLOOP OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Lieut.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Briscis, John Downey . . .		North America.
Eclipse, W. Forrestel . . .		Brazil & Buenos A.
Goldfinch, Edw. Collier . .		Jamaica.
Lapwing, G. H. Forster . .		Brazil & Buenos A.
Lyn, Jas St John . . .		Jamaica & Mexico.
Mutine, Richard Pawle . .		Jamaica.
Nightingale, G. Fortescue .		Jamaica.
Opossum, Robt Peter . . .		Brazil & Buenos A.
Pandora, W. P. Croke . . .		Jamaica & Mexico.
Pigeon, J. Binney . . . . .		Jamaica & Mexico

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Lieut.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
Plover, William Downey . .		Jamaica & Mexico.
Reindeer, H. P. Dicken . .		Jamaica & Mexico.
Renard, Geo. Dunsford . .		Jamaica.
Seagull, Lieut J. Parsons .		Jamaica.
Sheldrake, A. R. L. Pas-		Jamaica.
ingham . . . . .		Jamaica.
Skyhawk, C. P. Ladd . . . .		Brazil & Buenos A.
Spey, Robt B. James . . .		North America.
Swallow, Smyth Griffith . .		Brazil & Buenos A.
Tynan, Ed. Jennings . . . .		North America.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

## NAVY.

## PROMOTIONS.

## TO BE COMMANDERS.

T. M. Guine.  
 Hon J. Deunham.  
 M. Dixon.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

J. B. Montresor  
 — Fanshawe.  
 W. R. Meuds.  
 W. Lord.

## TO BE MASTER.

W. R. H. Mattacott.

## TO BE SURGEONS.

John M'Kittick  
 J. J. Lancaster.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## CAPTAINS.

Hon G. Giey . . . . . Cleopatra.  
 Hon F. W. Grey . . . . . Jupiter.

## COMMANDERS.

A. Luckraft . . . . . Russell.  
 J. Gordon . . . . . Coast Guard.  
 L. C. Fitzgerald . . . . . Do.  
 T. Dilke . . . . . Wanderer.  
 W. L. Castle . . . . . Pylades.  
 W. H. H. Carew . . . . . Harrier.

## LIEUTENANTS

A. Murray . . . . . Russell.  
 J. Evans (b) . . . . . Do.  
 R. W. Innes . . . . . Do.  
 T. Harvey . . . . . Do.

W. Crispin . . . . . Coast Guard.  
 J. H. Weller . . . . . Do.  
 W. S. Thomas . . . . . Algierine.  
 J. Robillard . . . . . Cleopatra.  
 W. Boyer . . . . . Coast Guard.  
 M. Thomas . . . . . Pylades.  
 J. M. Langtry . . . . . Do.  
 F. Lurdet . . . . . Cleopatra.  
 W. Renwick . . . . . Wanderer.

## MASTER.

W. R. H. Mattacott . . . . . Pylades.

## SURGEONS.

E. Johnston . . . . . Russell.  
 J. Baird . . . . . Wanderer.  
 P. Ioms . . . . . Pylades.  
 W. Donnelly . . . . . Astrea.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

J. Douglas, M.D. . . . . Russell.  
 A. B. Connor . . . . . Do.  
 W. G. Pritchett . . . . . Pigeon.  
 J. N. Derriman . . . . . Magician.

## PURSERS.

J. Bowman . . . . . Russell.  
 J. Vallack . . . . . Ord. at Sheerness.  
 M. Marsden . . . . . Do. Chatham.  
 R. Singer . . . . . Pylades.  
 J. S. Pope . . . . . Wanderer.  
 T. T. Jeffery . . . . . Columbine.

## ROYAL MARINES.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## CAPTAIN.

W. S. Knapman . . . . . Russell.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

T. A. F. Annesley . . . . . Russell.  
 E. G. Conolly . . . . . Do.

## ARMY.

## WAR OFFICE, July 31.

6th Dragoon Guards—Troop Serj Major T Manders to be Cornet by purchase vice Dickson, promoted. Manders to be Adjutant, vice Brown, promoted in the 2nd West India Regt.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut Sir J C Baird, Bart to be Adjutant, vice Preston who ret.

13th Foot—Lieut H Havelock to be Adjutant vice Brownrigg, cashiered, Lieut W R. Stenton from the 1st Unit to be Lieut, vice Havelock app Adjutant.

33rd Foot—Second Lieut W G C Monins to be First Lieut by purchase vice M Ross who ret. E Battye Gent to be Second Lieut by purchase vice Monins.

23th Foot—Lieut C Humfrey to be Capt by purchase vice Keogh, who ret., Lieut L H M Kelly to be Lieut by purchase vice Humfrey, J M Walker Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Kelly.

3th Foot—Staff Assist Surg J W Moore to be Assist Surg vice M Donogh, who ret.

71st Foot—Hon D Friskin to be Ensign by purchase vice Hopwood app to the Grenadier Guards.

40th Foot—Capt P Plunkett from 1st Unit to be Captain, vice W L Page who exch.

81st Foot—Capt J Thompson from 1st Unit to be Captain vice G de la Crenburg who exch.

Rifle Brigad—Lieut C Daple Legerton to be Captain by purchase vice Boyes who ret. Second Lieut G K Currie to be First Lieut by purchase vice Legerton. W Hile, Gent to be Second Lieut by purchase vice Carr.

98th Foot—Major J Brown, from 1st Unit to be Major, vice J G de la Marchant who exch. Staff—Major A Campbell from 1st Unit to be Paymaster of Ordnance, District he having repaid the difference, vice Cockburn retired on hp.

Memorandum—The promotion of Ensign Pitt to the Lieutenancy in the 36th Foot to be dated 8th June 1835 and not 24th July 1835 as stated in the Gazette of that day. The Christian names of Mr Humford app Vet Surg to the 16th Lancers are Richard John Gedalinh.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry—W H Iander Gent to be Ensign.

Winterbourne and Stapleton Picot of the Gloucestershire Regt of Yeomanry Cavalry—G Cave, Gent to be Lieut vice Jones, res. H Vaughan Gent to be Cornet vice Cave promoted.

West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—R W H Dare, jun Gent to be Cornet, vice Hamilton, resigned.

## WAR OFFICE Aug 2.

17th Light Dragoons—Capt B T F Bowes, from 1st Unit to be Capt vice C Forbes who exch., Cornet W H Fielden to be Lieut by purchase vice Need who ret. J R Palmer Gent to be Cornet by purchase vice Fielden.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut and Capt P J Yorke to be Capt and Lieut Col by purchase vice Blane ret., Ensign and Lieut G Fitzroy to be Lieut and Capt by purchase vice Yorke, A I Beauchamp Gent to be Ensign and Lieut by purchase vice Fitzroy.

1st Foot—Ensign J M Carter to be Lieut by purchase vice Blackford, ret., L L Whitmore, Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Carter.

8th Foot—Lieut W. Ohsenrley to be Capt by purchase vice Machen, ret.; Ensign A J

Bewes to be Lieut by purchase vice Charnley, C E Bewes, Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Bewes.

12th Foot—F G Hamby, Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Delmege ret.

23rd Foot—Second Lieut and Adjut H J, Chester to have the rank of First Lieut.

52nd Foot—Capt H P Bourchier from 1st Unit to be Capt vice G C Swin who exch.

54th Foot—Lieut E Parr to be Capt by purchase vice Thornbury who ret. Ensign B Moffatt to be Lieut by purchase vice Parr. J Aeneas Duncan, Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Moffatt.

56th Foot—Lieut J Harner to be Capt by purchase vice Boyes who ret., Ensign H I dwais to be Lieut by purchase vice Horner. J R McGrath Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice I dwais.

63rd Foot—Lieut R L Day to be Lieut by purchase vice Travers who ret., R Lam-bottom, Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Day.

64th Foot—J S Kiwan Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Dunlop who ret.

70th Foot—Capt J J Graham from 1st Unit to be Capt vice C Byrd who exch. ret. the dit.

72nd Foot—Major F Hope from 1st Unit to be Major vice G Hall, who exch. rec the dit.

74th Foot—Lieut W Wade to be Lieut by purchase vice Wolley who ret. Gent Cudat R Walsh, from the Royal Mil Col to be Ensign by purchase vice Wain.

79th Foot—Capt A Forbes to be Major by purchase vice Cameron who ret. Lieut W H Lance to be Capt by purchase vice Forbes. Ensign J Ferguson to be Lieut by purchase vice R T M Napier Gent to be Ensign by purchase vice Ferguson.

81st Foot—Lieut H Ranny to be Lieut by purchase vice Bull who ret. Gent Cudat R Faulconer from the Royal Mil Col to be Ensign by purchase vice Ranny.

Unattached—Lieut H P Bourchier from the 23rd Foot to be Captain without purchase.

Hospital Staff—Lieut D P Ingham (res) Gen of Hospitals—Lieut Gen J V Thompson from 1st Unit. Dep Insp Gen J Arthur M D from 1st Unit.

To be Dep Purveyors to the Forces—Dep. Purv W H Clapp from 1st Unit. Dep Purv J Dunn from 1st Unit.

## OFFICE OF ORDNANCE Aug 3.

Riding House Establishment in the Royal Regt of Artillery—Cornet H Phillips from the 7th Hussars, to be Lieut vice Lanswell, dec.

## WAR OFFICE, Aug 11.

17th Light Dragoons—Lieut W C Douglas to be Capt by purchase vice Bowes, who ret., Cornet I Croker to be Lieut by purchase vice Douglas. J A Thomson, Gent to be Cornet by purchase vice Croker.

4th Foot—Assist Surg W H Allman M D from the Staff to be Assist Surg vice Rolland, who exch.

23rd Foot—Capt H P Bourchier from the 52nd to be Capt vice W Le Messurier Fupper, who ret on hp vice the dit.

52nd Foot—Capt H S Davis from 1st Unit to be Capt paying the diff vice Bourchier, app to the 23rd.

Hospital Staff—Surg M M Mahony from the 7th Regt to be Surg to the Forces vice Macclermott, dec., Assist Surg J H Rolland,

from the 4th, to be Assist-Surg. to the Forces, vice Allman, who exch. ; F E Nicoll, Gent to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Moore, app to the 37th

#### WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 14.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Coronet J. C. Knox, to be Lieut by purch vice Durdin, who ret ; G A. Ede, Gent to be Cornet by purch, vice Knox  
4th Foot.—Ensign J. S. Shortt, from the 48th, to be Ensign, vice Henderson, who exch  
9th Foot.—C. Elmhrat, Gent to be Ensign by purch vice King, who ret

12th Foot.—Ensign T. A. Gerard, from the 28th, to be Ensign, vice Swift, who exch

26th Foot.—Ensign Q. Swift, from the 12th, to be Ensign, vice Gerard, who exch

48th Foot.—Ensign G. W. Henderson, from the 4th, to be Ensign, vice Shortt, who exch

80th Foot.—H. T. Lorkington, Gent to be Ensign by purch vice Boys, who ret

92nd Foot.—Lieut H. R. Addison, from h p 103rd to be Lieut vice Gorse, prom

95th Foot.—Capt Hon L. Maule, from h p Unat to be Capt vice E. L. Hill, who exch. rec the dis

Unattached.—Lieut W. Gorse, from the 92nd, to be Capt. of Infantry, without purch

Memoandum.—The Christian names of Ensign Walter, of the 29th, are John M Neale

#### ST JAMES'S PALACE, Aug 12

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Capt David Dunn, of the Royal Navy

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Militia — J. M. K. Chadwick, Esq to be Capt

North Somerset Regt of Yeomanry Cavalry — The Right Hon G. E. Chewton, commonly called Viscount Chewton, to be Capt ; F R. Mogg, Gent to be Lieut

#### WAR OFFICE, Aug 21

10th Light Dragoons.—Lieut J. Rowley to be Capt by purch vice Wedderburn, ret ; Cornet

N E Blackall to be Lieut by purch, vice Rowley ; J Long, Gent. to be Cornet, by purch vice Blackall.

13th Foot.—Ensign J. S. Wood, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut by purch, vice Stratten, ret

23rd Foot.—Lieut T. Cood, from h p Unat. to be First Lieut. without purch vice Bouchier, prom ; J S Capron, Gent to be Second Lieut. by purch.

36th Foot.—Ensign L. Rothe, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut. by purch, vice Sir J. D. H. Hay.

48th Foot.—Gent Cadet J. E. Hall, from the Royal Mil Col to be Ensign by purch vice Wood prom. in the 18th Foot

58th Foot.—C. L. Nugent, Gent to be Ensign by purch vice Rothe, prom in the 3 th Foot

79th Foot.—Capt Hon. L. Maule, from the 95th Foot, to be Capt vice C. H. Churchill, ret upon h p Unat

82nd Foot.—Lieut N. Green to be Capt. without purch vice Rawson, dec ; Gent Cadet H. L. Smith, from the Royal Mil College to be Ensign without purch

94th Foot.—Capt T. Rowley, from h.p. Unat to be Capt vice J. Cameron, who exch. rec the difference

92nd Foot.—Ensign P. M'L. Petley, to be Lieut by purch vice Addison, ret ; Gent Cadet Hon H. B. W. Cochrane, from the Royal Mil Col to be Ensign, by purch vice Petley

95th Foot.—Capt A. Caddy, from the 1st West India Regt to be Capt vice Maule, app to the 79th Foot

1st West India Regt.—Capt A. Robertson, from h p Unat to be Capt vice Caddy, app to the 95th Foot

Staff.—Lieut Col T. A. Parke, of the Royal Mines to be Aide de Camp to the King, vice Col Lewis, prom

Memoandum.—Lieut T. Cood, of the 23rd retires from the Service by the sale of an Ensigncy

South West Riding Regt of York Yeomanry Cavalry.—Hon H. A. Sybil, to be Capt vice Freeman deceased ; J. Sybil, Gent. to be Cornet, vice F. Jeffcock, prom

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS

June 2, at Symon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Rear Admiral P. Campbell, C.B. of a son.

July 15, at Pontefract, the Lady of Lieut Colonel Wemyss, Major of Brigade, North. Div. of a daughter

At Fareham, the Lady of Com Silver, R N of a daughter

At Forehouse Barracks, the Lady of Capt Parkinson 87th Regt of a daughter

At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt Maxwell, 87th Regt of a daughter

At Torpoint, the Lady of Lieut. Taylor, R.N. of a daughter

July 19, at the Commanding Engineer's Quarters, St John's, Newfoundland, the Lady of Lieut-Colonel Oldfield, of a son.

July 20, the Lady of Lieut. A. Kellett, R N. of a son.

July 30, at Rathgar House, the Lady of Capt. the Hon Coote Hely Hutchinson, R.N. of a son.

July 31, at Baldoyle, the Lady of Lieut. Renou, R.N. of a son.

Aug 5 at Torpoint, the Lady of Com Harry Lord Richards R N. of a daughter.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Lieut. Thomas, R N. of a daughter

At Penton, the Lady of Lieut Price, R N. of a daughter

Aug 7 the Lady of Capt Wood, 15th Hussars, of a daughter

The Lady of Capt Wm Longworth Dames, 66th Regt of a son

Aug 15, at Stoke, the Lady of Lieut C V. Hoare, R N. of a daughter.

Aug 19, at Milford, near Godalming, the Lady of Lieut Binstead, R N. of a son

### MARRIAGES.

July 18, at Edinburgh, Capt. Alex. Houston, 4th Light Dragoons to Anne Caroline, second daughter of the late M H Perceval, Esq

At Eekington, Derbyshire, Capt J. B. Orange, 81st Regt to Mary, daughter of the Rev. A. C. Bromhead.

At Budock, J. Davies, Esq, Surg. R N. to Mrs. Sandys Paul, widow of the late Edmund Paul, Esq

July 28, in London, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. John Finch, brother to the Earl of Aylesford, to Katharine, daughter of the late Alexander Killic, Esq.

At Great Cormel Church, Ireland Lieut John Chamberlain, 1st or Royal Dragoons to Eliza beth, eldest daughter of Mr John Lundie, of Weymouth

Aug 4, at Petersham, Capt G Stanford De veril, 16th Lancers, to Anne Spencer youngest daughter of George C Julius, M D of Richmond

Aug 4, at Monkstown Church Lieut J P Rathsbry, R N to Maria second daughter of the late Charles Jones Esq of Kilmacrick House, County of Wicklow

At Aldborough, Suffolk, Capt T M Bagnold R M to Miss Ratledge of Blackheath Villa near Richmond

Aug 6 at Ardrit Cathedral B I Coke Esq of Brimington Hall Derbyshire late Capt 69th Regt to Drina Falbot second daughter of the late Rev J I Crosby

At Chelsea, 11 at A Dabry R N to Anni, daughter of M Sisk Esq of Cadogan street

Aug 11 at Leslie House Fifeshire the seat of the Earl of Rothes Martin I Haworth Esq 60th Rifles son of the late Thomas Haworth Esq of Barham Wood county of Herts to Lady Mary I Leslie sister to the Earl of Rothes

Aug 14 at Forge Lodge Dumfries-shire Capt Bowlby, R A to Margaret M daughter of P Mein Esq

#### DEATHS

Feb 26 at sea Lieut Campbell 20th Regt  
June 7 at Antigua, Lieut C M Buroes 30th Regt

At Bourdeaux Capt Dillon h p 15th Regt  
Capt Alex Campbell h p 91st Lt  
Lieut General Sir W Cockburn Bart  
Major Oakes h p 89th Regt

June 7 Lieut White h p 5th Foot  
June 26 Cornet Lucas h p 24th Dragoons  
Lieut Skene h p 4th Dragoon Guards

July 5 at Mossburn castle of Roscommon  
Lieut Comrov h p 4th Regt

July 13 Lieut Butler h p 47th Regt  
July 13 at Cunnington Cornwall Colonel W Bridges Neynec h p 1st late 97th Regt

July 18 at Rochdale, Lieut Cutler h p 9th Foot

July 18, at Lambeth Ensign Turner h p 1st Foot

July 19 at Portsmouth Lieut Browie R F  
July 27, at Carrickfagus, Capt Lennox Thompson R N aged 75

At Ostend P Boyle, Esq, M D, Surgeon R N

Of consumption, at Sicily in Italy Com J H Bond R N aged 41

At Cheltenham Lieut General Prole Hon East India Company's Service

At St Mary's Place, Poplar Commander T Favell, R N

July 30 drowned while bathing at Inter licker, Switzerland, Ensign C Stuart, 25th Regt second son of Major General the Hon P Stuart, in his 18th year

At Bodminster, Mr J Ravill, Porter R N

Aug 1, Lieut Colonel Robert Gordon, Hon East India Company's Service

At Stonehouse, Commander Wm Morgan, aged 56

Aug 2, at Portobello, near Edinburgh, Capt Francis H Ansell, late of the 74th Regiment, aged 57.

Aug 13 at Ballynock House county Antrim, Lieut James Stannus, R N

At Youghal, Capt John Manning Mailen, late 99th Regiment.

Aug. 18, at Esher, Lieut.-General George Cookson, R A

Aug 18, Capt Charles Knatchbull, h. p. 20th Light Dragoons, brother to Sir E Knatchbull, Bart M P

At Chelsea Capt Thos M. Carter, of the late 101st Regiment

At Tullamore Capt Rawson, 89th Regt.

At Brighton Barracks, Lieut and Riding-Master T W Lloyd, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards

Aug 17, at Passage East, county Waterford, Lieut David Richardson, R N, aged 78

Aug 18 drowned in the boat of the garrison of Hull by the accidental upsetting of a boat, Ensign F G Brown 22nd Regt

Aug. 20 at Plymouth, Lieut John Street, R N, aged 62

Aug 21, Lieut Col Loftus Gray, Lieut Governor of Pendennis Castle, late of the Rifle Brigade

Aug 22 Lieut I van Jones Cruchley R N

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Mill, late of the 55th Regiment who was killed in action, on the 2d April, 1834 in Coorg Madras, while gallantly leading the right wing of his regiment against the stockade of Buch, entered the Army in the year 1795 as Ensign in the 27th Regiment embarked with it for the West Indies under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was engaged in the taking of St Lucia in 1796, when the 27th Regiment were reported to have behaved with distinguished gallantry he then attained the rank of Lieutenant In 1798 he returned with his regiment to England, embarked with it for Holland in the expedition under the command of II RII the Duke of York, and served with the Army during the whole of that campaign, when the regiment was again so distinguished In 1800 Lieutenant Mill accompanied his regiment in the expedition against Ferrol, and afterwards in that to Egypt under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was engaged at the battle of Alexandria From Egypt he went with his regiment to Malta where he got his company and remained until 1805 when he was appointed Brigade Major to General Graham, commanding in North Britain In 1806 Captain Mill joined the Army in Sicily under Sir J Murray and in 1812 proceeded with his regiment to the S W coast of Spain when he was engaged with the 2nd battalion of his regiment in the taking of the town of Alkov th March 1813 and in the attack 13th April on the enemy's position at Cullita, under the command of Marshal Puckler in person, in which the dispatch of Sir J Murray states, 'a most gallant charge of the 2nd battalion of the 27th Regiment decided the fate of the day' Captain Mill was posted with the regiment on the 12th September following in the pass of Ordielle in advance of the allied army, in the murderous conflict which here ensued Captain Mill was desperately wounded through the body while in command of the regiment In November, 1813 he obtained his majority in the 27th Regiment and rejoined the regiment in 1814 in America, where he remained till then return to Europe and afterwards served with the regiment in France until the reduction of the army at the place when he was placed on half pay Major Mill was again placed on full pay in the 55th Regiment, and in 1826 succeeded to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment then at the Cape of Good Hope where he commanded it and subsequently in India until the 3rd of April 1834, the date of his much lamented fall

## METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

JULY, 1835.	Sta's Thermometer.		At S P. M.			Pluvia- meter Inches.	Evapora- tor Inches.	Winds at S P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Farts.			
1	68.2	51.4	30.13	66.0	400	—	.186	N.E. light air and fine
2	67.4	58.0	30.13	66.7	519	.046	.180	W. calm, thunder
3	70.4	60.2	30.7	70.3	449	—	.175	S.W. beautiful day
4	71.4	61.6	30.7	71.1	451	—	.146	S.S.W. fr. breezes, cloudy
5	71.6	63.0	30.87	66.8	477	.579	.119	W.S.W. fr. br. thunder
6	70.3	59.4	30.07	66.0	376	.140	.172	N.W. strong breezes
7	66.9	57.8	30.10	66.3	367	—	.176	W.S.W. lt. airs, cloudy
8	67.4	60.2	30.00	65.0	324	—	.159	W. variable winds
9	64.3	59.4	29.84	63.1	443	.078	.176	S.W. by W. str. breezes
10	64.6	59.3	29.89	63.8	412	—	.149	S.W. moderate winds
11	65.4	57.2	30.09	64.0	412	—	.134	S.S.W. calm weather
12	65.7	57.8	29.95	65.0	429	—	.149	S.S.W. str. breezes, fine
13	65.9	60.0	29.89	63.7	411	.069	.166	W.S.W. squally
14	63.9	58.6	30.04	64.7	421	—	.208	S.W. a beautiful day
15	65.2	58.0	29.86	64.4	449	—	.240	S.W. calm and cloudy
16	69.4	58.4	29.96	68.7	355	—	.222	S.W. light airs, fine
17	70.6	61.4	30.04	69.0	399	—	.190	S.S.W. beautiful day
18	71.2	61.8	29.99	71.2	415	—	.118	W by N. mod. breezes
19	71.8	62.0	30.15	71.0	371	—	.220	S. magnificent day
20	71.9	62.4	30.15	71.7	425	.033	.265	S.W. light airs, fine
21	74.4	62.4	30.20	73.8	381	—	.297	E. beautiful day
22	74.1	62.0	30.27	69.9	394	—	.218	N.N.E. fr. breezes, fine
23	72.8	61.8	30.25	72.0	395	—	.270	N.E. a fine day
24	74.8	63.9	30.20	74.2	395	—	.230	E. magnificent day
25	75.7	63.9	30.20	73.8	349	—	.260	E.N.E. beautiful day
26	74.7	63.0	30.19	72.9	311	—	.295	S.S.E. light airs, fine
27	74.8	62.6	30.11	74.0	330	—	.270	S.E. splendid day
28	79.5	63.0	30.10	79.2	301	—	.288	N.N.E. light airs, fine
29	79.0	62.8	30.20	74.9	332	—	.274	N. beautiful day
30	78.9	63.4	30.17	75.0	315	—	.240	N by E. beautiful day
31	77.8	63.7	30.15	73.0	300	—	.210	N. light airs, fine

## HALLEY'S COMET.

THE time is fast approaching when this celebrated body is to pass its perihelion point; and as it was the first comet whose periodicity was established, the attention and curiosity of many of our readers may be attracted towards it. The following table of its motions for the ensuing month, according to the results of Lehnmann, may therefore prove acceptable.

1835.	AR.		Dec.	Distance.	
			"		
	Time.	Space.	North.	Sun.	Earth.
	h. m. s.	° ' "	° ' "		
Sept. 3	5 54 56	88 44	23 54	1.66	1.68
" 7	5 57 40	89 25	24 25	1.60	1.54
" 11	6 00 00	90 00	25 02	1.53	1.39
" 15	6 02 00	90 30	25 47	1.51	1.28
" 19	6 04 00	91 00	26 42	1.45	1.13
" 23	6 06 20	91 35	27 56	1.38	0.99
" 27	6 08 56	92 14	29 35	1.32	0.84

As this comet, at every re-appearance, has been found to have been decreasing in intensity, although without any deviation in its progress from the route which the laws of universal gravity have assigned to it, we must not expect such a "*cometa horrenda magnitudinis*" as startled Europeans in 1505, or the tremendous tail of 66° in length, which procured success to the Mahometan arms in 1456. It will probably appear very small, and should therefore be fished for with an eyepiece of low magnifying power, and during the absence of the moon.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING PROMOTION IN THE ARMY WITHOUT  
EXPENSE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTWITHSTANDING the exertions which have been made of late years to accelerate the course of promotion in the British army, so that it may, in some degree, keep pace with the increasing age and service of officers, and thereby maintain a due degree of efficiency in all ranks, still the number of claimants for promotion without purchase seems continually on the increase. Nor will this excite surprise when we consider, that the mortality among regimental officers of all classes, being the principal source to which these claimants look for promotion, does not exceed two per cent. annually throughout the whole army; and if that portion of it serving in the East and West Indies be excluded, it barely amounts to one per cent.\* In five regiments no death vacancies have occurred at all within the last nine years; and in upwards of twenty, there has only been one each, during the whole course of that period.

It is hopeless, therefore, to expect that the army can be kept efficient in officers from this source of promotion, notwithstanding the number who provide for their own advancement by purchase; and though the warrant of 27th October last is doubtless a great boon, to such as have little expectation of regimental promotion, still as it will not, on the average, extend to more than 5 majors, 4 captains, and from 15 to 18 subalterns annually, it must be many years till the host of officers already claiming the benefit of it are provided for; and long ere then, a new class will have arisen, with claims of service as strong, but with prospects of promotion infinitely more distant than their predecessors. The difficulties in regard to promotion will thus be continually increasing, till some remedy be applied of a more extensive nature than has hitherto been adopted.

Not only are there thus increasing obstacles in the path of those who are striving for promotion without purchase, but since the sale of unattached promotion has been checked, even those who may possess the means of purchasing, find considerable difficulty in obtaining an opportunity for doing so, till it is probably too late; and many individuals of this class who, at an earlier period in life would gladly have paid for their promotion, are ultimately thrown into the already-crowded ranks of those who trust for promotion to death vacancies. In the following pages we have endeavoured to suggest a remedy for the difficulties which thus obstruct the course of promotion to both classes of officers; and as it involves no extra expense to the public, and will tend materially to improve the efficiency of the army, we trust that some part, if not the whole of the measures which it embraces, may prove worthy of the attention of those authorities to whose consideration it is humbly submitted.

One obvious cause why there are always so many old officers contending for promotion without purchase, is the want of a reduced scale of prices for promotion, graduated according to the length of service of

\* See "Essay on Mortality among the Officers of the British Army," published in the U. S. Journal for June last.  
U. S. JOURNAL, No. 83, Oct. 1835, L



the purchaser. At present, for instance, there is no difference in the price of a company, whether the lieutenant purchasing be of *two* or of *twenty* years' standing, though the value of the step to the former is at least double what it is to the latter, and consequently the reward to the older officer, in the shape of promotion by purchase, is *exactly in the inverse ratio of his services*.

The value of any commission, like that of an annuity, must depend on the age of the purchaser, but as the portion of life generally available for military service does not, among officers, exceed thirty years, a difference of seven or eight years in attaining promotion makes triple the reduction in the value of the commission which it would in the value of the annuity. Besides the advantage in purchase which the junior lieutenant thus possesses over the senior, on account of the probable difference in their ages, it must also be kept in view, that when a seven years lieutenant purchases, he, being in receipt of 7s. 6d. a-day, receives only 4s. 1d. of additional pay for his outlay, while the junior lieutenant, who is in receipt only of 6s. 6d. a-day, receives an additional pay of 5s. 1d. for the same outlay. Thus the purchase of a company, *even at the same nominal price*, is on this account less valuable to the former than the latter by 1s. a-day, which, averaged at 10 years' purchase, would ultimately create a difference of nearly 200l.

These circumstances operate so powerfully against a lieutenant who may have been for eight or nine years in that grade, without an opportunity of obtaining his promotion for the regulation price (and many are so unfortunate), that he then begins to hesitate as to the propriety of expending the sum requisite to attain this long-delayed rank. As his length of service increases, the idea of purchasing is ultimately abandoned altogether, and he contributes to swell the list of candidates for promotion without purchase, determined, so soon as he has attained it, to quit a profession wherein his bad fortune at the commencement of his career has thrown him too far behind to leave much prospect of future success.

If the circumstances of all those now claiming promotion without purchase could be investigated, a large proportion would be found to belong to this class, nor can they be blamed for their prudence. It is, at all times, a hard case to be under the necessity of expending a private fortune in the attainment of rank, which is so ill paid as in the military profession, but it is particularly galling when a subaltern, who perhaps has grown grey in the service of his country, has no other alternative than either to throw away his money on a most disadvantageous purchase, or submit to the mortification of allowing another, many years his junior, to step over him by the attainment of that promotion which, *when of the same standing*, he would have been equally willing to purchase, had he only possessed an opportunity.

We are told that the army is a lottery, but we believe there are few who will attempt to adduce any weighty reason why it should be so, or why, so long as purchase continues the principal means of promotion, the price should not be so graduated, as to favour him who possessed the strongest claims from length of service.

This could never be done, we are aware, with regard to regimental promotion, unless indeed Government made up the difference to the seller; but we shall be able to point out, how the sale of unattached

rank might be so arranged as materially to lessen the price to the officer of long standing, not only without costing the country a farthing, but absolutely with a saving, sufficiently obvious to satisfy even the most rigid economist.

To promote a lieutenant to an unattached company, replacing him by another on the half-pay of 4*s.* 6*d.* a-day, costs the public 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, or 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, being the difference between the half-pay of the two ranks; therefore, to insure against any expense resulting from this promotion, it is only necessary that such a sum should be paid over to the half-pay fund, or into the Government annuity office, by the lieutenant promoted, as will be sufficient to purchase an annuity corresponding to the increase of pay resulting from his promotion. As arrangements will be made, in every instance, that the purchaser is to be immediately brought back to full pay, giving the difference, we may safely assume that the captain receiving such difference, *and who then becomes the real annuitant*, will, on the average, be at least 40. The price of an annuity of 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to a person of that age, at the Government office, does not exceed 16 years' purchase, or 730*l.*, even at the present price of the Funds. Now to this if we add 511*l.* for the difference to be paid by each officer promoted, in order to effect his exchange back to full pay, the cost of each company will be 1241*l.*, and five such companies will amount to £6205

In order to effect that gradation in price corresponding to length of service, for which we have just been contending, let them be disposed of as under, —

One to a Lieutenant of 14 years, at . . . . .	£700
One to a Lieutenant of 10 years, at . . . . .	900
One to a Lieutenant of 7 years, at . . . . .	1100
One to a Lieutenant of 5 years, at . . . . .	1611

This is equivalent to 1100*l.* for the unattached company, and 511*l.* for the difference, being what is generally paid at present for unattached promotions, *whatever the standing of the purchaser may be.*

One to a Lieutenant under 5 years, at . . . . . 1900  
This is 1100*l.* for the unattached company, and 800*l.* for the difference, being what is sometimes paid at present if the lieutenant is of short standing.

Total proceeds . . . . . 6211

Surplus . . . . . £6

Though, at first sight, such an arrangement may, from its novelty, appear a little complicated, yet nothing can be simpler in its operation: all that is necessary, so soon as the sum of 6211*l.* is lodged by the officers selected as purchasers, is to pay 2555*l.* out of it to the five captains who retire receiving the difference, and the balance of 3656*l.* on the half-pay fund or Government Annuity Office, to cover the expense of the additional burden on the public by five captains being substituted on the half-pay list for as many lieutenants, who replaced them on full-pay. The promotions need not take place till the captains are also selected who are to exchange to half-pay, when the whole could be arranged in one Gazette, and thus the possibility of any contingent charge on the public be avoided.

It is not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in finding purchasers for the two highest priced companies, seeing that many are sold even at that rate at present; and it is but fair, when young officers step thus rapidly over the heads of their seniors, that they should, in some degree, contribute to their promotion.

That it would be no less a boon to lieutenants above seven years' standing there could be no doubt, since we frequently see such officers purchasing unattached companies, and paying the difference. But perhaps this very circumstance will be urged by some as a reason why that rank should not be given for less. We trust, however, that the day has not yet arrived when promotion is to be sold to the highest bidder; and it must be kept in mind that for one who might probably be able to give this extravagant price, for which the difference of pay never could remunerate him, there are many who, after seven years' service, would refuse to give more than the regulation, and who, if they remained two or three years longer without an opportunity of purchasing, would probably hesitate to give as much. To Lieutenants thus situated, the offer of a full-pay company for the regulation-price, after seven years' service, or for 900*l.* after ten years' service, would be regarded as a very great boon indeed, seeing that it would prevent their being left behind in the march of promotion, and still they would not require to pay for it more than an adequate price. Many lieutenants, too, of upwards of fourteen years' service, who are now candidates for unattached promotion without purchase, would be likely to avail themselves of the offer of a full-pay company for 700*l.*, which, including the difference, is in fact within 200*l.* as valuable as the promotion on half-pay which they are anxiously contending for, but perhaps only with a distant prospect of success. The chances of promotion for the other candidates would thus be materially improved, and the pressure of claimants in future years considerably reduced.

One very obvious advantage also attending this graduated scale of prices for promotion, is that there may be many officers possessed of a part, who yet are unable to muster the whole of the present regulation-price. What these officers want in money they will thus be able to eke out by service; and instead of remaining hopelessly till they acquire promotion by death vacancies in their corps, or become candidates for unattached companies without purchase, they will thus have an opportunity of contributing the little all of their worldly possessions to the object soldiers ever have most at heart—advancement in their profession.

Let it be observed, it is not our wish to trench upon the present system of regimental or unattached promotion by purchase. Let lieutenants *under seven years' standing* continue to have the benefit of this at the current prices; all we contend for is, that so soon as seven years' service in that rank has been attained, the efficiency of the army, the professional prospects of the officer, and the economy of a shilling a-day to the public, alike require that the means of promotion at a moderate rate should be placed within his reach.

To avoid any undue increase in the number of captains on the half-pay list, the extent of this promotion might be so limited as not to exceed two-thirds of the annual casualties among those on half-pay in that rank; so that, including the one-third to be promoted without

purchase, under the warrant of the 27th of October last, the nominal amount of captains might remain nearly the same as at present, though the pecuniary burden on the half-pay list would be annually decreased by casualties as heretofore. This arrangement, we conceive, would be attended with very considerable advantage both to the service and the public; for the number of captains on half-pay has now so far diminished that, in the event of another war, there would scarce be sufficient for the second battalions which must immediately be raised, and consequently very extensive promotions to that rank would become necessary, at a heavy expense to the public, which would, to a considerable extent, be obviated, by having a reserve on the half-pay list, ready to be called into active service for a short period, if the exigencies of the country required it.

The extent of this promotion must also, in some measure, depend on the number of captains wishing to retire on half-pay, receiving the difference; but as the casualties on the half-pay list will not admit of more than from 30 to 35 annually being promoted by the operation of the present plan, it is not anticipated that there would be much difficulty in finding the requisite number to exchange with them, it being understood that there are at present many more of that rank anxious to receive the difference than can readily be accommodated with it.

These suggestions, if adopted, will not only remedy a very obvious defect in our system of promotion by purchase, but, as we shall proceed to show, are likely to be attended with no less economy to the public than benefit to the service.

The first result in point of economy would be that, as the lieutenant thus allowed to purchase unattached promotion, is in receipt of 7s. 6d. a-day, and the one brought from half-pay in his place having been long unaccustomed to the occupations of military life, is likely to sell in preference to serving, the ultimate successor thus promoted will receive only 6s. 6d. a-day for the next seven years, which will create a probable saving to the public of a shilling a-day for at least seven years, the value of which is about 127l. 15s.

This probable saving, too, in some cases might be made a certain one, if the lieutenants thus brought from half-pay were such only as wished to sell, and it was stipulated they should do so when called from the half-pay list. Few, if any, after being 14 or 15 years in the retirement of civil life, can be fit for regimental duty, and yet there are hundreds of that class who can be possessed of but very slender claims to remain permanent annuitants on the public.

In many cases, too, a considerable saving would result from the lieutenants thus selling being only entitled to the old regulation, instead of the new price, by which 150l. for each lieutenantancy sold would be carried to the credit of the half-pay fund.

As the age of the captains who retire receiving the difference will probably be at least five years more than that of the lieutenants who replace them from half-pay, an older annuitant will thus be substituted on the half-pay list for a younger one, and a constitution worn out by service and impaired by climate for one which, having been for a long series of years exempt from the diseases incident to a residence in the colonies, may naturally be supposed healthy and vigorous—an arrangement no doubt highly favourable to the public.

But the greatest saving will be in the widows' pensions and compassionate allowances, which are sacrificed by the five captains who receive the difference on retiring to half-pay; to counterbalance which, there is no corresponding charge, except the difference between the pension and compassionate allowances to the widows and children of five captains instead of five lieutenants. Thus, for every five promoted, there is here a probable saving of 200*l.* a-year of pensions, and perhaps an equal amount of compassionate allowances, contingent on the lives of men beginning to be subject to all the casualties of advanced age and impaired constitutions.

Thus, besides conferring a very great boon on meritorious officers of considerable service, anxious to advance themselves in their profession,—besides giving to lieutenants on half-pay the full price of their commissions, or their option of serving if they prefer it,—besides affording an opportunity to old captains of receiving the difference when anxious to retire,—the suggestions we have made will, if adopted, both promote the efficiency of the service, and effect a clear saving to the public of several hundred pounds for each officer thus rewarded. Rarely indeed is it, that a measure can be offered for consideration, obviously combining such advantages to all the parties concerned, and against which there seems to be no objection but its novelty.

It surely can form no objection that this measure tends to introduce various prices for the same commission, for that we have had long ago. Does not the cost of some companies, where officers have purchased unattached commissions, and paid the difference, amount to 1900*l.*, others to 1611*l.*, besides the value of the commissions in succession, while perhaps an officer junior to either of these has obtained his for 1100*l.*, merely by the circumstance of there having been frequent sales in his corps? In case of any officer promoted in the way we have suggested, subsequently disposing of his commission, he should, *after a certain period*, be entitled to do so at the regulation-price, the difference between the sum he paid, and that which he would thus receive, being but the fair reward of his services.

It will not materially affect our results, whether the lieutenants brought in to replace those promoted, are on the half-pay of 4*s.* 6*d.*, or 4*s.* a-day; for though the sum to be provided, in the latter case, to cover the difference between the half-pay of lieutenant and captain, would require to be about 80% more, still that would be counterbalanced by the lieutenant only entering on the full pay of 6*s.* 6*d.* instead of 7*s.* 6*d.*, and probably continuing for some years at that rate. There surely could be no difficulty, out of the immense number of this rank on half-pay, to find from 30 to 35 annually, to be brought in, to carry into effect a measure in every respect so desirable for the service.

We are quite aware, however, that a great disinclination is manifested by lieutenants on half-pay, particularly those who have long retired from active service, to obey the call which brings them back to a profession wherein their advanced age almost precludes the possibility of living to benefit by the ordinary course of regimental promotion. Others, again, with numerous families, and perhaps nothing but their half-pay to subsist on, though unable to substantiate a claim for remaining permanent annuitants on the public, on the score of service, yet endeavour to do so by exciting a feeling of sympathy for the distress into which any mea-

sure involving the necessity of their selling or serving must eventually involve them.

Were the object of bringing these lieutenants from half-pay merely one of public economy, we should be happy to see such representations have due weight; but it must be kept in view, that if the effect of doing so is allowed to operate as a barrier to schemes of promotion like the present, then, in order to favour one class of officers who have avowedly no claim for remaining permanent annuitants on the public, the advancement of others is retarded, who, perhaps, with families as numerous, and having pecuniary difficulties no less urgent to contend with, but possessing a long course of regimental service to recommend them, are condemned to remain hopelessly in the subaltern grades, because, if promoted by some such arrangement as the present, lieutenants could not easily be procured from half-pay to supply their place. There are no doubt difficulties in either case, but of two evils we are bound to choose the least. It is to be hoped, however, that among 2000 lieutenants on half-pay who rank among them, some of the titled, the wealthy and the influential in our land, the requisite number might be brought on full pay, without creating any of those cases of extreme distress which we have just combated.

Those who would urge the hardship of calling lieutenants from half-pay as an objection to our measure, are little aware what a very extraordinary and anomalous scale of rewards they are thereby instituting for service. The majority of lieutenants on the half-pay list appears from the Army List to have been, when reduced, of not more than a few years standing; and the greater number of them were placed on half-pay under the age of 30. If these men are allowed to remain unemployed for life, and thereby convert their half-pay into a permanent annuity on the public, the value of that annuity, even if only 4s. a-day, or 73*l.* a-year, at the present rate of Government annuities, is, to a person of the above age, no less than 1400*l.*, which has thus been conferred as a reward for seven years' service; while the reward of a lieutenant who has served 15 years on full pay, perhaps in the worst of climates, is generally the privilege of selling his commission for 700*l.*: thus, for half the period of service the lieutenant on half-pay has received exactly double the reward of the other, besides, in many instances, pocketing 365*l.* of a difference on his retirement.

If ever lieutenants on half-pay are to be brought in, it must be now, as their ineligibility for the service is daily increasing, and by some measure such as the present, as it is impossible to bring them into death vacancies without manifest injustice to the ensigns passed over. If they are allowed to remain permanent annuitants on the public, the prospects of promotion in future years must thereby be very materially deteriorated, for it must ever prove a leading feature in all promotions, except those occurring from death vacancies, that the place of the officer promoted is to be filled up from the half-pay, to avoid the expense incurred by the various promotions which would otherwise become necessary in succession to him; so that any objection which in this respect may be urged against the present measure must apply with equal force to all others having for their basis the filling up of the vacancies from half-pay.

.. No better proof of the heavy expense resulting to the public from

allowing young men to become permanent burdens on the public can be adduced than the fact, that there are at present, 1 major, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, and 1 quartermaster, who have been on the half-pay list since 1763, a period of no less than 72 years, the expense of whose half-pay during that period, at compound interest, even at 4 per cent. only, is as follows:—

Rank.	Daily half-pay, old Rate.	Yearly half pay.	Total amount of half pay at compound interest for seventy two years.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
Major . . .	7 6	136 17 6	51,600
Lieutenant . .	2 4	42 11 8	18,022
Another do. . .	2 4	42 11 8	18,022
Quartermaster .	2 0	36 10 0	13,760
Ensign . . .	1 10	33 9 2	12,630
			£114,034

So that for these five officers alone, we have here an expense of no less than 114,034*l.* to the public under the denomination of half-pay.

However startling these results may appear, our readers have only to refer to an interest-table to be satisfied of their correctness. What the extent of the services of each individual may have been, we have no means of ascertaining; but certainly it could not have exceeded two or three years at most, on the average, unless they have been blessed with more than patriarchal longevity.

We could also point out about one hundred officers still on the half-pay, who retired from the service so far back as 1783, 1784, and 1785; the great majority of them lieutenants and ensigns of little or no service, and yet the half-pay issued to them amounts, with compound interest, to about 7100*l.* for each of the former, and 5600*l.* for each of the latter, during the fifty-two years they have been annuitants on the public.

We shall have occasion to refer to these instances more minutely, when we come to consider the subject of half-pay and its abuses, in a future Number. We merely adduce the above, to show the degree of caution which requires to be exercised in the conversion of half-pay into a permanent annuity, and the consequent advantage of a measure such as that at present suggested, which calls men of sound constitution, and bidding fair for long life, from the half-pay list, and supplies their place with others further advanced in life, and with constitutions deteriorated by a long course of foreign service.

In order to obviate the difficulty of obtaining lieutenants from the half-pay, some additional facilities for promotion might be afforded them, by allowing the period passed on half-pay to reckon as service at the rate of two years for one, in any future claim to unattached promotion without purchase, or regimental promotion out of

their corps. To such also as had the means of purchasing them, unattached companies might be sold without lodging the difference which is generally demanded from younger officers. They would thus have an opportunity of making up for the loss of time and rank while on half-pay, and be at once placed in a grade more fitted to their advanced years. Many, we have no doubt, would be happy to be brought in, were their professional prospects so far improved. The burden on the country would not thereby be increased, for the age of purchasers under such circumstances would at least be equal to the average age of the sellers; and where this essential point is attended to, it can be of little moment to the public whether A. or B. are the persons on the half-pay list, provided the health and prospects of longevity of both are much upon a par.

As the great outcry against the expense incurred to the public by the system of unattached promotion was demonstrated in our last Number to have had no better foundation than some of those miscalculations with which the Honourable Member for Middlesex frequently thinks proper to indulge the public, we trust ere long, to see it again brought into operation, under such restrictions as will best secure the country from any loss, and at the same time forward the promotion of old and deserving officers.

Though we have applied our calculations to the establishment of a graduated scale of prices for companies as the best method of rewarding various periods of service among lieutenants, still, were it judged inexpedient to introduce such an innovation, and that it would be preferable to provide merely unattached companies without purchase out of any saving which might result from the adoption of our suggestions, then the calculations we have submitted will easily admit of a corresponding modification, only with this difference, that as the amount of the reward is considerably increased, the number provided for will be proportionally fewer.

It does, however, appear a very extraordinary feature in our system of promotion, that between the attainment of a company for nothing, and the paying for it at least 1100*l.*, there should be no medium. The difficulty which hitherto has existed in devising an appropriate remedy seems indeed the only reason which can well be urged for a system having continued so long unaltered, which obviously tends so much to increase the number of candidates for promotion without purchase, and ultimately to add to the burden of the unattached list.

We shall next proceed to show how a boon equally valuable, and of a somewhat similar description, might be extended to the captains and majors, without any additional expense to the public.

To promote a captain to an unattached majority, replacing him by another from the half-pay, costs the public 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, or 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, being the difference between the half-pay of the two ranks; therefore, to insure against any expense resulting from this promotion, it is only necessary that a sum should be paid over to the half-pay fund, or into the Government Annuity-Office, by the captain promoted, sufficient to purchase an annuity corresponding to the increase of pay resulting from his promotion. As arrangements are to be made, prior to his being gazetted, that the purchaser is to be brought back to full-pay, giving the difference, we may safely assume, that the major receiving such difference, and who then becomes the real annuitant, will, on



the average, be at least 45. The price of an annuity of 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to a person of that age, at the Government Office, would be about fifteen years' purchase, or £680

Suppose, then, one of these unattached majorities sold to a young captain on his lodging the difference with a major of long standing who may be anxious to retire, the regulation price for such unattached majority is 1400

Surplus from sale of unattached majority £720

In like manner, to promote a major to the unattached rank of lieutenant-colonel, replacing him by another from half-pay, costs the public only 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, or 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. As the purchaser is immediately to be brought back to full pay, giving the difference in the same way the major did, we may safely assume that the lieutenant-colonel who receives such difference, and who then becomes the real annuitant, will, on the average, be at least 50. The price of an annuity of 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to a person of that age at the Government Annuity Office, would be 13½ years' purchase, or about £370

But the regulation-price of an unattached lieut.-colonelcy sold to a young major, lodging the difference, would be 1300

Surplus from sale of unattached lieutenant-colonelcy £930

And as we have just shown the surplus on the sale of the majority to have been 720*l.*, consequently the surplus on the sale of both these commissions, after securing the public against any expense, will be 1650*l.*, which surplus will remain available for forwarding the promotion of old captains and majors. It is only necessary to ascertain what extent of promotion this surplus would warrant.

For a captain to possess sufficient claims for promotion to an unattached majority without purchase, he must have served at least 27 years; his age must consequently be about 45, and we have already shown the promotion to such an officer will cost the public £680

And if we suppose the major, in order to have sufficient claims for an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, without purchase, to have served 32 years, his age must be about 50, and we have already shown the expense of a lieutenant-colonelcy unattached to a person of that age, to be only 370*l.*, consequently, two such promotions will cost 740

Total cost £1420

But we have already shown that the surplus arising from the sale of one unattached majority and lieut.-colonelcy at the regulation prices, was 1650

Final surplus £230

Consequently, not only might one unattached major be promoted without purchase, for every unattached majority thus sold at the regulation price, and two unattached lieutenant-colonels for each unattached lieutenant-colonelcy thus sold, but there would absolutely remain a surplus to be carried to the credit of the half-pay fund, of 230*l.*

In order, however, to prevent any undue increase in the rank of field-officers, the number thus allowed to purchase, together with the promotions without purchase consequent thereon, should not exceed

two-thirds of the annual casualties among the majors and lieutenant-colonels respectively. This boon is not very extensive, it is true, but still it will be a greater source of promotion than the warrant of October last, with this important difference, that it will cost nothing to the public.

The only contingent charge arising from this promotion will be the difference in the widows' pensions and compassionate allowances of the officers thus promoted without purchase; but we must recollect, that to counterbalance this contingent charge, of 20*l.* a-year additional to the widow of the captain thus obtaining his majority, a like contingent charge, to the amount of 70*l.* a year, will be saved on the widow's pension of the major who retired receiving the difference; and to counterbalance the contingent charge of 20*l.* a-year for the increased pensions to the widows of the two majors promoted, the prospective burden of 80*l.* a-year will be saved on the widow's pension of the lieutenant-colonel who accepted the difference, on retiring to half-pay; and a proportionable contingent saving would also be effected in the amount of compassionate allowances for each of these ranks, so that on the whole, the public in this respect would unquestionably be gainers.

The only other contingency to be provided for is, the increased charge which might arise in future years from the promotion of these officers by brevet. Now, with regard to the major and lieutenant-colonel who receive the difference, their claim to this promotion is thereby entirely cut off; and, with regard to the major and two lieutenant-colonels promoted without purchase, as they must be from 45 to 50 years of age before attaining their promotion, and as the average period the lieutenant-colonel will remain in that rank is 20 years, and as colonel, say 12, he must be 62, at least, before he attains the additional pay of major-general; and the major, before he could attain that rank, would be bordering on 100. The chances of any extra charge on this head are consequently so excessively remote, as scarcely to admit of calculation. At all events, the bonus of 230*l.*, which we have shown will be carried to the credit of the half-pay fund, on the sale of the two field-officers' commissions, will be more than sufficient to cover that contingency.

We were anxious to have applied our calculations towards effecting a reduction in the prices of majorities and lieutenant-colonelcies, corresponding to the length of service of the candidates, in the same way as we have before suggested for graduating the price of companies; but we were precluded from carrying the same principle into effect with regard to these commissions, from the difficulty which would exist in bringing so many officers of that rank back to full pay, even giving the difference. In the rank of captain, it is understood many are anxious to retire, receiving the difference; but, in the higher grades, comparatively few are so. Had we, therefore, suggested any graduated scale of purchase, it could only have been for promotion to the unattached rank; and the remuneration in the shape of additional half-pay for the sums thus expended, would have been so very trifling, especially to persons advanced in life, that even if the price of these commissions could be reduced one-half, it is questionable whether many officers of long standing would be disposed to avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing at that price. It is only to young and wealthy officers that

the purchase of the unattached rank of field-officer holds out any inducement.

It may be urged that there will even be a difficulty in procuring the requisite number of field-officers to exchange, receiving the difference, in order to carry our suggestions into effect; but as the lieutenant-colonels thus requisite to exchange will not exceed three, nor the majors about six, annually, this objection cannot be supposed a very serious one: at all events, should there be any difficulty in effecting this part of the arrangement, the difference might be lodged by the purchaser in the half-pay fund prior to being gazetted, and the interest accruing thereon would more than compensate the public for the expense incurred in the meantime, by having a young annuitant substituted for an old one. It seems doubtful whether old majors on full pay would be disposed to avail themselves of the unattached rank of lieutenant-colonel, without purchase, thus offered for their acceptance: indeed, we believe that even the vacancies in that rank which are disposable under the order of the 27th of October last, have in vain been offered to the acceptance of several. The reason is obvious. The value of full pay majorities is at present so much above the regulation price, that they could be sold in almost any corps for considerably more than the price of an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy, and consequently the old major accepting that rank, would, in most instances, do so at a very considerable pecuniary sacrifice. But should there be any difficulty in prevailing on the old majors to accept of the promotion thus provided for them, the number of captains to be promoted to unattached majorities, without purchase, might be increased in a corresponding proportion, so that what was rejected by the one rank, might go to the benefit of the other.

It may, perhaps, be urged as an objection, both to this and our previous suggestion for the promotion of lieutenants, that it makes one class of officers pay for the promotion of another; but this, though no doubt novel, is, we submit, one of the best features of our scheme. In the British Service there are many young officers of fortune and family anxious to employ the ample wealth of which they are possessed, in forwarding a laudable ambition to advance themselves rapidly in their profession. These officers will not scruple to give any price to attain the darling object of their pursuit—military rank. The constitution of our Army renders it necessary that such men should have the opportunity of advancing themselves in their profession, seeing that unless they can attain the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the age of 35, there is no chance, at the present rate of brevet promotion, of their being even major-generals sooner than 65. Since, then, the rapid promotion of this class, over the heads of officers of perhaps treble their standing, is a necessary evil, it is but fair that those who are really the parties injured by it should receive some compensation from their juniors for being thus stepped over. At present, the party receiving all the compensation is the officer selling, who thus receives 3200*l.* or 4500*l.*, for what, as an annuity, is perhaps not worth half as much.

But, by the proposed arrangement, the compensation will be applied to the parties really injured; and old officers will have the satisfaction of knowing, that for every major or lieutenant-colonel promoted over their head by purchasing unattached, one or two, also, of their

seniors will be promoted without purchase ; and that the greater number being thus provided for, the sooner will it come to their own turn to enjoy the benefit of it. Nothing can be more likely to reconcile officers to the rapid promotion of their juniors, than finding their own interest likely to be advanced by it.

We do not mean, however, by these suggestions, as to the promotion of field-officers, in any way to interfere with the ordinary course of promotion, either regimentally or unattached ; but intend, on the contrary, that they should be in addition thereto : thus affording both to the man of wealth, and the man without wealth, a still better chance of getting forward in his profession, which, if the Army is to be kept effective in the higher ranks, it is absolutely necessary should be accomplished in one way or other.

Having already provided that the number of officers thus promoted is to be regulated by the casualties, there can be no objection on the plea of any undue increase in these ranks, especially when it is kept in view, that after deducting the large proportion superannuated, there would not, in the event of another war, be a sufficiency of field-officers for second battalions and the other exigencies of the service. Consequently, as we before stated in regard to the captains, a very extensive promotion would then become necessary, at a heavy expense to the public, which would ultimately be avoided by the adoption of the preceding suggestions.

To reduce the number of subalterns on half-pay is, no doubt, advisable ; for young and active men could at all times be procured, who would perform the duties of that grade infinitely better than officers who had been for the last twenty years in the retirement of civil life : but it is certainly desirable to have a large reserve of the higher ranks, whose experience would be useful in the formation of young regiments, and of whose services the country might avail itself in the hour of need, especially if this reserve can be kept up, not only without cost, but absolutely with economy to the public.

It will be observed, that throughout the whole of our suggestions there has not been one additional annuitant placed on the half-pay list ; the captains promoted having been replaced by an equal number of subalterns from half-pay ; the majors by an equal number of captains ; and the lieutenant-colonels by an equal number of majors ; so that though no decrease takes place in the rank in which death vacancies actually occur on half-pay, there does in the grade next junior to it ; and thus, no doubt, a rapid diminution would continue to take place in all the ranks except that of lieutenant-colonel, while the reduction of the charge on the public would correspond to the actual casualties in each rank as formerly. Government merely gives the rank, while the officer secures the public against any charge arising from the increase of pay, by the sum handed over to the annuity officer, or half-pay fund.

We understand that as our suggestions involve the substitution of the half-pay of one grade for that of another, though ultimately of no additional charge, that it will require the sanction of the Secretary-at-War ; but there can be little doubt, if our military authorities are satisfied of the expediency of the measure, that its obvious economy will insure it the approbation of those who watch over the interests of the public.

# HALLEY AND HIS COMET.

"*Magno labore, multisque nocturnis vigiliis.*"

ABOUT three years ago, we endeavoured to moderate the alarm of some of our readers, respecting the anticipated approach of Biela's comet towards our globe. That body, as we ventured to assure all concerned it would, passed its perihelion a few days after our paper was printed, without any of the terrific consequences dreamed of by philosophists, under the notion that if any disturbing cause had delayed the arrival of the comet for a single month, the earth must have passed "smack" through its head. This gives the timorous a respite till the autumn of 1839, when the same ceaseless traveller will revisit our neighbourhood, and again frighten the timid, though it will then be unable to cross our orbit. But even if the comet had come to closer quarters, probably nothing would have ensued greatly to interrupt the affairs of life. From the earth's greater density, we might have attracted some new gaseous element into the terrestrial atmosphere, and thereby created some new aerial and marine tides; but whether such a combination would prove beneficial or baleful are alike uncertain, because we are utterly unacquainted with the physical constitution of those erratic bodies. Indeed we entertain no great horror of impingement or shock, since, besides the chance being in the ratio of 281 millions to 1 against such a disaster, the dreaded comet was of so incoherent a mass of diaphanous vapoury molecules, that in passing over a cluster of very minute stars, it barely obscured their light. We might even be involved in such a nebulosity, and yet remain so unconscious of the true state of affairs, as merely to give vent to the feelings, by uttering a few maledictions on the foggy weather it occasioned.

In the sketch of cometary history which we submitted on the occasion alluded to, we mentioned the expected return of the interesting and most remarkable wanderer, known as "Halley's Comet," in 1835. We have now to announce the complete accomplishment of the prediction; for, although it will not pass its perihelion till November, nor become visible to the unassisted eye for some time yet, it has already been detected by sentinels who, with zeal and solicitude, have anxiously gazed for the first glimpse of its distant approach, from depths of space two thousand millions of miles beyond the extreme verge of the solar system. It was seen, but not reduced to certainty, at Rome on the 6th Aug., and by J. H. Stanway, Esq., near Manchester, on the 8th. Most observers, however, waited for the waning of the late moon; and that the look-out was vigilantly maintained will appear from the following statement of the dates at which it was almost simultaneously caught up, in different parts of the empire:—

August 22—	Rev. Dr. Hussey . . .	Bromley, Kent.
" 23—	Sir James South . . .	Kensington.
" 24—	Capt. W. H. Smith . . .	Bedford.
" 25—	J. C. Cooper, Esq. . .	Makree, Sligo.
" 28—	Thomas Henderson, Esq. . .	Edinburgh.
" 28—	J. H. Stanway, Esq. . .	Trafford Hall, Manchester*.

Its appearance on the 24th did not present the portentous magnitude and fiery tone of its former aspects, but that of a pale nebulous blot;

\* Mr. Stanway is now certain that the object he saw on the 8th of August, was the comet.

yet so soon afterwards as the 28th, a nucleus, resembling a minute telescopic star, was perceptible in the north-following portion of the gaseous envelop. It advances rapidly, and the enlargement it has already shown promises a more conspicuous figure, when it shall arrive nearest to the earth, about the 10th of October, than was expected, from the known, but as yet unaccounted for, decrease of brilliancy and magnitude in comets. As it approaches its perihelion in the middle of November, the comet's brilliancy will increase, and its motion will be awfully swift, till it loses itself in the sun's rays; after which astronomical eyes will have a spell, till its re-appearance at the end of December, from its glowing trip round the solar orb. In the meantime we subjoin the march of the comet up to the moment of committing this paper to the press; the positions are mere instrumental ones, but though rough and unreduced, will show the progress made:—

		H.	M.	S.				
August 24	AR	5	43	38	Dec. +	23	50	58
28		5	47	39		24	20	18
29		5	48	41		24	27	33
31		5	50	32		24	41	40
Sept. 1		5	51	18		24	57	47
2		5	53	08		25	10	10
5		5	55	03		25	43	46
17		6	11	14		28	48	53
20		6	12	19		30	06	13

Thus has been revealed a body, which—in spite of all known and imagined causes of orbital derangement, during its immense course through all the vicissitudes of light and darkness, heat and cold,—returned within eight or nine days of its appointment, in upwards of seventy-six years; and even this slight irregularity is more imputable to errors of observation than of investigation, for there were many sources of error that the most skilful astronomers could not avoid, before the perfecting of instruments to the degree which they have now arrived at. This happy fulfilment of a wonderful prediction, is a glorious triumph to science, and one equally gratifying to geometers, computers, observers, and opticians; for the indubitable proof of its belonging to our system, opens objects so new and important, that Halley prophetically expected that “candid posterity would not refuse to acknowledge it was first discovered by an Englishman.” Before the periodicity of this comet was established, there were many philosophers, and some of them of no mean note, who argued against the whole cometary theory, maintaining that they were mere accidental bodies falling through the regions of space, having no dependance on our sun, or connexion with our system. As far as can be historically traced, the present may be the fifteenth return of Halley's comet, the earliest period on record being B. C. 130 years\*; but it will still require much time for the development of its full interest. For the present, we must content ourselves with closely watching it, and good watching may be depended on, for it will soon be within the reach of gazers of every grade; moreover, during the first part of the month of October, it will never set to us. From the practical skill of astronomers, and the excellence of instruments, the numerous and accurate observations now in progress all over the northern hemisphere, will enable us to foretell its

\* The early history of comets is so beset with doubts and difficulties, that the various dates are extremely problematical.

return in 1910, to a critical nicety; and some of the youths of the present day may live to speculate, among a future generation, upon both apparitions. The next advent will be of paramount scientific importance, since the full knowledge of the comet's march will enable our successors to estimate the effects of the luminous ether, or ethereal medium, of which we know next to nothing, in the far distant regions of space to which it roams; and in so roaming palpably proves, from the astonishing length of its trajectory, the enormous, and otherwise incredible, range of the solar attraction.

Immortality more splendid or durable than that which is thus conferred upon the name of Halley, can hardly happen to man; for unless our planet be struck by some erratic body of sufficient density and with sufficient impetus to destroy its centrifugal force and precipitate it to the sun, it will last to eternity, or, at least, as long as human intellect is susceptible of the refinement and polish of education. Yet while the month of August thus consummates the glory of that talented mathematician, hitherto ranked as second only to Newton amongst the philosophers of his age, the same identical period has witnessed the publication of a work, which must inevitably tarnish its lustre, and there is something so remarkable in the circumstances, that we offer no apology for exercising the reader's patience upon so interesting a topic. But for the cause of truth and justice, the task were odious and ungrateful.

A reference to our former papers will prove our profound respect for the character of Halley, which respect resulted from studying his various and sagacious inquiries in mathematics, natural history, winds and tides, gunnery, antiquities, magnetism, and celestial mechanics—all which he treated with a versatility of talent as rare as it is admirable. We also possessed something like a personal regard toward his memory, from the circumstance of his having been commissioned as a captain in the Royal Navy, and in that capacity acted as one of our earliest practical hydrographers, as shown by his various scientific voyages in the *Paramour*\*, and his surveys of the British Channel and the ports of Dalmatia. On such grounds we ardently wished to believe his biographers in the assertion that "Halley possessed all the qualifications necessary for the astronomer, the naturalist, the scholar, and the philosopher—he was candid in his judgment, uniform and blameless in his manners, always communicative, and totally disinterested." Such was the view in which we delighted, and such was the estimate on which we placed him in the foremost rank of British worthies. We have, however reluctantly, been compelled to lower him "a few pegs" from this high estate, on a chain of evidence which cannot be shaken.

In 1832, Mr Francis Baily, so well known by his scientific energy, was informed that an opposite neighbour of his was in possession of a large collection of original manuscript letters written by the celebrated Flamsteed to his friend Mr Abraham Sharp, which had been found in a garret. These contained matter of a highly interesting tenour, and Mr. Baily having also discovered a vast mass of manuscript books, papers,

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\* We apprehend that the mildness and placability hitherto assigned to Halley's temper may be so far called in question, that the conduct of the "refractory" officers of the *Paramour*, by which he was compelled to return from the West Indies in 1699, may admit of more palliation than has ever yet been allowed them. His interest sufficed to get them all removed, and he sailed again in a couple of months with a new batch.

and letters belonging to Flamsteed, on the shelves of the Royal Observatory, the whole forming a collection of such inestimable value in an astronomical point of view, that Mr. Baily represented to the Board of Visitors of the Observatory the propriety of their being printed, with a republication of the British Catalogue, nobly offering to superintend the work. Such a proffer deserved to be met with corresponding liberality; and the Admiralty immediately ordered its being carried into effect at the public expense; and the consequence is, rescuing the name of Flamsteed from much obloquy that had attached to it from the writers of his own day down to Sir David Brewster. To no man has astronomy been more indebted than to Flamsteed, whose unparalleled exertions, through vexations and difficulties that would have weighed down a less ardent mind, are well set forth by the diligence of Mr. Baily. "Instead of the mere selfish and indolent observer," says this gentleman, "pursuing his observations at his own ease and for his own amusement, regardless of his fame, and unwilling to communicate the result of his labours to others, we find him not only actively employed in making and dividing his own instruments, with his own hands and at his own expense, but also devoting his spare hours to the investigation of the lunar and planetary theories, suggesting remedies for the various anomalies that he too frequently met with, forming tables for the more accurate computation of their places, and communicating the result of his inquiries with the greatest readiness to those who were prosecuting the same studies; at the same time struggling not merely with illness, but with difficulties and obstructions of every kind."

It will not be uninteresting to scientific seamen to learn that the origin and express purpose of establishing the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was for finding the longitude and improving navigation. The necessity of such an institution became evident by an incident which Flamsteed thus relates:—

"When I came to London, in the beginning of the year 1675, a bold and indigent Frenchman, who called himself *Le Sieur de St. Pierre*, had solicited the King to take notice of his deserts: he pretended no less than the absolute discovery of the *longitude* from easy celestial observations; and demanded *the heights of two stars, and on which side of the meridian they were, with the heights of the moon's two limbs, north the pole's height, to be given to minutes, as also the year and day of the observations*—whence he undertook to show under what meridian these observations were made. His Majesty appointed the Lord Brouncker, the Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Pell, and several other ingenious persons to receive his proposals, and furnish him with the observations he required, to try his skill. These met at the house of Colonel Titus, whither Sir Jonas Moore took me to one of their meetings; at which, according to the power given them by his Majesty, I was admitted into their number, and desired to provide the observations demanded: which I did, contrary to our Frenchman's expectation, and showed that the observations he required were not sufficient for his purpose, by reason that the best astronomical tables erred sometimes 12 minutes in the moon's place. He had no way to come off, but by pretending that the observations were feigned; I showed him that they were not, yet had they been so, they might have served for his purpose in some cases; that he had only betrayed his own ignorance; and that we knew better methods. Upon which he huffed a little, and disappeared, since which time we have heard no further of him."

As the government of the day merely allowed him a house and a



precarious salary of 100*l.*, *without any instruments*, Flamsteed was obliged to confide on his own means and the valuable friendship of Sir Jonas Moore. But, as if his selected task for the advancement of astronomy and navigation were not sufficiently laborious, King Charles, to get something which every one could estimate in return for the money, ordered that he should instruct monthly two boys from Christ Church Hospital, which was a great interference with his proper avocations.

Such was the situation of our first Astronomer Royal: in the present day that functionary is not only allowed a competent salary, but provided with assistants and every description of instruments that may be required. Yet, notwithstanding all the miserable shifts and obstructions with which he had to contend, he beat an almost untrodden path for the long space of forty-four years, with sedulity, patience, and honesty, and in his *Historia Cœlestis* reared a monument of national renown which no indulgence or favour of the Court could have ever sufficiently requited. Yet what were the steps taken on such an occasion? "The whole of the instruments," says Mr. Bailly, "were Flamsteed's own, the Government not having been at the expense even of repairing them; and the whole of the observations having been reduced at Flamsteed's own charge (many of them in duplicate), and arranged by him into catalogues and tables. Yet (*proh pudor!*) in the latter portion of his life the fruit of his long and laborious services was forced from him, and treated as the property of Government; at his decease the instruments also were actually claimed by the Government as their own, and his executors were annoyed with a vexatious and troublesome lawsuit on that account."

"And who," demands the *gentle* reader, "were the culprits, that dared to harass the noble career of so valuable and so good a man?" We grieve, and deeply grieve, in being compelled to reply—NEWTON and HALLEY! Fain would we offer something palliative of the lamentable infirmities exhibited by the highly-gifted Newton, but a strict examination of the documents before us, together with references to the manuscripts in possession of the Royal Society, offers nothing; and there is every presumptive reason to suppose that his great and powerful mind was unworthily influenced by Halley's intrigues. The whole is of too much moment in the history of British science and nautical astronomy to be passed over slightly, we therefore beg to submit a condensed statement of the facts.

Having formed a catalogue of two or three thousand stars, besides corrections to the solar, lunar, and planetary tables, Flamsteed became anxious to print the results. He commenced the publication at his own cost and risk; but after he had expended upwards of 2000*l.* he found himself unable to proceed farther, but for the generosity of Prince George of Denmark, who being a patron of science, proposed to defray the expense of bringing out the work. Here, however, fresh difficulties and contentions awaited him. A Committee, with Sir Isaac Newton at its head, was appointed to superintend the publication; and from the tenor of the manuscript letters, it appears to have thrown every obstacle in the way to prevent the progress of the printing in the manner proposed by Flamsteed; and it is evident, from other sources as well as the correspondence itself, that Newton and Halley carried the Committee their own way, directing that the Observations should be so published, as to include only those parts relating to the moon and planets;

thus working upon their own favourite objects, and leaving the mass of Flamsteed's observations of the fixed stars wholly unnoticed. Neither Newton nor Halley seem to have been aware of the vital importance of fixing the fundamental points of Astronomy by accurate and well-determined series of stars and little could the former have imagined that, within a century, his gravitation would be extended to the stellar regions, and successfully applied to the investigation of sidereal ellipses. Flamsteed set the true example, which was adopted and followed up by Bradley; and it is to their exertions that practical Astronomy stands on its present exact and useful basis, for the "British Catalogue" has been made the foundation of all succeeding ones.

Nor was it merely the difference of opinion upon a given point that retarded the progress of this national work. The Committee, or rather Sir Isaac Newton, as principal manager, conducted the business, in spite of repeated remonstrances, without Flamsteed's privity or concurrence, and threw so many frivolous impediments in the way, that three years elapsed before the first and least interesting volume was printed. Before the second was entered upon, Sir Isaac required the injured astronomer to deposit the MSS. containing the original entries with the Committee, Flamsteed at first resisted, but at length found himself obliged to comply, or else to forfeit the Prince's patronage, and the Catalogue, incomplete as it was, was accordingly sealed up in the presence of Sir Christopher Wren, and delivered into Newton's hands. New and vexatious causes for delay were however brought forward, and before the second volume was sent to the press, Prince George died, by which the work was completely stopped. In hopes of more favourable times, Flamsteed proceeded with his astronomical investigations, but was unexpectedly interrupted, by being privately informed in 1712, that his Catalogue—which he had delivered sealed up, into Sir Isaac's custody as a sacred deposit—was *in the press*. He also learnt, that Halley had the superintendence of the printing, that he pretended to have found many faults, and that he had boasted of the pains which he had taken in correcting the errors. This was too much for a man who had spent thirty-five years of his life upon the work, to bear without resentment, and he accordingly expressed his opinion, in no very courteous language, of the unfriendly and even hostile manifestations towards him. He then demanded from the Committee the return of his manuscripts, which request they appear to have refused. The breach was now complete, and Flamsteed eventually commenced legal proceedings against Sir Isaac Newton for the restitution of his papers. But it was principally upon Halley, whose disingenuous and illiberal preface to the work in question convicts him as deserving of it—that the force of his indignation was directed, charging him, in direct terms, with having surreptitiously purloined the manuscript Observations and Catalogue deposited with the Committee, and with having published them in a garbled, mutilated, and incorrect manner, and there is evidence enough to fix all the odium attached to so base a transaction—a transaction equally unjust to Flamsteed and to the public. Not satisfied with branding the "malicious thief," Flamsteed did not rest till he obtained a Royal order to have the remaining unsold copies of the work delivered up to him for the purpose of being "sacrificed to Truth." Three hundred copies, out of the four hundred printed, were

consequently sent down to the Observatory, in 1716, where the portion so clandestinely edited by Halley was committed to the flames: and the insulted astronomer appears to have missed no opportunity of destroying every copy that subsequently came into his possession. The Committee, or Referees as they were styled, whether designedly or otherwise, seem to have left no stone unturned that could give annoyance to the injured Flamsteed. Besides the haughty and magisterial domination which they assumed over him and his affairs, with an affectation of liberality, they "designed to have asked for him" the remaining copies of his work, after the distribution which they proposed to make, as follows, which, it is evident, would forestall all chance of profit by their sale:—

"In discharge of our trust, we think it likewise our duty to acquaint your Grace, that her late Majesty, in order to make the Observations as serviceable to future generations as possible, for the improvement of astronomy, geography, and navigation, intended to dispose of them by making presents to such as were comprehended under the following heads:—

- "1. Public libraries at home and abroad.
- "2. Professors, and other eminent mathematicians, at home and abroad.
- "3. The nobility of Great Britain, who have libraries of note.
- "4. Those about the late Prince, who had been instrumental in promoting the work.

"5. The referees and their friends."

That such usage should have excited the highest resentment in a susceptible mind is not matter of surprise, and the whole of Flamsteed's letters breathe a high and apparently honest indignation. Here Halley, or as he is also called, "Newton's Captain," cuts so different a figure from that in which he has usually been depicted, that candour demands an exposition: in a letter to Sir Isaac, dated February 24th, 1691-2, Flamsteed says—

"It only remains that I give you the answer I would make to our *suggesting friend*, when he asks me 'Why I do not print my observations?' 'Tis first, 'I do not find myself under any obligations to receive instructions what to do, or be governed by him and his associates the *Muss*.\*' Secondly, I would not thrust such an incomplete catalogue on the world as he has done from St Helena; nor be obliged to compliment the best reputed astronomers of our time, (as he has done all of them,) by telling them, that had their catalogues been extant, he would have called his a supplement to theirs, as he has done (for want of them) of Tycho's. Nor will I give any one occasion to tell the world I have erred a 60th part of what La Hire has published he does in a star of the Crociens, and one of the Centaur: that I understand what I have to do much better than he; and when and how it will be best for me to publish my own labours: that I will not be beholden to him for his assistance or advice: that if he wants employment for his time, he may go on with his sea-projects, or square the superficies of cylindric ungulas; find reasons for the change of the variation, or give us a true account of all his St Helena exploits; and that he had better do it, than buffoon those to the Society to whom he has been more obliged than he dares acknowledge: that he has more of mine in his hands already than he will either own or restore; and that I have no esteem of a man who has lost his reputation, both for skill, candour, and ingenuity, by silly tricks, ingratitude, and foolish prate: and that I value not all, or any of the shame of him and his infidel companions; being very well satisfied, that if Christ

\* Mr. Bailly suggests that this word may be intended, in a dictatorial sense, for the word *must*. It is used in another draft of the letter.

and his apostles were to walk again upon earth, they should not escape free from the calumnies of their venomous tongues."

AND in a letter to the celebrated Dr. Smith, November 1, 1700—

"The discourses Mr. Halley has broached and fomented, relating to my not publishing my observations, signify little; for the world ——— him, his principles, and practices; and that all the dust he raises is only by the help of our young lewd gentlemen, whom he encourages in their vices, and they remunerate him by spreading his slanders. I have resolved to take no revenge of him, but (that I may not be wanting to myself) I have put a larger paper than I gave you, with some notes on it, into a great hand, who is as much satisfied with it as you with my lesser and incomplete letter, and will make good use of it. A courtier would have me print it, but there is no need, for Mr. Halley's reports are like to make him ashamed in a little time. His great friends are sensible of his behaviour, and begin to keep him at a distance. I would have him reform of himself, and make reparations, if it might be; and therefore give him fair time, for I cannot mention the reflections he has made without exposing him too much, whereas I desire not to make him smart, but blush; or rather, not blush so much as repent and become a good and sincere man."

These are "hard words, my masters," to be bandied about among philosophers; yet while the high state of excitement which hostility had occasioned prompted Flamsteed to utter epithets of opprobrium otherwise inexcusable, what can be said for Newton?—for him who, of all others, we delighted to hold forth as one of the standards of human excellence? One whose temper has been described as so placid and equal, that scarcely any accident could disturb it; to be now marked as "proud and insolent," fond of flattery, and as he was advanced in place, so "he raised himself in conversation, and became more magisterial." We will submit a passage to our readers, which will, in some measure, explain our surprise, merely observing, that when the original letter was first shewn to us, we could scarcely credit the evidence of our senses, from preconceived notions, that so deplorable an instance of human frailty could exist in so majestic and powerful a mind. In October, 1711, Flamsteed, then in his 65th year, and so infirm as to require support, was summoned to wait upon a committee of the visitors of the Observatory, of whom Sir Isaac, as President of the Royal Society, was the head and front. Flamsteed attended accordingly, when the following lamentable scene took place:—

"I have had another contest with the President of the Royal Society, who had formed a plot to make my instruments theirs, and sent for me to a committee, where only himself and two physicians, (Dr. Sloane, and another\* as little skilful as himself) were present. The President ran himself into a great heat and very indecent passion. I had resolved beforehand his kn—ish talk should not move me; shewed him that all the instruments in the Observatory were my own; the mural arch and valuable quadrant having been made at my own charge, the rest purchased with my own money, except the sextant and two clocks, which were given me by Sir Jonas Moore, with Mr. Towneley's micrometer, his gift, some years before I came to Greenwich. This nettled him, for he has got a letter from the Secretary of State, for the Royal Society to be visitors of the Observatory; and he said, '*As good have no Observatory as no instruments.*' I complained then of my catalogue being printed by Raymer without my knowledge, and that

\* The other physician was Dr. Mead, as appears from other descriptions of this scene, which Flamsteed wrote, without much shade of difference. From one we learn that Newton called him a "*puppy*," and many other hard names, but puppy was the most innocent of them." Raymer is a name applied to Halley.

*I was robbed of the fruits of my labours.* At this he fired, and called me all the ill names, puppy, &c., that he could think of. All I returned was, I put him in mind of his passion, and desired him to govern it, and keep his temper; this made him rage worse; and he told me how much I had received from the Government in the 36 years I had served. I asked him what he had done for the 500*l.* per annum that he had received ever since he had settled in London. This made him calmer; but finding him going to burst out again, I only told him my catalogue, half finished, was delivered into his hands, on his own request, sealed up. He could not deny it, but said Dr. Arbuthnott had procured the Queen's order for opening it. This I am persuaded was false, or it was got after it had been opened. I said nothing to him in return: but with a little more spirit than I had hitherto shewed, told them that God (who was seldom spoke of with respect in that meeting) had hitherto prospered all my labours, and I doubted not would do so to a happy conclusion: took my leave, and left them. Dr. Sloane said nothing all this while; the other Doctor told me I was proud, and insulted the President, and ran into the same passion with the President. At my going out I called to Dr. Sloane, told him he had behaved himself civilly, and thanked him for it. I saw Raymer after, drank a dish of coffee with him, and told him, still calmly, of the villainy of his conduct, and called it *blockish*."

Poor old Flamsteed comforted himself, as well as he could, in his pursuits, feeling keenly that the ill usage he had met with was "a dishonour to the Queen and the nation, and would cause just reflections on the authors of it in future times." And still more prophetically does he anticipate what Mr. Bailly's laborious inquiries have fulfilled.—"I will leave time (the mother of truth) to vindicate me to the world, and I foresee she will do it justly and fully."

The fame of Newton is too dear to Britain, to science, and to humanity, to be impugned upon slight grounds; there is, however, too much reason, from other contemporaneous sources, to suppose that the uniform mildness of character usually attributed to him has been owing to the partiality or ignorance of his biographers. He was but a mortal, and though a splendid specimen of the race, one who, according to Whiston, was fearful, suspicious, and "impatient of contradiction." The latter imputation may have caused his strange hostility to Flamsteed, though they both were doomed, as it were, to row in the same boat for upwards of forty years, during which the conduct of Sir Isaac, in relation to the British Catalogue, was so little conducive to the interests of science, that it is necessary to glance at the nature of the intercourse between the two philosophers, previous to the great rupture.

It seems that the acquaintance between Newton and Flamsteed commenced so early as 1674, when the latter supplied the former with the diameters of the planets which he had already observed at Derby. Towards the close of 1680, and in the beginning of 1681, a remarkably great comet appeared, which, on observing "their line," and deducing the places by repeated calculations, Flamsteed pronounced to be one and the same body, before and after it had passed the sun. This persuasion Newton not only contradicted, but also treated it with ridicule, though he afterwards altered his opinion, and announced in his *Principia* that Flamsteed was right. Yet the terms in which the recantation was couched were not quite soothing, for ridicule cuts deeply:—"He was pleased to acknowledge that I had *disputed* that the comets seen in November and December were one and the same; and that I had given him the line of its way not much different from his parabola."

lical one there described. Whereas himself had *disputed* against their being one, and consequently against that one describing any parabolic line." They afterwards corresponded "civilly" for a dozen or fourteen years, on the subject of the lunar and planetary theories, and various intricate points in physical astronomy, in a manner that cannot but excite the most profound respect for the extent and depth of their talents, and we feel consoled in adding that, though the present correspondence certainly stains his moral excellence to a certain degree, the splendid attainments of Newton shine in full energy.

At length, about 1695, Flamsteed supplied Sir Isaac with about 150 places of the moon, deduced from observations made with the mural arch, and compared with tables fitted to the Horroxian theory; but under a strict covenant that he should not "impart them to anybody without my consent. For I told him (and he knew it very well) that I had made use of an old catalogue of the fixed stars, made to the beginning of the year 1686, from observations taken with the sextant. that I was now busy with a better and more convenient instrument; and that, as soon as I had got the new catalogue, I intended, perfected, all those places of the moon should be calculated over again and imparted to him." This covenant, it appears, was not kept, and Newton communicated his theory of lunar motions to some persons of very ordinary skill in what concerned the celestials, and "such small mathematicians" as acquired reputation by even talking about the *Principia*; one of these, Dr. Gregory, declared there was no need of further observations. Flamsteed, hurt at not having the "emendations" sent to him at first, procured them for investigation, and in the result, finding the heavens would not couple with the numbers, avowed himself no admirer thereof.

The same lauders of the *Principia* began to be vociferous about the Greenwich observations, asking "why I did not print!—as if I were obliged to publish my works just when they pleased, though they did not understand any more of them than they did of his book, which they so much cried up." This fashion of demanding work before it is complete—for it is quite a fashion—and of hurrying papers out before they are mature, or piecemeal is a serious clog upon science, by opening the floodgates to ephemera. It is true that the theorist may occasionally want the aid of practical knowledge, but it is both unjust and unreasonable that he should be allowed, by assuming a supposititious precedence, to hamper the meritorious career of another. "Would it, I say, be wisely done of me," says Flamsteed to Newton, "to cease my designed observations of the constellations that yet remain to be taken or completed, to transcribe what I have done for the press, and to attend to it for twelve months to gain a little present reputation? Would not even those men, who ask so peevishly why I do not print them? would they not tell me I might have staid another year or two, for all their idle talk, and have given them the whole complete?"\*

Here may be traced the first symptom of the coolness which afterwards broke out into open rupture, and terminated all amicable relations between two of the most remarkable men of their age. "We

\* Mr Baily says,—“Had Flamsteed published his catalogue at this time, he would have fallen into the very same error that Halley did, who, having determined the intermutual distances of the southern stars by means of the sextant only, was obliged to depend on Tycho's observations for his fundamental points, and has thus given us a catalogue which is of no use whatever to the practical astronomer.”

conversed civilly as often as we met accidentally," says Flamsteed, "and he failed not (as if he were a great master of my methods) always to ask 'how the catalogue went on' To which I always gave him sincere answers; telling him how far I had proceeded, and that I wanted more hands both to carry on the observations and calculations that were necessary. But this I could not get him to take notice of." Newton went down to Greenwich on the 10th of April, 1704, and after dining with Flamsteed, offered to recommend his works *privately* to the Prince. This the astronomer declined, from an insight which he considered he had into the motive for the offer "I had formerly tried his temper, and always found him insidious, ambitious, and excessively covetous of praise, and impatient of contradiction. I had taken notice of some faults in the 4th book of his *Principia*, which, instead of thanking me for, he resented ill. Yet was so presumptuous that he sometimes dared to ask 'why I did not hold my tongue' "

Such is the new and extraordinary position in which the mighty Newton is to be viewed, but the brilliance of his reputation, like that of the solar orb, is capable of bearing a few maculæ without much obscuration. The blemishes are, indeed, lamentable, but they are so nearly venial, that but for the cause of truth, and the injustice done by various writers to a worthy and exemplary astronomer, we could have almost wished that the documents in question had never been brought to light. The regard for Newton's character is deeply seated in the bosoms of men at large. Even the injured Flamsteed himself says,— "I believe him to be a good man at the bottom, but, through his natural temper, suspicious, and too easy to be possessed with calumnies, especially such as are impressed with raillery. To cure him of it, finding a Bible in his room where I waited his rising (for I got to his house before he was up, and spent a part of the time I waited in reading), meeting with a sheet of paper, I wrote upon it this distich, which I remembered from a late satire,—

'A bantering spirit has our men possessed,  
And wisdom is become a standing jest.'

Read Jeremiah, chap ix to the 10th verse.

I do not know whether he has seen it, but I think he cannot take it amiss if he has, and if he reflects a little on it, he will find I have given him a seasonable caution against his credulity."

Although there can be no full excuse for the conduct of the prince of philosophers, we hope that there may still exist something in palliation of the causes which may have led to it. The whole of the statements in the Flamsteed documents—though often querulous, and too prone to impute motives—bear the strongest internal evidence of truth, but still they may be pronounced *ex parte* and unilateral. We, therefore, could wish that some zealous Cantabrigian would undertake a life of Newton, and publish all the valuable documents that are obtainable respecting him, for such an object the volume now presented by the Admiralty to the public will be a model,—for a man of science, principle, and erudition has not only stepped out to rescue the memory of a deceased benefactor to mankind from unmerited obloquy, but at the same time he has, by a rare union of skill and arrangement, placed the "British Catalogue" on a basis more accordant with its merits, than it ever stood on before; by which he has united, to the latest posterity, the names of Flamsteed and Baily.

## NOTICES ON THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.\*

BY CAPTAIN BASH HALL, ROYAL NAVY. IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

It must be observed that the pay of the Austrian troops varies according to two circumstances, one is the state of peace or of war, the other the particular province in which the regiments may be stationed. In war the pay is somewhat higher than in peace, and is generally considered to be sufficient. The peace pay is much complained of as being insufficient to maintain the officers in a proper manner, and this deficiency is the cause of great distress to those who have nothing besides their pay,—a very numerous class in the Austrian army. At the breaking out of a war, every officer in the army receives one month's pay extra to equip himself for the field, with rations and horses according to his rank.

The pay of the army is different for almost every different description of troops, one for the Infantry, another for the Cavalry, a third for the Engineers, a fourth for the Artillery, and so on, but I shall give you merely a statement of the Infantry and Cavalry pay as being the most important.

The Austrian dominions are divided into four separate, and very distinct, sets of provinces,—viz the German, the Hungarian, the Gallician, and the Italian. And the pay of the troops, at least in peace, is determined by the province in which they may be quartered. It may be useful, perhaps, to give the names of these provinces, of which the essential and characteristic national differences are well worthy of the study of military men for many reasons, some of which I shall have occasion to state in another part of this letter.

## PROVINCES OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

(A) The German provinces are —

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1st Archdukedom of Austria.   | 5th Kingdom of Bohemia.    |
| 2nd. Dukedom of Styria        | 6th Margravate of Moravia. |
| 3rd Kingdom of Illyria.       | 7th Austrian Silesia.      |
| 4th The Principality of Tyrol |                            |

(B) Kingdom of Galicia . . . .

(C) The Hungarian provinces are —

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1st Kingdom of Hungary.   | 5th Grand Dukedom of Transylvania                 |
| 2nd. Kingdom of Slavonia. |   |
| 3rd Kingdom of Croatia.   | 6th. The Military Frontier (bordering on Turkey). |
| 4th Kingdom of Dalmatia   |   |

(D) The Italian or Lombardo-Venetian provinces . . . .

Owing to this great diversity of countries forming one empire, a great confusion of tongues prevails in the Austrian army when any considerable number are brought together, and what is found to be almost as inconvenient in practice, there is so great a difference in their manners and habits that it renders good discipline, and especially the elementary training, very difficult under some circumstances.



German is the only language positively required for a young man entering the army as a subaltern; but he soon finds it nearly indispensable to acquire a knowledge of the languages current in his regiment. The word of command and all the technical names are German, but to explain and enforce orders, and generally to carry on the business of the regiment, would be impossible in a Polish or Italian regiment, for example, if the officer was unacquainted with the only dialect known to the man. The languages spoken currently in the Austrian army, independently of various patois almost as strongly contradistinguished, are the German, Slivisch, Hungarian, Wallachian, Illyrian, and Italian. The Italian, as every one knows, has little or no analogy with the German, and the Hungarian is a totally different language from any of those enumerated. It is supposed, indeed to be an oriental dialect, and certainly includes many Turkish and Tartar words.

I shall now give you a notice of the pay of the Infantry and the Cavalry, both in peace and in war, with the variation which takes place in peace according to the province where the troops may be stationed, distinctions which, as you will observe, do not apply to the war pay, when the troops being in constant motion would render such differences much too complicated. I have given also the number of rations which are allowed to the officers both in peace and in war.

In speaking loosely, the florin may be taken at 2s sterling, but, as the correct value is very nearly 2s 1½d, I have carefully converted all the monies in the following tables into sterling at that rate.

The pay of the Austrian troops is as follows —

	In Peace per Month in									In War time in all the Provinces Pay per Month								
	German & Italian Provinces			Hungarian Provinces			Galicia											
Infantry	fl	£	s	d	fl	£	s	d	fl	£	s	d	fl	£	s	d		
Colonel	14½	15	16	7	118	14	13	3	145	15	8	1	170	18	7	3		
Lieut Colonel	10	11	13	3	10½	13	11	11	107	11	7	4	113	12	0	1		
Major	7	8	7	10	73	7	13	1	77	8	3	6	71	9	13	4		
1st Captain	71	7	10	10	65	6	17	10	61	7	6	10	74	7	17	3		
2nd Captain	33	4	2	10	36	4	11	6	38	4	0	3	40	4	5	0		
1st Lieutenant	2	2	15	3	21	2	13	1	2	2	15	3	27	2	17	4		
2nd Lieutenant	22	2	6	3	21	2	4	7	24	2	6	9	3	2	8	10		
Ensign	13	2	0	4	18	1	18	3	13	2	0	4	20	2	2	6		
Sergeant	1	1	14	1	12	1	5	6	12	1	3	6	19	1	18	3		
Corporal	10	1	1	5	7	0	14	10	7	0	14	10	11	1	3	4		
1st Lieut Corp (Gefreiter)	7	0	14	10	5	0	10	5	7	0	10	7	8	0	17	0		
Private	5	0	10	7	4	0	8	6	4	0	9	6	6	0	12	3		
Grenadier	6	0	12	9	5	0	10	7	5	0	10	7	7	0	14	10		
Artilleryman	7	0	14	10	6	0	12	9	6	0	12	9	8	0	17	0		
Cavalry																		
Colonel	129	13	14	1	118	12	10	9	125	13	5	7	170	18	3	9		
Lieut Colonel	93	9	17	7	85	9	0	7	90	9	11	3	123	13	14	1		
Major	68	7	4	6	61	6	3	6	65	6	18	1	104	11	1	0		
1st Capt (Chief of Section)	60	6	7	6	54	5	14	9	58	6	4	3	84	8	18	6		
2nd Captain	37	3	18	7	35	3	14	4	37	3	18	7	53	5	13	5		
1st Lieutenant	25	2	13	1	25	2	13	1	25	2	13	1	37	3	18	7		
2nd Lieutenant	20	2	2	6	20	2	2	6	20	2	2	6	31	3	5	10		
Paymaster	20	2	2	6	20	2	2	6	20	2	2	6	23	2	3	1		
Chaplain	13	1	7	7	12	1	5	6	13	1	7	7	21	2	4	7		
Auditor (Chief Judge Adv)	27	2	17	4	27	2	17	4	27	2	17	4	36	3	16	6		
Surgeon	17	1	16	1	17	1	16	1	17	1	16	1	26	2	15	3		
	kreuzers				kreuzers				kreuzers				kreuzers					
Sergeant per day	22½	=	9d		22½	=	9d		22½	=	9d		24	=	10d			
Corporal ditto	13½		5½		13½		5½		13½		5½		15		7			
Private ditto	7½		3		7½		3		7½		3		8		4			

\* The ½ kreuzer added to the pay of the Cavalry soldier is kept back for shoeing

Pay of a Field Marshal.	.	.	12,000 Fl.	£1272
„ of a General	.	.	8,000 „	848
„ of a Lieut. General	.	.	6,000 „	636
„ of a Major General	.	.	4,000 „	424

The officers have lodging and fuel provided for them, or if they be in cities where there are no barracks, they receive an equivalent in money. In the Artillery and other extra corps the pay is rather higher at all times than in the Infantry. Both in the Infantry and in the Artillery the field-officers are allowed, in time of war, a certain number of rations extra, the colonel 8, and the lieutenant-colonel and majors 3. In time of peace the colonel is allowed 3 rations, and the lieutenant-colonel and majors 2. The rations are worth about 3 florins, or about 6s 4d, a month. In time of war, the officers below the rank of major are allowed 2 rations for forage and 2 rations of bread.

In that part of the army employed in Italy, the officers and men have been upon the war establishment as to pay and rations for upwards of four years, and great part, if not the whole, of the army is now on the war establishment as to numbers, but not, with the above exception, I believe, as to pay and rations.

The following rations of bread and of forage are allowed to the officers of Cavalry —

	In Time of Peace		In Time of War	
	Rations of Bread	Rations of Forage	Rations of Bread	Rations of Forage
Colonel . . . . .	8	12	9	12
Lieut. Colonel . . . . .	6	8	6	10
Major . . . . .	6	6	6	10
1st Captain . . . . .	4	5	3	6
2nd Captain . . . . .	4	4	3	5
1st Lieutenant . . . . .	2	3	2	3
2nd Lieutenant . . . . .	2	3	2	3
Paymaster . . . . .	2	2	2	3
Chaplain . . . . .	2	2	2	3
Auditor or Judge Adv. . . . .	2	2	2	3
Surgeon . . . . .	2	2	2	3

Each officer is allowed a soldier as a servant, who receives the pay of a private of the Infantry.

#### PENSIONS.

Those officers of the Austrian Army who are placed on the invalid list, are divided into two classes: one of these is called real or full invalids, the other half invalids. The real invalids are such as are totally incapable of further service in any department of the army, and if they happen to be the oldest officers of their rank in the corps to

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the horses, and their pay is liable to fluctuation, according to the price of meat in the market. For instance, they receive half a kreuzer a day more for every kreuzer that a pound of meat costs more than 7 kreuzers—a kreuzer is somewhat less than a halfpenny.

which they belong, they are entitled to the nominal style of the next higher grade, and they generally receive a few hundred florins gratuity besides. The half invalids are such officers as are capable of doing duty in garrisons, in hospitals, and in other stations where some superintendence is required.

The following is the scale of pensions for officers:—

	Per Annum
Subalterns . . . . .	200 Florins = £21 5s
2nd Captains . . . . .	400 „ . 42 10
1st Captains of Infantry or Captains of Cavalry . . . . .	600 „ . 63 15
Major . . . . .	800 „ . 85 0
Lieut-Colonel . . . . .	1,000 „ . 106 5
Colonel . . . . .	12,000 „ . 127 10
Brigadier-General . . . . .	15,000 „ . 159 7
Ditto of long Service from . . . . .	2,000 to 2500 . £212 to 265
Lieut-General . . . . .	3,000 „ . 318 15
General of Cavalry . . . . .	4,000 „ . 425 0
Field-Marshal (his full-pay) . . . . .	12,000 „ . 1275 0

Those generals and other officers who serve in the fortresses receive the same pay as the effective army, but without rations, and they are not eligible to further promotion. The invalided officers of the Artillery have the privilege of drawing a pension of the rank next above that which they held when in active service. A lieutenant of Artillery, for instance, when he goes on pension, receives 400 florins, which is that of a second captain.

The privates do not receive any pensions after any length of service in any branch of the army, unless they become invalids. Those soldiers who have served their full capitulation, as it is called, or period in the ~~regular~~ army, whether in the Infantry or Cavalry, who have not passed the 38th year of their lives, are transferred to the Landwehr, or Militia, where they must serve, or at all events have their names inscribed, and hold themselves in readiness to serve if called upon, till they reach the age of 45. But in no case do the soldiers receive any pension unless they are invalided, and then they receive 3 kreuzers a day, or not quite three halfpence, but their having become invalids in the service must be clearly established, and if caused by any fault of their own they forfeit all advantages.

I may mention here, that the conscription for the supply of soldiers to the army is in force throughout all the Austrian dominions except in the Tyrol, in Italy, and in the Hungarian provinces already enumerated.

The capitulation, or prescribed period of service, in those parts of the empire where the conscription prevails, is 14 years, only noblemen are exempted from military service. In Italy and in the Tyrol, the soldiers are recruited by lot, and no one is exempted. Their capitulation, however, is only 8 years, and as there is no Landwehr, or Militia, in those provinces, the soldiers are entirely free at the end of 8 years' service. There is no Militia in the Hungarian provinces, and their portion of the army—a very expensive one—is furnished arbitrarily by the local authorities, and the men so sent to the army must serve for life. I believe it is under the consideration of the local government of Hungary to substitute the conscription with a determinate capitulation for the present system of enrolment for life; and already they have

commenced the principle, since the last 28,000 men which they supplied to the strength of the army have been taken for ten years only.

Although the men have no pensions at the end of their capitulation, they receive a certain small gratuity upon their dismissal, the amount of which is thus regulated. For every year of service which their capitulation exceeds 6 years, they receive 2 florins, or a little more than 4s. For example, the Italian capitulation being 8 years, the soldier receives 8s gratuity, and those whose capitulation is 14 years, as in the German provinces, receive 1l 12s.

In all the provinces of the empire substitutes may be admitted in place of the persons chosen, but these substitutes must either be persons who have already served their period and are in full health, or they must not be under 25 years of age. In Italy a substitute often receives 150l, and in the German provinces from 50l to 60l. In the Polish provinces, however, where the people are poor and unhappy, the Austrian military service is considered a preferable life to that at home, and very few persons of any rank, who are taken by the conscription, wish to procure substitutes.

Not only those soldiers who have completed their capitulation in the infantry, but also those who have served in the cavalry and artillery, are transferred to the Landwehr, a foot service, for which all the military habits of their past life have unfitted them, and this is held to be a great anomaly in practice, and is very unpopular. Of course it does not apply to the Italian or Hungarian provinces, nor to the Tyrol, where, as I have already mentioned, there is no militia, so that after 8 years the soldier is quite free.

The wives of the Austrian soldiers receive in time of war, at the dépôt of their regiment, one ration of bread per day.

The children of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers are placed in the regimental schools at the cantonments where the recruits of the respective infantry regiments are fixed, and the cavalry and other corps send their children to these schools.

Only four men in each company are allowed to marry. Those who may have been married before entering the service, must leave their wives at home.

Only one-third of the officers of a regiment are allowed to marry, and before permission is given a certain sum of money, called a *caution*, must be lodged with government, in order to provide for the widow and children in the event of the officer's death. The officer enjoys the interest of this *caution*, but the principal cannot be touched. General officers are exempted from this regulation. Other field-officers are required to lodge a capital of 10,000 florins (1060l), or to mortgage property yielding 600 florins (67l) a year. The officers of lower rank must deposit a caution of 8000 florins (850l), or property yielding 400 florins (45l) a year.

Sometimes officers obtain leave to marry through personal favour with the emperor, without depositing the usual *caution*; but it often happens that in such cases, where the widows have no private fortune, that they are left destitute. The proprietor of the regiment has a right to refuse an officer permission to marry; but the officer may appeal to the Aulic Council of War and thence obtain leave.

The widows of general officers have a pension of 600 florins, or about 67½ sterling.

The sons of officers are received at the military academies at Vîenen, Neustadt, and Vienna,—or at the two schools of cadets, Olmutz and Gratz.

The Austrian army owes its chief physical strength, and much also of its moral force, to the Hungarian soldiers, and to those of the provinces known by the name of the Slavisch, a word which, it ought to be recollected, has no analogy in meaning with our words slave or slavish, but is descriptive of an extensive race of people who seem, like the Hungarians, admirably suited to the military life. The *Slaves* include the Bohemians, Poles, Slovaks (in the north part of Hungary), the Windes (in Carniola), the Esclavonians, the Croatsians, and the Dalmatians. The Hungarian regiments, especially their celebrated hussars, form the elite of the army, and it is considered that even these troops might be rendered still more efficient if the system of general conscription with a limited capitulation, adopted in the other parts of the empire, were introduced in Hungary. At present, instead of every man being liable, only those men are taken whom the local authorities choose to select, and as these authorities have seldom any motive for sending the best men away, the least efficient, who will meet the required conditions, are almost always selected for the army. The country, perhaps, is benefited, but the army certainly suffers, and, of course, the officers complain. The facility with which the Hungarian peasants are converted into excellent hussars is described as being something quite extraordinary. They seem, like the Gauchos of South America, to be born on horseback, and are said to love fighting on its own account. They wish always to be in the front, and no reverses appear ever to diminish their admirable animal spirits; and when their chiefs are courageous and treat them with confidence, there is nothing which they will not undertake, and no hardships to which they will not submit with patience. In time of war the Emperor can at any time, by making an appeal to the patriotism of the noblemen of Hungary, raise, almost in a moment, a body of 50 or 60 squadrons of cavalry fully equipped.

While the true Hungarians make the best, possible hussars, they dislike exceedingly to be made to serve in the infantry. The Raas, which pass under the denomination of the slaves of Hungary, are much better fitted for the infantry than the inhabitants of Hungary Proper, but even these are a wild race and require severe discipline. The German troops, on the contrary, are much more docile, but proportionably dull, though, when duly managed, they are sturdy enough in the field. The inhabitants of Styria, Illyria, and Carinthia are the least adapted of all the inhabitants of the empire to make good soldiers.

It is considered by many officers who have attended to the composition of the Austrian Army, that the government have never yet taken pains enough to avail themselves of those important national distinctions which characterise the different parts of their vast empire. For instance, the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of the Alps cannot bear to be mounted, and can never, by any degree of training, be converted into good cavalry. In the same way, though for different

reasons, the sluggish Germans of Austria Proper dislike exceedingly to serve on horseback, and no art has been able to make good light cavalry of such slow subjects. Yet the people of these countries are often required to enter regiments for which the whole habits of their lives have rendered them unfit. The Moravians and the Galicians, on the other hand, are delighted when they are appointed to serve in the light cavalry, for its duties come nearest to the habits of their own irregular and demi-savage lives. The Bohemian, again, is happy to belong to the heavy horse: his dogged courage and phlegmatic disposition render him, in many respects, a capital heavy dragoon. The fisherman on the coasts of the Adriatic is taken away by force, and placed, for the first time, in the cavalry. A "horse-marine," you know, is proverbially no great thing with us, but I am told these marine-horsemen are still more ridiculous.

When all these strong local tastes and inbred habits are not considered, the men very often become so disgusted or indifferent, that in peace they fall ill and are invalided, and in war they are often rather anxious than otherwise to be made prisoners!

The drilling of recruits frequently becomes, therefore, a very severe and protracted labour in the Austrian Army, for men are brought together who not only speak different languages from one another and from their officers, but all of whose previous habits and tastes are opposed. That the actual training accordingly, not merely in detail, but in superintendence, falls, in too many cases, exclusively into the hands of the non-commissioned officers, and is almost necessarily neglected by those whom it most concerns to secure the good discipline and instruction of the recruits. There is another point complained of a good deal by officers, which is the practice of sending cavalry soldiers, when their period of fourteen years is expired, into the landwehr, or militia, instead of using proper means to induce these men to prefer remaining in the cavalry. These men must either re-enter or serve in the militia till they are thirty-eight years of age. Those who choose to re-enter gain little or no advantage, except escaping from the militia, a foot service which they cannot bear. The huge tin medal which is given them to wear on their breasts, in token of their being veterans, they seem invariably to hold in scorn, as assimilating them to the licensed mendicants of the great towns. They often, therefore, get leave to go home, and when there, they endeavour to obtain some civil employment, which may exempt them from the hated infantry service. Failing in this, they become dispirited, and either die, or become totally useless. It is thought that this evil might be remedied, by abridging the period of forced service, giving higher encouragement to the men to volunteer for a longer period, or, when their time was expired, sending them to dépôt companies, or other suitable employments, instead of compelling them to enter the militia service, and likewise by giving the men some pension after a stated period of faithful and unbroken service. The same reasoning which applies to the cavalry is even stronger in the case of the artillery, where a long and laborious course of instruction is entirely thrown away, by sending persons, who have qualified themselves for much higher duties, into the militia, where all their knowledge is useless.

In the Austrian provinces where the conscription is in force, (which, I may repeat, includes all the provinces except Hungary, the Tyrol, and Italy,) the country is divided into bezirks, or districts, each of which, according to its population, is obliged to supply the army with so many men. Each regiment has its own district or districts, if one be too small. The men in the district are divided into two classes, viz., those from 19 to 28, inclusive, and those from 29 to 38, inclusive. Those of the first class must serve, if called upon, either for 20 years, or until they are 40 years of age, of which period 14 years must be passed in the line before they can enter the militia. For example, a recruit of 19 will have to serve 14 years in the line, and six in the militia, in all 20 years; a recruit of 22 years of age will serve 14 years in the line, and four in the militia; whereas a recruit of 28 years of age serves only 12 years in the line. Thus every recruit serves either 20 years, or until he reaches the age of 40. The second class, which consists of men between 29 and 38, inclusive, serve in the militia only, and they must remain till they reach the age of 45.

The persons who are exempted from the conscription are, the clergy, the noblemen, civilians holding offices under Government, peasants who are possessed of five acres of cultivated land as their own property; and one son out of several, in those cases where the father is unable to earn his own subsistence, as well as those who labour under bodily or mental infirmity. In Hungary, as I have already mentioned, the men are raised by ballot for life, with the exception of the troops recently voted by the Parliament of that country, for a period of ten years. It is supposed that Hungary will before long adopt the system of the conscription, where the soldiers will be taken for a limited period, probably ten years. In Italy and the Tyrol, the troops are raised at all times by ballot, and their period of service is only eight years, no one being exempted, if drawn, unless he can procure a substitute.

No officer is entitled to a pension until bad health disqualifies him from active service. But I need scarcely mention to you, that innumerable instances are perpetually occurring of officers who "go on pension," as it is called, for very different reasons than those directed by the regulations, as I have already pointed out, when speaking of the private arrangements made by officers desirous of promotion out of their turn. Officers on pension are not entirely exempt from duty, as they are often called upon to serve on courts-martial, and in time of war they are frequently required to perform garrison duty.

Every soldier, from serjeant to private, whose health has been injured in the service to such an extent, that he can neither do duty as a soldier, nor work as a peasant, is entitled to a pension; but in regulating its amount, no account whatever is taken of his length of service. Every soldier who has served out his period, or capitulation, may enlist again, if he pleases, and continue to serve until old age with its attendant infirmities or bad health, entitles him to a pension. Soldiers entitled to pension have the option of returning home or entering the military hospitals, where they receive the same pension as if they were at home; but if they do go home, the allowance of bread which is given in the hospitals is cut off. The pensions are as follow:—

Serjeant .....	10	krentzers a-day,	4½d.
Corporal .....	6	" "	2½d.
Gefreyter, or lance corporal	5	" "	2½d.
Private .....	4	" "	1½d.

I have heard many other details respecting the defective organization of the Austrian Army, but as I have not had the means of verifying these reports by extending my inquiries, and as I am of course but little qualified to judge of the merits of such points which are controverted, even by military men, I shall not venture further on the subject, but proceed to give you a few notices on the official administration of the forces.

The whole army is under the Aulic Council of War (Hofkriegsrath), the president of which is named by the Emperor, and he receives all orders under the sign manual which relate to the troops. The Adjutant-General is the channel of communication between the Emperor and the Council on all military affairs. All reports, and all propositions relating to the army, and intended for the Emperor's consideration, pass through the hands of the Adjutant-General. When his Majesty has perused them, they are sent by the Adjutant-General to the Council of State (Staatsrath), where they are transferred by the Secretary to the Military Section of the Council; from whence, after they have been considered, and the proper remarks minuted upon them, they are returned to the Adjutant-General, who submits them to the Emperor for final approval, or such modification as his Majesty, so advised, may deem right.

The President of the Council is, in fact, the War Minister, while the Vice-President attends more particularly to the "~~Materia~~" of the army. The President at this time (April 1835) is General Count Hardegg, and the Vice-President Lieutenant-General Radossevich. Six General officers, and a dozen civil Aulic councillors, and as many secretaries and subordinate officers of various descriptions form the Council, which meets three times a-week, to read and consider the reports from the different provinces of the empire.

The chief of the "Etat-Major-General", (at present Lieutenant-General Count Rothkirch) regulates the movements of the troops: he is under the orders of the President of the Council, and is in direct communication with him at all times. The Archduke John is at the head of the Engineers' department, the duties of which he superintends with great assiduity and success. Under his Imperial Highness, the next officer is Lieutenant-General Count Baillet de Latour, a very able officer, who is called the "Chief Director" of the department.

The Supreme General Tribunal of Military Appeals forms another department of the administration, of which Lieutenant-General Wacquand is the chief; but he also is under the immediate orders of the President of the Aulic Council of War. Of course all these departments of the administration of the army have their seat in the capital. In the provinces each Commander-in-Chief has a council, resembling in its composition that of Vienna, with its military, political, commissariat, judicial, and other sections, each having its chief, its officers, and secretaries. The troops are divided into brigades and divisions, and any military



person having applications to make, addresses himself first to the brigade, whence they are referred to the division for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief of the province, and by him, if necessary, forwarded to the Aulic Council of War. Military commissioners are attached to the different brigades, and these visit and examine the state and condition of the troops in detail, in autumn, and report to head-quarters. Finally, there is a department of the Aulic Council of War, called the Buchhalterey, or Council of Revision, which audits the annual accounts, and points out errors, deficiencies, or other offences, in order that the council may direct the necessary steps to be taken to cause restitution in case of over-expenditures, and so on.

The General officers whom I have heard named as possessing the greatest share of public confidence at this moment, and who are looked to in the event of a war, are the following:—the Archduke Charles, though no longer young, being now 63, still enjoys the unbounded confidence of the army and the country; Lieutenant-General Radetzky; Lieutenant-General Bianchi; Prince Philip of Hesse-Hombourg; Lieutenant-General Wimpffen; Lieutenant-General Walmoden; Lieutenant-General Gepperst; Lieutenant-General Mensdorff; Lieutenant-General Mazzuchelli; Lieutenant-General Langenau; Lieutenant-General Trapp; Lieutenant-General Meyer.

Some of these you will recognise as names which figured in the wars of Napoleon, others are as yet unknown out of this country. I have not placed their names in the order of their reputation, although I believe most people would place General Radetzky at the top; and many say that General Langenau should be next. General Meyer is also a very rising man. After all, however, nobody is looked up to with such enthusiasm as regard as the Archduke Charles.

#### PUNISHMENTS.

I think it will be expected that I should not conclude these notices without adverting briefly to this disagreeable branch of the subject, especially as we often hear the foreign armies referred to in the course of the discussions at home on the subject of military punishments. The facts, as they relate to the forces of this country, are probably well known to you, and to your military readers; but I confess I was rather surprised when I learned that the punishments in the Austrian army are almost entirely corporal, and very severe, and almost entirely without even nominal, and certainly without efficient control. I shall give you just enough of the details to enable you to see what is the nature of the system.

If the Colonel be in command of the battalion, he may, without a court-martial, order fifty blows to be given. If a Major be in command, he can order only forty; and at all times the Captain of a company, and upon his own authority, and on the spot, may inflict 25 blows. The instrument with which these are given is the hazel stick carried by the corporals, which just fits the bore of a musket. The man who is punished is laid over a drum, or stretched along a bench, and the blows are given on the breech by two corporals, one on each side.

The chief authority over each company, as to all the details of discipline, in all its branches, rests with the Captain, who is held responsible

for its good order. But he is not obliged to allow any delay to elapse between the offence and the punishment, nor is he called upon, in most regiments, to make any report of the punishments he orders to be inflicted. This fearful power is, therefore, too often used intemperately, and without that due consideration which a fixed period of delay, and the strict supervision of higher authorities can alone secure.

The other punishments which may be inflicted by order of the Captain (or by officers of higher rank) are imprisonment, and what is called, in German, "Kurtz Schliesen," or short ironing, which consists in shackling together the opposite wrist and ankle, for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours, with an interval of relief of an hour at the end of every six hours. There is another punishment of the same description, though less severe, called "Lang Schliesen," or long shackling, which consists in chaining the wrists to the ankles, with longer chains than the one used in the first case. Extra drill, double guard mounting, appearing in full dress repeatedly at stated hours, and such minor punishments, are adopted by those Captains who, having by judicious management brought their companies into such a state of discipline, that by the due superintendence of the other officers and non-commissioned officers, find that the severer punishments alluded to may be almost entirely dispensed with. I think it right to state, however, that, upon careful inquiry, I have reason to believe that the corporal punishments described above are very extensively employed in every branch of the Austrian army, and in many corps are almost the only method of discipline ever thought of.

Running the gauntlet (*gassen laufen*) is a very frequent punishment in the Austrian army. It consists in making the offender, who is naked to the waist, walk up and down a street formed of two rows of men, each of whom carries a switch of birch in his hand. The pace is left to the choice of the sufferer, who, however, generally prefers the ordinary marching time. The street of men is about 100 yards long, and consists of two rows of 150 men in each, facing one another. The offences for which this terrible punishment is inflicted are chiefly desertion and theft, though it may be ordered by a court-martial for other grave offences. For the first desertion the offender is generally made to pass four times up and four times down the street; for the second offence ten times, and this is the greatest number ever ordered. One hundred blows with the corporals' sticks, in the manner before described, is considered equivalent to running the gauntlet ten times. I mention this to show the severity of the ordinary every-day punishment of twenty-five blows, which every Captain of a company is authorized at any moment to order without report, or liability to be called to account. The Colonel of the regiment (not the Lieutenant-Colonel) is the only officer who has authority to order the punishment of the gauntlet without a court-martial, and he cannot order the offender to run more than three times up and three times down a street formed of 100 instead of 150 men on each side.

Desertion to the enemy, as well as the highest degrees of insubordination, such as striking an officer, are punished with death. The manner in which the execution is performed is as follows. A square is formed, of which one side is left open, and near the centre, three men are selected,

who stand in front of the criminal, who is blindfolded and kneels before them, while they place the muzzles of their pieces within about nine inches of his head and his breast. The signal for execution is given by the Commanding officer striking his boot with his sword. For murder the soldiers are hanged. In many cases also of serious offences, they are condemned either for life, or for a period of years, to work at the fortifications.

The structure of the Austrian courts-martial is very different from that in the English army. It is not formed of officers alone, but includes two of each rank, viz., two privates; two lance corporals; two corporals; two serjeants; two Ensigns; two Lieutenants; two Captains, with a Major, as president. This court is competent to try all military offences committed by a Captain inclusive to a private. If a Major is tried, the lowest rank which can sit on the court-martial is a lance corporal, and the president in that case must be a Lieutenant-Colonel. If a Lieutenant-Colonel be tried, the corporal is the lowest rank allowed to sit, and a Colonel must be president, and so on.

The Austrians consider the structure of their courts-martial much superior to that of ours; but it seems difficult to understand how privates, or even corporals and serjeants, can ever be duly qualified to judge of the higher duties and obligations of their officers, which, under every variety of case, both of peace and war, are dissimilar to those to which their attention is almost exclusively devoted. An officer's business is to think for others, and by making himself minutely acquainted with the several duties of all the people under him, to be able to direct their united energies to a given purpose. The duty of the inferior is to obey implicitly, and without reflection. The practice of command begets habits of judging of the character, conduct, and motives of others, and enables an officer to make a just estimate of offences, and to balance with propriety the measure of punishment just necessary, and no more than is necessary, to preserve order. But the whole course of thought and action of the inferior has a tendency to destroy that independence of judgment, and the habit of considering the merits of other men's conduct, which is indispensable in persons who are to sit on the trial of others. From all I can learn, indeed, this Austrian system of courts-martial is but a deception, and leads by obvious ways to a tyranny far more severe than would take place, if the apparent power of deciding in these matters, as well as the real power, were left exclusively with the officers.

I remain yours, most truly,

BASIL HALL.

Grätz, in Styria, 19th April, 1835.

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## A SKETCH OF THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

THAT part of the coast of England in which I shall lay my scene, all know who are acquainted with it, is what sailors term an *iron-bound coast*—that is, the sea is bounded by cliffs. Perched near one of these, about a quarter of a mile from its edge, was situated a row of cottages built by the Government as a station for the prevention of smuggling. These cottages were surrounded by a wall about four feet high, enclosing a piece of ground, which afforded each inhabitant a small garden, that enabled him to rear a few potatoes and other vegetables. The nearest habitations were half a mile distant, and these were only a few straggling dwellings, which collectively were called the village, inhabited by fishermen and their families. A solitary farm-house or two appeared in the distance, which broke the monotonous scene of fields without fences or trees, and was just sufficient to remind the spectator of the scanty means there was of enjoying society.

In the largest of the first-mentioned cottages dwelt Lieutenant John Thornville, R.N., chief officer of the coast-guard station, with his wife and family. In the adjoining one the chief boatman, the next in command; in the others, the riding officer, or, as he has been lately entitled, the corporal of the mounted guard. These, with the commissioned boatmen and the rest of the party, amounted to ten persons, exclusive of the Lieutenant.

As I suppose my readers to be unacquainted with the routine of the service I am about to describe, I trust they will excuse my being minute. One room in the house which the Lieutenant inhabited was set apart for the use of the service, and was called the watch-house. It had a separate entrance, and was unconnected with the Lieutenant's apartments. This room wore the appearance of great cleanliness, as the walls were kept neatly whitewashed, and were decorated with the arms, &c., used by the party. On one side was a stand, ornamented with a profusion of W.R.'s and ill-painted flags; it was filled with muskets, pistols, swords, and bayonets, all in order and perfectly bright. At the foot of this stand lay a mortar, a part of Captain Manby's life-preserving apparatus. Here were rockets, blue-lights, and port-fires, formed into semicircles radiating from the centre, interspersed with printed rules and orders. There was also a desk with a large journal on it, to record every event, however minute, that occurred. Altogether, the place wore an air of business and good discipline.

The only person who occupied this room at the time we are describing it was one of the men, whose duty it was to be on the watch all day, and be relieved when the rest of the men went out at night. This person, for the time being, was called the watchman; and he literally was so, for no vessel or boat could approach the coast without being examined and re-examined through the glass which he constantly carried in his hand.

Just before sunset the Lieutenant assembled the whole crew in the watch-house, to see that all were present, not by calling over their names, but by numbers; each man when on duty being addressed by his number—"Number One," "Here, Sir." "Number Two," "Here, Sir;" and so on with the rest. "Number One," said the Lieutenant,

"take Number Seven guard—Number Two, take Number One guard," the guards meaning the particular spots the men were stationed at.

The men having clothed themselves suitably to the inclement season of the year (December) in which the following scenes are laid, and having furnished themselves with arms, ammunition, blue-lights, and port-fires, pursued their different routes to the stations they were ordered to guard.

There was nothing uncommon in the history of Lieut. Thornville. He entered the Navy very young, and served nine years during the war with great credit; he thought himself most fortunate when he saw his name included in that liberal promotion which took place in the years 1814 and 15. Some time after this he married, and after a time found himself surrounded by an increasing family; he therefore sought and obtained an appointment to a coast-guard station. Here he lived, or, more properly speaking, existed, contented and therefore happy. Society he had none; for, with the exception of a farmer who did not possess an idea beyond his plough, there was no family he could associate with. The nearest market-town was five miles distant, and the church three. The Officers of the adjoining stations occasionally came to dine with him, and over a glass of grog would "spin old yarns." These, with the periodical visits of the Inspecting Commander, were the only reliefs to his monotonous life. His chief occupation, when free from duty, was the education of his children, in which he was assisted by his wife, who was fully qualified for the task; and then the small garden attached to his house claimed another portion of his time. These employments, with his duty, so fully occupied him, that *ennui* was ~~unknown~~.

The Lieutenant, after he had issued his instructions, retired to his apartment, when a gentle tap was heard at the door; upon the customary mandate of "walk in" being given, entered Mr. William Truman, the chief boatman, and the next in command, who came to the house for some further explanation to the orders he had received. Mr. Truman was nearly six feet high, a thin figure, with hard weather-beaten features. The coast-guard uniform assimilating to a sailor's, any person who was not very critical in his observation might have taken him for one. But the fact was no two persons could be more distinct; for Mr. Truman was of a mongrel breed—half-soldier and half-sailor. In his way he was a strict disciplinarian, for he never addressed the Lieutenant without standing perfectly upright, with his feet in the first position, his left arm straight down his body, while with the right he lifted his hat from his head. He was slow and rather pompous in his speech, and particularly careful in addressing all persons with their proper titles. For example, he would say, "Lieutenant Thornville, Commander Bromley, who is the inspecting commander of our district, wishes to see you. He desires you will come as soon as you can, because he is in a hurry; and if you don't come directly, you may not see him, because he may be gone." Now of all the words in the English language there was not any so great a favourite with Truman as the conjunction "because;" he hardly ever spoke a sentence without using it; and in defence of his favourite word said he liked to give a reason for everything he did—"Because the world would then see that he differed from the brutes of the creation."

Accompanied by his chief boatman, Thornville now prepared to pay his nightly visits along the coast he was appointed to guard; and as it was expected that an attempt would be made to land some contraband goods on his station, he armed himself with a brace of pistols, a sword, and a thick stick. Their way lay over the bleak cliffs towards the sea. It was very dark, with the wind blowing directly on the shore; the snow was beginning to fall, and there was every prospect of a dismal night.

"I should think," said Thornville, "nothing can possibly attempt to land on this coast to-night; if it was not for the positive information that I have, and from the number of strange persons we have lately seen about, I should feel inclined to give the men a night's rest, for they have been hard worked of late."

"Lieutenant Thornville," said his companion, "I admire your compassionate feelings. But, Sir, duty must be done, because we are paid for it. For my part, Lieutenant Thornville, I have been thirteen years in the service of the coast-guard, and during the whole of that time I think my life has been *vice versa*."

"Been what, Mr. Truman?"

"Vice versa, Sir—that is, it has been turned upside down, sleeping all day and up all night. Now, Sir, I shall become an amphibious animal, *because* I turn day into night, and *because* I live on the water and on the land; but my wife, Sir, she doesn't like it at all, *because* she grumbles, Sir, and says I am a most unchristianlike husband, not to take my natural advantages like other people. Now, Sir, women will be women, *because* they are women. I reason with her, Sir—I give her *a because* for it; and as I say to her, what makes the difference between us and the brutes of the creation? Why, Sir, *because* we have *a because* for what we do, to be sure."

Conversation similar to this had beguiled their way to the edge of the cliff. They had now to descend to the beach, and their path lay in a sort of valley, which had been formed by the rain washing away the loose earth, and which, from its being so steep, and the loose stones lying in the path, rendered the descent in the daytime difficult, but at night, with the ground covered with snow, to those unacquainted with it it would be impossible; but the Lieutenant and "Billy Because"—a soubriquet he had acquired by the frequent use of this conjunction—had traversed the path so often, that they felt confident in their knowledge, and proceeded rapidly; Billy leading the way, entertaining Thornville with a *because* in every sentence, winding up his numerous list with a stanza of his own composing, which he took great delight in singing particularly when he was in a good humour. It ran thus—

"I eats, because I'm hungry;  
I drinks, because I'm dry;  
I smokes, because I likes it;  
So here's a health to you and I."

By this time Billy had advanced about twenty yards before the Lieutenant. As he increased the distance he elevated the tone of his voice, and at least in his own opinion was singing most melodiously, laying great emphasis on the last line, finishing with a chorus of

"Tol de rol lol,

And here's a health to you and I, tol de rol lol—

"Hoo!" burst from his lips as he ran against something in the road, which by the concussion threw Billy flat on his back. The first words the Lieutenant heard were Billy calling murder with all his might; at the same time a most diabolical yell saluted him. The Lieutenant mechanically drew forth a pistol, cocked it, then hurrying to the spot as fast as the miserable road and snow would allow him, he had nearly tumbled over Billy, who was lying on his back kicking at some object that was across him with all his strength, calling out they were cowardly rascals to strike a man when he was down. "Let me get up, I'll give you a *because* for it! When a man is sprawling in the snow he has no chance, *because* he can't stand."

The Lieutenant's voice assured Billy he was in friendly hands; and having gained his confidence and his legs at the same time, he with the Lieutenant went groping about to discover if possible the cause of their alarm. The mystery was soon solved, for they had not proceeded far before they discovered a poor ass and her foal, which had sought this lane to shelter them from the inclemency of the night.

"This donkey," said Billy, "must have caused the noise we heard: I suppose it could not bray better because it has a cold—ha, ha, ha!" Billy Because tried to be facetious to hide the chagrin he felt at taking a couple of asses for a set of smugglers. The Lieutenant, however, continued his walk in silence, which soon produced the same effect upon his companion, except that he would occasionally murmur to himself his favourite ditty of

"I eats because I'm hungry," &c. &c.

On reaching the beach, the Lieutenant gave a low whistle, which was answered at a short distance from him, when a tall athletic figure stood before them. "Who's that?" inquired the Lieutenant.

"It's me, your honour," said the man, with a broad Irish brogue.

"Is all quiet here?" demanded the Lieutenant.

"All is as quiet here, Sir, as a cat watching a mouse in my mother's pantry."

"You have not seen anything?"

"Nothing, Sir, barring snow and a bitter cold night."

"When did you communicate with Number Seven guard?"

"At twelve, Sir."

"Exchange guards with Number Six."

"I will, Sir." And away he trudged to put his orders into execution. Thornville and his companion visited the rest of the guards, and then made the best of their way to the watch-house.

It was near two o'clock before the Lieutenant retired to bed. The wind by this time had increased to a gale, and the snow and sleet fell in abundance. Thornville lay listening to the howling of the blast, and congratulated himself on being so comfortably housed, and that he was not like hundreds of poor creatures obliged to keep the vessel's deck for the safety of their lives. His thoughts wandered from one subject to another, until at last sleep buried all in oblivion. On this occasion, however, he was not destined to enjoy it long, for some time before daylight a smart rapping at the shutters below and a few pebbles thrown lightly against his bed-room window, awoke him. He jumped out of bed, threw open the casement, when the well-known voice of one of his boatmen saluted him—"A vessel on shore, Sir?"

"Where?"

"In the north bay; a single light seen now and then is all I could make out; but I'm sure it is a vessel, Sir."

"I'll be with you instantly," said the Lieutenant: "tell Mr. Truman to assemble the crew at the watch-house, and to prepare the life apparatus. Do you go to the farm and request a cart for its conveyance."

In a few minutes he was dressed and ready for the beach. His wife, who lay listening to the howling of the storm, which by this time raged with such fury that it shook the little cottages to their foundations, had heard the alarm given by the boatman, and rising in bed saw her husband ready to depart. "John," said she, "I would not have you slow to perform the duties of your station, or deaf to the calls of humanity, when a fellow-creature may be saved from perishing, yet, John, my dear John, pray remember you are a husband and a father!"

"My dearest love," said he, smiling, "I can never forget it." He playfully kissed her cheek, embraced her, and hurried to join his men at the watch-house.

In the mean time Billy Because had gained the verge of the cliff; he then, from flashing the pan of his pistol lit a blue-light, the glare of which rendered the night if possible more dismal by showing the dreary state of the land, and casting a pale blue spectral appearance upon the snow, but when out leaving him again in total darkness. This was a signal to collect the men, and was soon answered by another blue-light at a distance, a second, a third, a fourth, and others all round the bay, until the last appeared a mere shining speck in the dreary waste. Billy returned to the watch-house, where he found Lieut. Thornville. In a few minutes the men began to assemble; with the last came the cart, drawn by two spirited horses; the life apparatus was placed in it, and all departed for the spot on which the unfortunate vessel was reported to be. The distance scarcely exceeded a mile; but the dreadful state of the weather, the darkness of the morning, and the badness of the roads, made it near day-break before the party arrived at the bay.

The snow still continued falling, and so dense was it that no object was visible at even a short distance. How tedious did the minutes appear to Thornville, who, in the ardour of his feelings, thought not of the weather or of himself, but stood with his eyes fixed, directed to a well-known reef of rocks, which he supposed was the most probable place for the vessel to have struck.

Day at length began to dawn, and the eyes of all the party were directed to the sea. By this time their numbers were greatly increased, by most of the fishermen, women, and children from the adjacent village. The heavy fall of drift snow rendered every object as yet indistinct; but to a practised eye, the dark outlines of a vessel might be traced, lying on a dangerous shelf of rocks, well known to those on shore, but in such a situation as to crush all hopes of assisting the unfortunates who might be there by the means of Capt. Manby's apparatus. Thornville paced the beach in anxious suspense, waiting the full return of day, or some providential change, which might open a way to relieve her. An old weather-beaten fisherman, well known to the Lieutenant, ventured to address him. "'Tis a heavy gale this, Sir; I think it blows harder now than it did in that gale four years ago. That craft can't hold together much longer."



"I fear not," replied the Lieutenant.

"I should think all her hands must have perished before now."

"I hope not," was the reply: "at any rate, should any remain, something must be done to save them. If it would but clear, I would make the attempt; but our boats won't do—Haddock, you must let me have yours."

"My boat? oh, no; that is a good 'un, Captain!—who's to pay me for any damage done to my boat?"

By this time the whole of the men and women had gathered round the Lieutenant, and each gave their opinion with freedom; but the women, in particular, were most vociferous.

"That's right, George, don't let him have your boat," said one; "Let him take the King's boat," said another." There was an evident disinclination in the whole party to render the least assistance: this arose from feelings of jealousy towards the Coast-Guard men, as the fishermen and their families, who were not placed very high in the scale of civilization, expected to reap a good harvest from the stores, &c., of the wreck.

Thornville was annoyed and distressed at their apathy; but he was determined, should any unfortunate creature be yet alive, to run all risks in attempting to save him; and was upon the point of issuing orders to his men to take the cart, and bring the largest of his own boats, when Jem Patterson, another fisherman, who was greatly indebted to Thornville for many acts of kindness, said, "If you'll answer, Captain, that I shall be paid for any damage done to my boat, you may have her,—she's not far off; and yet, Captam, 'tis madness to think ~~on't~~. In such a gale, with such a sea and surf running, nothing can live; yet if you ~~have~~ have a mind to try, there she is."

"Thanks, Patterson, thanks; and Thornville hastily gave orders to his men to take the cart and fetch the coble.

In less than half an hour the snow ceased, the atmosphere became clear, a bright eastern sky threw a broad glare of light upon the waters, placing all the horrors of the scene at once in view. On the rocks before mentioned lay the wreck of a fine ship: her main and mizen masts, with the bowsprit, were gone, yet were still floating alongside, held by the rigging; her foretop-mast was gone close by the cap; what remained of her sails was split into ribands, and shivered in the wind; her shattered cordage, stiffened by the gale, hung in strongly defined lines from the foremast, which alone was standing to the rigging, on which some of her crew were clinging, others were convulsively grasping fragments of the wreck; whilst each succeeding sea burst with terrific fury on the vessel, completely burying her in its spray, threatening instant annihilation.

Casting an anxious look round the bay, Thornville rejoiced in seeing the cart with the coble descending the hill towards the beach; and in a short time the boat was placed near the surf, ready for launching.

Thornville had watched every movement of the vessel, and his anxiety became intense, as he saw the poor fellows drop one by one into the surf, and thus terminate their melancholy fate. Three only were left; two in the rigging, and the third hanging suspended by a rope on the lee-quarter, swinging to and fro as the sea rolled over him.

Thornville threw off his jacket, jumped into the boat, and called on

his men to follow: four of them instantly obeyed, and took the oars. "Now, then, my lads," said he to the fishermen, "watch the surf, and off with her."

The surf rolled in, but not a hand was lifted; and the receding wave left her still dry upon the beach. Surprised and distressed, Thornville stooped up to ascertain the cause; when Patterson stepped forward and said, "Why, you see, Mr. Thornville, it's all of no use; your men don't understand our boats: you may as well jump overboard at once. Now, what can you do with her? when she's afloat she'll drown you all, that's certain—no, no, if that boat goes, we'll go with her that can manage her; won't we, my lads? Send your men out, Sir, but keep your seat. And now, lads, for volunteers."

Thornville, more pleased than otherwise at Patterson's remarks, being aware of their correctness, however rudely given, ordered his men out of the boat, and prepared for the volunteers. To do justice to Patterson's oratory, it certainly induced several to push for the boat; but a new and unexpected impediment arose: for the women, who had remained silent spectators, now that they were likely to have an interest in the business, clung to their husbands, fathers, and brothers, declaring they never should, on such a hopeless occasion, risk their lives. They used all the rhetoric they possessed, and finally tried their bodily strength to detain them, by throwing their arms round their husbands' necks, while their children clung to their knees. This, perhaps, was the most fortunate event that could have happened to Thornville; for the fishermen, who had displayed so much apathy, now that their wives presumed to exert a power over them, doggedly threw them off, declaring they were not going to be mastered by a set of women. After numerous struggles Thornville had the pleasure of seeing his boat manned with four of the most expert hands amongst them.

All now was ready. At this moment, the unfortunate creature who had been swinging on the lee-quarter of the wreck, let go his hold, and sunk, to rise no more.

"'Tis dreadful!" exclaimed Thornville; "the two in the rigging are all that remain. Now, my lads, now's the time!" The men were ready: the surf came rolling in, and the coble floated among the breakers.

This was a moment of intense interest. The women who had been so boisterous were silent through anxiety. Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters were watching the fate of the boat in dreadful suspense. The fishermen in the coble manfully strove to force her through the surf, encouraged by the determination and firmness of Thornville; mark their exertions, as one of the poor fellows on the wreck waves his hand, hoping to receive immediate assistance. Now the coble rides nobly on the very crest of the wave as it curls its foaming head beneath her; and now, unable to resist its force, is dashed back upon the beach. Fortunately, neither the boat nor crew received any injury, nor was their courage or determination daunted. They had made the attempt, and would repeat it. Thornville had now taken the precaution to have a small line fast to the boat, while the other end was held by the people on shore, in case of being upset that she might be hauled back again.

The coble was once more placed ready for launching; in a few seconds she floated on the treacherous wave: more fortunate than

before, she had cleared the broken water. Oh! what a deathlike silence pervaded those on shore! The wind howled, and the sea, with dreadful violence, rolled in and broke against the rocks; but not a voice was heard. Every eye and every thought were on the coble: see how she stems the frightful waves! sea after sea rolls past her. The poor fellow on that side the wreck nearest the boat waves his hand above his head, endeavouring to cheer his unfortunate shipmate, who also made one faint movement; but the exertion was too much: all hope had abandoned him. By a violent effort he joined his hands as if in the act of prayer, and fell back into eternity!

During this time the boat had got very near the ship; a few strokes more—they reach her—the poor fellow drops from the rigging into her as a tremendous wave rolls over the wreck and hurls the coble from its side. The utmost exertions of those on board were now made to keep her bow to the sea. For an instant she seems secure; but another sea, more impetuous and more terrific, broke over the wreck: the coble, unable to resist its force, fills and sinks beneath it. A simultaneous scream from the women on shore announced the event. Here the precaution Thornville had taken, of having a line on shore, proved most serviceable; for the Coast-Guard men, assisted by the fishermen, hauled the boat to the beach with the crew clinging to it. All were soon on shore and in safety, except Thornville, whose apparently lifeless corse was the last that reached the land.

It appeared that Thornville had got his leg entangled in the coil of line, therefore, the more the men hauled the line on shore, the more they increased his danger. Fortunately, with the exception of swallowing a large quantity of salt water, and receiving a few bruises, he had sustained no injury; in a short time he was enabled to receive the congratulations of those about him. How the scene was changed! all now was happiness and delight! The Coast-Guard men felt proud of their officer, and the fishermen were quite elated at their success; and the women, who were so opposed to the attempt being made, now that it had proved successful, showered down their noisy blessings on the Lieutenant, each seeking her husband or relative, to render all the assistance in their power.

During this scene of general joy, the principal actor had been forgotten—the unfortunate who was saved. The first thing he did on reaching the shore was to kneel down and return thanks for his preservation, and then to seek his preserver, to whom he poured forth the acknowledgments of a grateful heart. Thornville's feelings can be better understood than described; but such was the excitement at the time with himself and the men, that neither the cold, wind, nor snow, were thought of. At length, Billy Because watched an opportunity, and addressed his officer to this effect:—"Lieutenant Thornville, you have exactly, by my watch, (which I set three weeks ago,) been thirty-five minutes and ten seconds out of the water, standing in your wet clothes; now, Lieutenant Thornville, I'll give you three reasons why you'll catch cold: the first is, you'll catch cold, *because* of the wind; the second is, *because* of the snow; and the third is, *because* of the water; which, properly speaking, is no longer water, because it is ice. Allow me, Lieutenant Thornville, to acquaint your wife of your present situation, because she then may be provided with dry clothes for you."

"No, no, I thank you, Mr. Truman, I will go home immediately."

I shall pass over the meeting of the Lieutenant and his family, the affectionate reproaches of Mrs. Thornville, the delight she experienced when she found her husband safe, merely to observe, that Thornville received the congratulatory visits of all the gentry within twenty miles; that subscriptions were entered into for the unfortunate who was saved, and for the fishermen who had assisted. Thornville also received a handsome letter and a gold medal from the Royal Humane Society.

Days passed on, and things began to take their ordinary course. Billy had given so many excuses for all the circumstances that had occurred, that as he said himself, "I must stop, *because* I can't go on any longer."

But this calm was not to continue long; for one evening, Paddy M'Shane, one of the boatmen, entered the watch-house almost breathless, exclaiming, as soon as he saw the Lieutenant, "By —, Sir, we've got 'em now?"

"Got what, M'Shane?"

"We've got 'em, Sir—a hundred, at least, furze bushes—I saw them, Sir, with my own two eyes."

The Lieutenant, after some cross-examination, learned that M'Shane had seen a number of men, who were partly hid in furze-bushes near the old Dale Guard, and that no doubt could be entertained of the intention of landing some goods.

Thornville, on receiving this intelligence, collected his men, armed himself, and proceeded to the spot. Their path lay along the edge of the cliffs until they came to the lane formerly mentioned. The party, with Thornville at their head, descended to the beach, which with great difficulty they managed to crawl along, sometimes over broken pieces of rock, and at others wading through the water. Thornville preferred this route, as he suspected the smugglers would have people looking out on the cliff. The Coast-Guard were rounding a large projecting piece of rock when they discovered a boat that had just landed, and, as they supposed, a party of nearly a hundred men on the beach. Thornville ordered his men to draw their swords, have their pistols ready, and follow him.

The scene was exceedingly picturesque: for the beach was surrounded by high and almost perpendicular cliffs, except the part where Thornville and his party had come, which was composed of huge masses of rock that had fallen from the cliff as the sea had encroached on it, and the rock by the action of the water was rendered perfectly smooth, which made their path so difficult. There was a small water-course by which the smugglers descended, and was the only road by which they could retreat. A large boat, painted white, (called a trip-boat,) full of tobacco, had just landed from a vessel lying-to in the offing, and the sailors belonging to her were hauling her bow on the beach, to enable them more easily to land the cargo. Several groups of men, some armed with bludgeons, were waiting the orders of two, who seemed superior, and who were actively employed in giving directions, and placing the men in the most convenient situations, that each, at the proper time, might take his parcel and carry it to an appointed spot, where carts were ready to convey it into the interior. The two men just mentioned were the real smugglers; the others being engaged for

a small sum each to assist in securing the cargo in carts; neither did the sailors share in the profits, but were paid higher wages than usual for the risk they ran; and as soon as the cargo was delivered from the boat their duty was done, and they made the best of their way to the vessel.

Thornville and his party had got within a few yards of the smugglers before they were discovered; but suddenly, the cry of the "Coast-Guard!" from one of them, seemed to strike the rest with a panic. It was but momentary, for the smugglers closed, the men with bludgeons in the front, and presented a formidable body when compared with the Lieutenant and his ten men. The sailors belonging to the boat had not been inactive, but were making every effort to launch her. Billy Because, seeing this, whispered to the Lieutenant, who was next him, and having received his orders, said aloud, "Follow me, Paddy, we'll have the first blow, because that is half the battle;" and away they ran to secure the boat; "I seize that boat and her cargo, in the King's name, because you ha'n't paid the duty."

But Billy was a little out of his calculation; for the boat's crew, instead of surrendering, armed themselves with the oars and stretchers and seemed prepared for a determined resistance.

"Ay now, is that your sport?" said M'Shane; "then we'll just have a bit of a scrummage for the honour of ould Ireland." With the true feeling of his countrymen his spirits rose at the thoughts of a fight; he jumped into the air, brandished his sword above his head, and, giving a loud halloo, accompanied by Billy, who was all coolness and discipline, rushed among the sailors. Four to two were great odds; but the superior arms of the Coast-Guard men put them nearly on a par. The fight, however, was a desperate one, and twice had the boat been in possession of each party; when M'Shane unfortunately received a violent blow on the arm, which made him drop his sword—this was immediately seized by a sailor, who would soon have made M'Shane, as he expressed it, "kick the bucket," but he was not to be done in this way, for drawing forth his pistol, he fired, and had the pleasure of seeing, to continue his own expression, "the tundering teef grunting and rolling about in the sand like an eel without his jacket."

The other men, hearing the report of the pistol, and seeing the fate of their companion, ceased their attack on Billy Because, and retreated as fast as their legs could carry them. Billy now fired his pistol, but without effect, and, turning to M'Shane, inquired if he was hurt. M'Shane complained of his arm.

"Never mind your arm, Paddy, we have won the battle, *because* there is no one left to fight."

Thornville and the rest of his party had not been inactive. They made the best of their way to the main body, when some of the smugglers declared they would murder them if they came near.

"Say you so, my fine fellows," said Thornville. "Recollect your orders, men, and follow me."

Each man fired his pistol, and, in the confusion, rushed among the smugglers; the battle became general but did not last long. Thornville's party were well disciplined and became powerful from its union, while the men engaged by the smugglers were all in disorder. Being well aware of the severe punishment that awaited detection, each thought

of escape, and many were making the best of their way up the cliffs. The ringleaders fought with more determination, but were soon overpowered, and Thornville was left with four of them as prisoners. These, with the body of the man who had died from the wound he received from M'Shane, were secured in the watch-house, while the rest of the party were conveying the tobacco to the same place.

This affair made a great noise in the neighbouring villages, and the Coast-Guard men could not go out without being insulted. The smugglers were condemned by the magistrates to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour, and poor M'Shane was to be tried for causing the death of the sailor at the ensuing assizes.

When M'Shane was informed of this he was ready to burst with indignation.

"Me to be tried for the murthur? me, who was employed by the King's Majesty to do this same? Och hone, och hone! what a sarvice—a man is always doing wrong when he is doing right,—you call this sarvice, do you?—only let me get clear of it, and may I be murthured ten times over if ever I enter it again,—enter it again! why, I'd marry the Devil's daughter and live with the ould people first."

"M'Shane," said Billy Because, "laws are laws *because* they are laws, and no one of his Majesty's liege subjects is allowed to break the laws, *because* there is an act of Parliament against it. Now, M'Shane, you have broken a principal law, *because* you shot that man and must be tried for the murder; but it is no murder, M'Shane, *because* there is another law which obliges you to shoot all men that is breaking another law, and therefore, M'Shane, you'll be sure to be acquitted; *because* you shot the man while he was breaking the law, and *because* it was in defence of your own natural self."

If this learned argument was not satisfactory to M'Shane, it was perfectly so to Billy, who stalked away with a self-satisfied smile upon his countenance which almost amounted to a grin.

The assizes came on, M'Shane was, of course, acquitted, and highly complimented for his courage; but he never recovered the "indignity," as he called it.

The Lieutenant and the rest of the party were, a few days afterwards, rendered happy by a very flattering letter of thanks from the Comptroller-General, and more so by the large pecuniary reward paid for the seizure of the tobacco. All shared in the general joy but poor M'Shane, who became so disgusted with the service that he resolved to quit it, and therefore took the opportunity one evening, when Thornville had a few friends with him, to enter the room completely armed and thus addressed the Lieutenant:—

"There's your musket, Sir,—there's your pistol, Sir,—there's your sword, Sir," placing each article on the table. "I have nothing to say agin you, Sir; but as for your sarvice, my curse upon it, Sir." He then gave an "Irish fling" and a loud halloo, bounced through the door, and was never heard of after.

## THE SIEGE OF AMERABAD, IN KHORASSAN.

FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN THE PERSIAN SERVICE.

[We extract the following narrative from the journal of an Officer engaged in the operations described, as exhibiting the Persians, under their European system of organization, engaged and succeeding in the details of a regular siege. The storming of Amerabad by Abbas Meerza is an event of some interest in the modern military annals of Persia.—ED.]

MESHID, 5th July, 1832.—Letters came in from camp with the intelligence that the Prince Royal (Abbas Meerza) had commenced operations before Amerabad. This was contrary to his original intentions; the course marked out having been to leave about 2000 men to invest the place, so as to cut off all communications from without, and to march the main force to Coochan, which place was considered to be weaker than the newly-constructed fort of Amerabad. Indeed it was imagined by the Khorassannees that Amerabad was impregnable, but it was yet thought that when Coochan had fallen, the other fort would not hold out.

The circumstances which led to this change in the plan of operations, are as follow. When the army was within a few miles of Amerabad, the advanced guard under Khosroe Meerza, consisting of one regiment of infantry, and 400 Zelan Koordish horse, with two six-pounders, was suddenly and boldly attacked by a party of Toorkman and Koordish horse, which had been moving about near the fort during several days past. After some skirmishing, the Prince's party drove the enemy back into the fort, the Zelan Koords behaving very valiantly. At the same time M. Barowski also, with 200 men, succeeded in driving a party of the enemy from a spot in the neighbourhood of the fort, where they were entrenched. The fire from the walls was kept up during the time very briskly, but it only wounded a few men. One of the Zelan Koords, when at no great distance from the gate of the fort, cut down a Toorkman, and dismounting under a shower of bullets, cut off his head and galloped off with it.

On the Prince Royal's arrival with the main force, he at first wished to push on to Coochan, in accordance with his original intention, but he was persuaded to attack Amerabad at once, being assured that it would soon fall, and that, upon his getting possession of it, nothing could then stand in the way of a direct communication with Meshid. M. Barowski, accordingly, with 500 of the Khosser regiment, broke ground at about 400 yards' distance from the fort, and began to open trenches.

In consequence of the sudden attack upon Amerabad, order after order came into Meshid for supplies of ammunition, &c.; extra workmen had therefore to be employed in the arsenal, which now presented a busy scene.

6th.—This day about 300 camels laden with ammunition left the city, together with all the mortars and a quantity of stone-shot and shells. At night I started, and got into camp next morning at sunrise.

*Camp before Amerabad, 9th July.*—Immediately on my arrival I visited the trenches, to ascertain the state of the siege. The fort, which was different to any in Persia, had been constructed by Reeza Kooli Khan after his own plan, grounded, it is said, upon information given him by an European, who some years back passed through Coochan.\* It has a glacis, a deep ditch, and a low thick wall with circular bastions, whereas the usual construction of Persian forts is a ditch, within which is a mound, a few yards high, formed with the earth excavated, and behind this, at the distance of about eight yards, is a high wall, five or six feet thick, with hollow bastions full of loop-holes for musketry. At the period of my arrival a sap had been carried forward by M. Barowski opposite the north-east angle of the fort, to within a short distance of the edge of the ditch, and a party of 50 Serbauz had the night before effected a lodgment on the crest of the glacis and were working back. From this lodgment M. Barowski was throwing into the ditch quantities of boughs of trees, earth, and wet grass in bundles, in order to reduce its depth. There was a safe approach to within 200 yards by the dry bed of a small stream, which was about five feet deep. Here were two batteries, each containing an eighteen and a twenty-four-pounder. At the south side of the fort, next the entrance, the works were more extensive. They had been begun by Persians at a distance of 500 yards, and were carried on to near the ditch, but so irregularly, that the passage through them was extremely dangerous. On this side also were two batteries with four twelve pounders. It was intended to enter the fort from either side as circumstances might permit, and consequently the greatest jealousy was felt between the two advancing parties. The besieged had no cannon, but about 800 shamkauls, zemberooks, heavy matchlocks, and rifles. The position of Abbas Meerza's camp was about a mile and a half north; the Khasser regiment, south-east; and the Maragha regiment, west: about three miles to the west was the Shegangee regiment, light infantry, as an advanced guard; and beyond a body of horse were piquetted in a ruined village. Very few had been killed up to this time.

Upon my return to camp, I had an interview with the Prince Royal and his son Mahommed Meerza, when his Royal Highness inquired particularly as to what was doing, and what was to be done, as he was most anxious to gain possession of the fort. He told me that already more than 2000 shot had been expended, yet the walls had suffered but slightly, all the mischief done being the destroying of the light parts of the bastions. From the observations which I had made, it appeared to me to be utterly impossible to breach the walls; besides which, the ditch presented a most formidable obstacle, it being not less than 58 feet deep. No other course presented itself, therefore, than that a bastion at one of the angles of the fort should be thrown into the ditch by a mine; I explained my views to the Prince, who told me that I had authority to act entirely as I might think fit, provided I adopted such

\* I have since been informed, that some years back, when Mr. Frazer was at Coochan, Reeza Kooli Khan asked him for a plan of an European fort; and there is no doubt that from the information which the Khan thus obtained, he constructed Amerabad and the modern fort of Coochan, which totally differ from the usual style of Persian forts.



measures as would cause the place to fall in the shortest possible time, upon which point his Royal Highness's anxiety was excessive.

10th.—Finding that the works of M. Barowski were most in advance, besides the advantage of acting in concert with an European officer, I determined on bringing the mortars into his trenches, and beginning the mine on his side. At night we began throwing shells from the two small mortars, and large stone balls from a thirteen-inch mortar; this was kept up till the morning, by which time the sap was joined to the lodgment. A raised battery was also begun in order to command the bastion, behind which the garrison were discovered to be at work. In describing this attack, it is sufficient to mention the works on the one side only, as those on the other side of the fort were a mere copy of ours.

11th.—This morning at daybreak the garrison opened a sharp fire on our working party engaged upon the battery, and succeeded in driving them off; a few rounds from the gun-batteries, however, soon silenced their fire. In the afternoon I began to sink a shaft for mining the north east bastion, and during the night great quantities of materials were also thrown into the ditch in order to reduce its depth, without which the throwing down of the bastion would have been comparatively useless. The works were in many instances retarded from the great anxiety of the Prince to save his men. The besieged were all this time actively engaged in raising a defence across the back of the bastion.

12th.—At work all day throwing earth, trees, &c., into the ditch during the day more than 1500 mule-loads were brought down to the trenches, at the same time occasional firing was kept up from the batteries, against the defences which were being raised, by the besieged. In the course of the day Yclanboosh Khan, who had been sent to Merv on a mission to the Khan of Khiva, returned to camp. The result of his mission has not transpired, but he reported that the Oosbegs still held the intention of advancing, but they appeared willing to wait the conclusion of affairs at Amerabad.

13th.—This afternoon there was a truce for about an hour, when some of our people went to the edge of the ditch to talk with Jussuf Khan, the Governor. In answer to a demand that the place should be given up, he replied, that although he was fully aware that unless relieved the fort sooner or later must fall, yet that he must hold out till the last, as Reeza Kooli Khan had put it out of his power to come to terms by taking the wives and families of many of the garrison to Coochan, and that the surrender of Amerabad would be the signal for their slaughter. He said further, "Tell the Prince that we are his servants and ready to serve him, if he will only restore our families to us." Thus the truce ended. We recommenced throwing shots from the mortars, and continued to do so all night.

14th.—This afternoon, under cover of a heavy fire from the walls, an attempt was made by the enemy to set fire to the raised battery, in the construction of which much dried grass and wood had been used; however, it did not succeed, the assailants being driven back with some loss.

15th.—During these days I had been engaged on my underground operations, and this morning I completed the gallery of the mine. Its length from shaft to chamber was 18 Persian yards, or 63 feet. At

dark, under a sharp protecting fire, a party of the besieged got into the ditch, and endeavoured to destroy the part which we had been filling in; however, a shell dropped among them soon drove them out, killing two men. Mahommed Meerza left camp for Meshid with the Maragha regiment, some light guns, and a body of horse, in consequence of a report that 3000 Oosbegs had moved from Meive on Serrucks, with the intention of *chappowing* near Meshid. To-day we got a six and a four-and-a-half pounder to the top of the raised battery, from which we were now enabled to fire into the fort.

16th.—The Prince's camp moved to the south side of the fort, and pitched on a fine stream of water—that element having been scarce in the former position. During the night the guns from the two batteries at the north-east angle were advanced about 50 yards.

17th.—This day the mine was loaded with 1500 lbs. of powder, and the first six yards from the chamber built up by me with brick-work, the remainder being filled up with earth and bundles of wet rushes. During the night I was constantly interrupted and annoyed by messenger after messenger from the Prince,—at first wishing to know when the mine would be ready,—then when it would be sprung,—and lastly, ordering me to fire it without delay.

18th.—At half-past three A. M., accompanied by a gunner, I descended the shaft and fired the match. The explosion of the mine for a moment staggered the soldiers, who had never witnessed anything of the kind before; but the effect of their amazement soon subsided, and about 200 of the Khor and Karadaughee regiments, gallantly led by M. Barowski, rushed into the ditch and mounted the breach. They soon succeeded in reaching the top of the bastion, although they sustained much loss from the severe fire of the besieged; but when there, a most obstinate resistance was offered at the new work which had been thrown up at the back of the bastion, and which our men were unable to pass. However, they effected a lodgment in the bastion, though not without suffering greatly from the showers of large stones poured upon their heads by the besieged. In the meantime, by firing rounds of grape, I kept the walls tolerably clear of the riflemen, who had greatly distressed our soldiers by their deadly aim. About eight A. M., however, we lost Jussuf Khan, our Commandant of Artillery, and the man of the highest rank in the Prince's service. He was standing near the ditch encouraging the Serbauz to take in bundles of grass, wood, &c., to make good the lodgment in the bastion, when he was marked by a rifleman and shot through the forehead—he died instantly.

Sharp firing was kept up on both sides until eleven A. M., when it slackened, our men keeping their advanced position, and having formed a good and safe road to it. Two Moollahs now came out of the fort and demanded a day's truce; but this not being granted, as they might readily have imagined, they at length consented, on the part of the Governor, that early the next morning the fort should be given up. This they the more readily agreed to upon being given to understand that the Serbauz were so excited, that, if they were left to enter by force, not a life of the garrison would be spared.

19th.—At sunrise the son of the Kaim-Makam went into the fort, and returned with the Governor, Jussuf Khan, who made a formal surrender of it, and by noon the place was occupied by our troops. In

going round the walls I was astonished at their great strength, and at the immense depth of the ditch, and I was not at all surprised at the fame which this place had acquired in Khorassan

21st—This morning I received orders from the Prince to return to Meshid, for the purpose of preparing and forwarding supplies of ammunition, and having received the necessary papers, at sunset I left the camp. Before leaving, His Royal Highness told me to go into the fort and take the best horse that I could find, which he gave me, he also conferred on me the Order of the Lion and Sun, and was pleased to write with his own hand to the Shah, for the firmaun for it

The Prince having given a pledge to those Toorkmans who might feel inclined to enter his service, that they should be allowed to keep their horses, arms, &c, in the evening before I started about 100 of them rode into camp, to present themselves to the Prince, when a curious scene ensued. A sudden movement immediately took place among the Serbauz, who, as it were with one accord, rushed from their tents, and in an instant the whole of the Toorkmans were dragged from off their horses, and placed in a state of almost absolute nudity. No doubt the Serbauz were exasperated (and that too not very unreasonably) at not getting any thing in the shape of plunder, in consequence of the surrender of the fort, they having calculated upon taking it by assault, and of every thing in the place becoming their property, and they adopted this sure method of paying themselves, at least in part. The Prince Royal immediately ordered that what had thus been taken should be restored, and on the following day he agreed to purchase Amerabad from his troops, for 15,000 tomans

Soon after the fall of Amerabad, the Oosbegs, with their ruler, Ali Kooli Khan, who had been anxiously watching the course of events, (it having, doubtless, been his intention to advance had we failed at Amerabad) suddenly retreated across the desert, towards Khiva, where, owing to the great heat, and the scarcity of water, he is reported to have lost 3000 men and horses. The withdrawal of this large force was of the greatest advantage to us, as it left the whole of the country on our rear in a comparatively safe state, and very much weakened the positions of the Khan of Coochan and the Prince of Herât, who unquestionably looked to Ali Kooli Khan for assistance, but now that he had retired, of course nothing could be expected by them from him. It likewise allowed the Prince Royal to assume a higher tone, and to adopt bolder measures than it otherwise would have been prudent for him to venture upon

Some short time subsequently, I was informed by one of the young Princes, that the Shah could not at all believe that Amerabad had fallen, and he thus described to me his Majesty's astonishment. When the express (a Major of Artillery) arrived at Tehraun, with the news, he went before the King of Kings, and presented the dispatch from the Prince Royal. After reading it, the Shah repeated several times, " 'Tis a lie! 'tis a lie!" Upon the officer's assuring his Majesty that the place had been taken by force, and that he had witnessed the storming of it, the Shah said,—"Swear by my beard that it is true," which having done, his Majesty was satisfied, but so delighted was he with the news, that *he actually forgot to wash his hands after his meal.*

W. G. B.

## LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK.—MY SECOND TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMETT, P.M.

“And back I flew to its billowy breast.”—*The Sea*.

## No. III.

BEFORE proceeding with my narrative, I must claim the indulgence of offering a few remarks on the subject of disrating, as it was termed in the Navy—that is, of turning a young gentleman from the quarter-deck to do duty before the mast. I believe and hope this practice is now discontinued, but should another war arise, it may possibly be again called into operation, and it is my opinion, deduced from actual observation, that it has seldom produced other results than to degrade the character of the officer in the estimation of the men, whilst the individuals whom it was designed to punish generally lost their self-respect, and seldom, if ever, regained it so as to render them useful and meritorious when restored to rank. The great objects of all punishment are two-fold—first, to deter others from committing offences by the example made, and secondly, to prevent a recurrence of impropriety in the person punished, but I may with truth say, that I can scarcely recollect an instance where disrating has produced either of the desired effects. I am well aware that a Captain must possess a certain means by which he may be enabled to check and prevent the indulgence of those evil propensities to which youth are liable in a ship of war; but most of the cases of disrating that have come under my own knowledge, I fear, were rather more influenced by the weakness of human nature than prompted by a sense of duty—a personal dislike or a private pique has destroyed many a noble mind that would have otherwise been an ornament to the Service and a credit to his country. A Captain who really wishes to see his young gentlemen become brave and gallant officers, on whom the task must devolve of maintaining the honour and supremacy of the British flag, will treat the juvenile aspirants as children adopted by the nation, and intrusted to his care for the purpose of rendering them worthy to uphold the greatness and the glory of Old England as the first kingdom in the world. This can never be too strongly impressed upon the mind of the midshipman, and it is the mind that ought on all occasions to be dealt with in shaping the course of the future, and not mere corporal inflictions, which frequently are the parent of stubbornness and mischief. This was greatly neglected during the last war, but I will appeal to those brave men who have so eminently sustained our naval renown, and are now reposing on their “laurels,” whether they have not always found that a well-educated but thoughtless reefer would pay far greater attention to kind remonstrance enforced with dignity than to the severest threatenings, denunciations, or bodily suffering. Oh, how well do I remember several of this parental character, whose generous admonitions have rescued many a proud spirit from that ruin into which disrating would most probably have plunged them, but at the same time I can also recollect numbers—I wish to forget their faults, and therefore it is of no use entering them in the Log Book.

But to return to the Lady Graves, whom we left at the island of

Madeira, with Pascoe and myself, in purser's toggery, *promoted* to the fore-top.

"So, young gentlemen," exclaimed old Snatchblock, when we 'made our first appearance on the fore-castle, "you're getting forud in the sarvice by a starn board, which I take to be a new-fashioned mode of working to windard, but mayhap we shall have a bosprit out o' the cabin-windows before long, for everything gets slued end-for-end since I was a boy. Why what's the use of fitting that 'ere rigging over your mast-heads? do they think it 'll make better officers on you?—But never mind, lads, keep your weather eye up."

"Why, I do feel it rather hard, boason," said Pascoe, assuming a rueful countenance; "but you're a good old Pipes, and we'll try and square our yards by the lifts and braces for the future."

"Dont 'boason' and 'old Pipes' me," returned the veteran, attempting to look grim, though all his efforts could not suppress his usual chuckle—"remember I'm your officer now, and, young man, touch your hat when you speak to me, or I must give you a taste of the rattan to quicken your edication." He then added with much feeling and strong emphasis, "Be good lads, and show yourselves smart, and Tremenhere, though he does look like the devil's table-cloth this morn-ing, will soon have you aft again. But as for that Bungarden—may the cocoa-nut on my shoulders be turned into a fiddle-block, but I'll sarve him out rattlin-stuff for this!—a half-fledged red-herring!"

"And that 'ud be a queer bird any how, Sir," chimed in old Johnson the quarter-master. "But, young gentlemen, I thought I'd just heave ahead to tell you that Muster Tremenhere has been houlding a bit of an argification about you with the skipper, and I'm blessed if you an't got another friend in court as you litle expects—God bless them there petticoats any how, they're always leaning to marcy."

"Who do you mean?" inquired I, "but for my part, Johnson, I'm so truly ashamed of my conduct, that all the punishment in the world could not make me suffer more than I do at this moment."

"Mayhap so, mayhap so," returned the old man, at the same time casting his eye round inshore, he added, "here comes the man-o'-war brig's boat," he adjusted the glass to his eye, rested it on the rail, and continued, "there's an applet on the left shoulder, which tells me to ship the best ropes; and as in duty bound, Mr. Snatchblock," touching his hat, "I expects you'll be wanted to whistle him over the gangway."

"Aye, aye," responded the boatswain; "but stand clear, and let me get a fresh supply of puff before I winds my call—your man-o'-war's man likes a chirp as long as you can remember."

"It is Captain Derrick!" said I, addressing Pascoe—"what the devil shall I do? he will want to see me, and I dare not look him in the face."

"Commehd me to a midshipman's modesty," returned Pascoe, half jest, half earnest. "But avast, shipmate, I forgot that your middy's commission is like a dobee-waller's soap, and so you may, if you please, be a little shame-faced. As for me, I can do my duty in the foretop just as well as on the quarter-deck, thanks to 'old Jolinson here, who had me in the rigging gang at Diamond Harbour last voyage."

"And you did me credit, Mr. Pascoe," said the old quartermaster; "but I must go and report to Mr. Tremenhere."

In a few minutes afterwards Captain Derrick came alongside, and ascended to the deck. Captain Burgess received him very politely; and they went into the cuddy together. Oh, what would I not have given to have overheard their conversation!—but it was useless wishing. In about half an hour Derrick took his departure, and I was spared the infliction of being called before him.

"Come, Grummett," said Pascoe, "let us shin aloft to our station, and spin a yarn or two about yon beautiful place up the mountain. By the by, I wonder how Lord —— holds on in this affair!—we were all tarred with the same brush, but he's a noble fellow, and beyond the reach of Beaumgardte's spite—though it must be admitted he was not well used. Yet I think Captain Burgess is rather too severe with us. Never mind, my boy, let us grace the foretop a little while, and we shall look like the babes in the wood."

We ascended to the top, and conversed about home and future prospects till we both fell fast asleep, from which we were aroused by the brazen trumpet-like voice of the chief-mate—"Foretop there!"

"Rouse out, Grummett," said Pascoe, "he's hailing us!—what the devil do you mean by going to sleep?" and then answered, "Aye, aye, Sir," at the same time we both jumped upon our feet, rubbing our eyes, and looking, I have no doubt, remarkably silly, as a universal burst of laughter came from the deck below.

"When you've unbuttoned your eyelids and stowed your nightcaps away in the fid hole, young men, you'll come aft here," shouted Tremenhare.

"Aye, aye, Sir!" we both responded, and Pascoe catching hold of the topmast backstay, slid down in an instant, whilst I, attempting to perform the same evolution, burnt my hands that the pain made me dance again.

Arrived on the quarter-deck, we were directed to go into the cuddy, and in doing so we passed Lady Russell accompanied by Captain Lys and the lovely infants. I always loved babes, and looking upon the little laughing cherub face of the one next me, I could not refrain from imprinting a kiss upon its cheek. The gratified mother smiled upon us, whilst a tear seemed to be starting to her eye, and I heard her whisper to Captain Lys, "How singular that the sight of the child should make him forget his own misfortunes!"

We entered the cuddy, and the first person that caught my eye was Lord ——. Handsomely dressed in his naval uniform, he stood, with his cocked hat under his arm, in front of the long table, and near him leaning on the back of a chair was Beaumgardte. A remarkably fine-looking man, in the dress of a post-captain, rested his shoulder against the bulkhead of the cabin, at a short distance from him was Captain Derrick conversing in an under tone with the Commander of the Indian. General —— sat at the head of the table, and there was a degree of solemnity that made a due impression on my mind.

"Oh, these are your foretopmen, Captain Burgess, are they?" said the Post-Captain, eyeing us with a quick sharp look of investigation, though with a countenance of the most perfect good humour. "Well, youngsters, I understand you are likely to turn out smart hands, and as I am short manned you will perhaps have no objection to volunteer for the frigate—in the course of time your qualifications may raise you to

the rank of boatsun's mates—what do you say? She's a smart craft; there's every prospect of a war, and every soul fore and aft will roll in prize-money!"

A smile passed amongst the officers from one to another, which puzzled me extremely, for there seemed to be something unmanly in making sport of misery, and I am sure I was miserable enough. "If I had followed the bent of my own inclinations, Sir," said I, finding Pascoe continued silent, "I should have preferred the service of my country to any other; but obedience to my parents prevented the gratification of my wishes, though perhaps had my requests been complied with, I might have escaped my present humiliation."

"Then you're for the frigate?" urged her Captain: "a few more such light hands, and I shall furl my sky-sails aloft—and," turning to Pascoe, "what do you say, young man?"

"Sir," replied the individual addressed, raising himself with pride, and looking round him with bold intrepidity, "I have committed an error which has caused me deep regret; I have submitted to my punishment without a murmur, but no man has a right to transfer my services to whom he pleases. My father, Sir, is the principal owner of the *Lady Graves*, but I claim no exemption from the consequences of my own folly on that score: I was placed under the peculiar protection of Captain Burgess, and he has acted towards me like a parent, though I must speak my mind and say that in this last instance, taking all circumstances into consideration"—and he threw a glance of contempt at the cadet—"his decision has been rather severe—but I will not complain. I shall remain in my father's ship, Sir, unless forced to quit it."

"You speak boldly, young man, and perhaps not altogether respectfully—at all events it is not the language of a junior officer to his superior," said the General mildly.

"I am no longer an officer, Sir," returned Pascoe, a convulsive sob almost choking his utterance—"I speak as a foremast man, contending for his own right."

"But I have power to impress you, Sir," said the Captain of the frigate with some degree of sternness.

"I know you have, Sir," replied Pascoe firmly; "and though I respect the service of my King, I would not be a slave in it, and such I should be if force were used."

"Well, then Burgess, I must be content with the other youngster—Grummett I think you call him," said the Commander of the frigate.

"I shall not volunteer, Sir," said I, "without the sanction of my father, and I have certainly no wish to quit the *Lady Graves*."

"What, neither of you!" exclaimed the senior naval officer; "then, Burgess, I must leave them with you, and I trust for their own sakes they will never again have to douse their uniform, whatever it may be. Young men, your gallant friend here, Captain Derrick, has importuned me to intercede for you; but I should not have complied had not Lord —, on hearing of your situation, acquainted me previously with the whole affair, 'nought extenuating, nor setting down aught in malice:' he acknowledged everything, and declared himself ready to submit to any penalty so that I would but endeavour to get you reinstated. To him also you are indebted for the interference of the General"—the General bowed acquiescence, which was smilingly returned by the lordly

midshipman—"Lady Russell, too, has used her influence; and we have agreed to become bound for your future good behaviour. We will not enter upon the past, but as a necessary consequence of sailing in the same ship you must shake hands with Mr. Bumgab—what's his name?"

"Beaumgardte," said Captain Burgess, but the cadet had not stopped for the repetition of his name, he turned to Pascoc and tendered the signal of amity, which was responded to by the rest, and we were ordered to resume the black velvet and the lion button.

We quitted Madeira with a beautiful breeze, saw the summit of the island of Palma resting upon the clouds, and again anchored in that well-remembered bay at St Jago from which I had been so unceremoniously taken on my first trip. This time I got leave to go on shore, and from the "Sketches of the Cape de Verds" that have recently appeared in the United Service Journal, it is evident that reform has not reached that part of the world—indeed, if a bill was to be introduced it is a hundred chances to one but somebody would steal it. There seems to be something peculative in the very air of the place, for even the monkeys are terrible thieves, and the goats will pick pockets. One monkey was very curiously trapped—a midshipman, overpowered with the heat, and having indulged rather too freely in drinking that pernicious stuff aquadiente, pulled off his boots and laid himself down in the tent to sleep, a young monkey on the prowl entered the tent, and a seaman going in a few minutes afterwards Jacko jumped into one of the boots head downwards to hide himself, he was immediately captured, and afterwards caused considerable mirth on board by his tricks.

Chance brought me acquainted with an officer in the Governor's suite who really possessed very good natural talents. He was a young man, and amongst his books he had found a treatise on Geometry, but not a single mathematical instrument was to be obtained upon the island, to aid him in his studies. Having a small case myself, I presented them to him, for which he warmly expressed his gratitude, and on a subsequent visit I had the pleasure of finding that he had made considerable proficiency in the art—to the great scandal, however, of the Governor and the priest, who actually considered that he was learning to conjure.

An occurrence took place here which made a lasting impression on my mind, and determined me never to accept or give a challenge except in the very last extremity. Two young cadets, both from the Island of Jersey, had from their earliest years contracted a sincere friendship, amounting to brotherly affection, they had shared each other's pastimes, they had wept over each other's sorrows, and now they were embarked together, with bright prospects spread before them, for that fairy land of enchantment, glowing in the bright visions of early reading, filled with genius and hours and golden fruit. They were amiable youths, seldom apart, and their gentlemanly conduct had won upon the esteem of all on board.

A shooting party was formed, and Prideaux and Deschartes were amongst the number. Mules, donkeys, and every animal that could be obtained for love or money were put under requisition, and away they started full of animation and anticipated enjoyment, for the mountains. In passing one of the deep ravines in which St. Jago abounds, Prideaux's donkey stumbled and threw its rider head over heels; he sustained, however, no other injury than a blow above the instep, which occasioned that acute sharp pain that, I make no doubt, many of my



readers have suffered from a similar cause—I mean, the blow. The drollery of the accident occasioned a universal burst of laughter, in which Deschartes joined, but instantly alighted to assist his friend. Prideaux, labouring under the irritation, was extremely angry at being made the object of their merriment, and rather sharply rebuked his companion, but the picture was too ludicrous for any check to be put upon their mirth. Prideaux sat with his back to the ravine wincing most terribly, whilst Deschartes busied himself in rubbing his leg to alleviate the anguish. The donkey, after unshipping his commander and pitching him over the bows, had slipped back into the chism, where he stood on his hind-legs, his fore-hoofs resting on the ground above, and his head appearing on a level with the shoulders of the cadet, and about two feet behind him. Prideaux could not see the donkey like a parson in his pulpit, but Deschartes did, and though he strove hard to restrain his laughter, that he might not exasperate his friend, yet one of the party seizing the immense cocked hat worn by one of the Portuguese guides, and the cloak of another, they were placed in proper position on the animal, amidst the roars of applause and ungovernable acclamations of the whole party. Deschartes could not hold out, he joined the universal cheer, for the donkey, either alarmed at the noise, or, perhaps, recognizing amongst the voices sounds that might claim kindred with his own asinine music, turned to to bray with all his might. Deschartes saw that anger and resentment was kindling on Prideaux's brows, but all self-control was gone, madness seemed to rule the moment, and Deschartes was felled to the earth by a blow from the friend he would have died to save.

The laughter was instantly at an end amongst those who had witnessed the transaction, and those who did not, soon perceived that something unusual had occurred to cause such a sudden check, and stopped their mirth, so that in less than a minute the deepest silence prevailed. Deschartes arose from the ground, gave Prideaux a look, in which compassion and resentment were striving for the mastery, and then walked away. Several of the young men crowded round him and thoughtlessly inflamed the angry feeling which he was striving to subdue, whilst others, in aggravating language, upbraided Prideaux for his brutality, and thereby gave renewed stimulus to the evil passion that had for the moment got the better of his judgment. Violent words, recriminations, threatenings, and revivings added fuel to the flame, till the rash-headed young men declared there could be only one way of settling the quarrel.

Had the friends been alone Prideaux would have prostrated himself upon his knees and implored forgiveness of his companion, and the latter, knowing the irritability of Prideaux's temper and loving him like a brother, would have granted it. But here there were many eyes upon them, they were going out to obtain commissions in the army, and the slightest stain upon their courage or their honour would at once shroud all future expectations. Both of them felt this, and the quarrel was no longer one of mere personal animosity, it was absorbed in the dread which each experienced lest, shrinking from a hostile encounter, their declining a contest should be construed into cowardice. It was a fearful moment for those who were united by those bonds of sincere regard which the sudden fracas had only strained, not broken, and which were

fast resuming their more than accustomed tension, under a sickly apprehension that they were about to be parted from each other's esteem.

A friend was selected on either side, and, as it frequently happens in such cases, the choices had fallen on individuals who were considered the most apt and best acquainted with such matters, and not upon those who would have endeavoured to effect a reconciliation. The cadets henceforth became mere passive instruments in the hands of others; pistols were not wanting, preliminaries were soon arranged, and none but the principals gave one thought to future consequences. The spot chosen was the bed of a dried-up river, the ground cracked and baked with the heat of the sun. It was just at one of the bends, where the banks appeared in some measure to dove-tail into each other, and the ascending hills and crags, covered with dwarf trees, whose shades were blended together and displayed no tokens of separation, so as to render the place of encounter something like the bottom of a clay-pit.

The distance was measured, the combatants were placed, and a deep death-like breathless stillness prevailed, a cloud passed over the sun and threw the mountain scenery into partial gloom, a sudden breeze waked up the leaves to a mournful whispering, then all was hushed, the word was given, the reports were as one, a thick mantling smoke hung for an instant over the place where the cadets had stood, it cleared away, and there lay poor Descharles a lifeless corpse, the ball had passed directly through the seat of existence, his career was closed, and oh, how dreadfully! The sight of the inanimate body recalled those who had been spectators to the responsibility they had incurred, and consternation sat upon each countenance. But what pen, what language can adequately describe the agony of Prideaux! At first he seemed flushed with the thoughts of victory, but it was only momentary, the bleeding corpse of his friend, the horrible reality was before him, fond and fervid remembrances must have rushed upon his mind, the prospects of future ignominy, the blasting of long cherished hopes, the execrations from the parents of his dead friend, his own, his home, all, all must have smitten his conscience and driven reason from her throne. He did not speak, his features were stiff and rigid, as if he had lived an age in those few desolating minutes, but suddenly snatching another pistol from the hand of his second, he sprang to some distance away, there was a scorching, flashing fierceness in his eye as he glared wildly and contemptuously upon the group, several rushed forward as he cocked and raised the instrument of destruction, but they were too late to arrest his suicidal intention, the surrounding hills echoed to the sharp crack of the discharge, the smoke again rose perpendicularly, and beneath it lay another victim to mistaken honour, the upper part of his head literally shattered to pieces.

Desperation seemed to take possession of the minds of many of the young men at witnessing so bloody a catastrophe; yells, shrieks, groans, and bitter denunciations resounded, there was a busy running to-and-fro between the bodies, anxious inquiries whether there was no hope were whispered amongst those who were kneeling over them, and the utterances of despair at hearing the monosyllable "None" The handsome, manly forms, recently teeming with vigour, animation, and all that could render life sweet and pleasant, were now mere mangled carcases, frightful spectacles for shuddering human nature to contem-

plate. At length the more calm portion of the party prepared to return to Port Praya, the bodies were secured on the respective animals that had been engaged for their pastime, and the mournful procession retraced their morning path, horror and dismay filling each heart.

The two seconds, however, quitted the party, intending to ride to Trinidad and remain concealed in its neighbourhood till the first burst of the storm had passed over. Information of the fatal occurrence was very soon spread, the mortal remains of the unfortunate young men were conveyed on board the ship in which they had taken their passage, and means were adopted to secure the absentees, who were soon afterwards discovered and placed under arrest for trial. Thus the pleasure party of the early part of the day was converted into one of mischief and murder (for I can never think of it in any other character)—two lives had been sacrificed at the shrine of folly, and two others would have to pay a heavy forfeit both to their country and to themselves, for having abetted the sanguinary transaction.

The Portuguese authorities refused to suffer the dead to be interred in consecrated ground, and it was determined that they should be buried in the great charnel-house of the deep. This was effected two days afterwards when, with a fair wind, we were clear of the island. It was evening, the sun was upon the verge of the horizon, the glory of the day was departing, but there was a flush of gorgeous clouds that crimsoned all the west, whilst above them approaching night was gradually spreading her dark banner, and preparing to shroud the dying light in deep funereal gloom, it was just such an evening as the occasion required, and as the reports of the minute guns came heavily over the water, the seamen clustered together and conversed in scarcely audible whispers. The ships hoisted their colours half-mast, the bells were tolled, and just as the red sun disappeared from sight, the bodies were consigned to their ocean-grave, to be seen no more.

But the breeze still blew, the wind was fair, and the gallant vessels were on the wing speeding their way right merrily. This, however, did not continue long, for as we neared the line we experienced those sickening calms so wearying to the patience of the mariner. For days together the sea presented one shining glassy surface, relieved only by the heavy rains that came down in floods, and then commenced the labours of the washer-woman. Tubs, buckets, kits, everything that could hold water was put in requisition, old Snatchblock and his mates piped "all hands to wash," soapsuds became the order of the day, and every part of the rigging was soon filled with shirts of all colours, size, shape, and make—trousers, and the usual duds of a seaman's bag.

We were three weeks getting from St. Jago to the equator, and numerous were the preparations for the august ceremony of crossing the line. In latitude about  $1^{\circ} 30'$  north we were lying perfectly becalmed, with a thick haze around us, and the water as smooth as a mill-pond. But the air had a strong thick sulphureous smell, that rendered respiration difficult and distressing. The people were down at dinner, and Mr Allen, having the watch, was standing on the break of the poop conversing with Major Campbell.

"There is something extremely oppressive in the atmosphere," said the Major, "it is like breathing the fumes of brimstone—we shall have a tremendous long sick list if this weather holds."

"Aye, aye," returned the second officer, "it smells more of Belzebub's dominions than daddy Neptune's, though, perhaps, the lord of the trident has been blowing up his magazine. I wish, however, it would clear away so as to give us a sight of the Commodore, there's not a ship to be seen, and if it keeps on thickening thus we shall soon lose sight of ourselves."

"I never remember experiencing such an unpleasant sensation as I do at this moment, except once before," said the Major, "and that was on my passage out in 1794, when the great earthquake took place in Turkey, and nearly six thousand persons perished; we had no shock at sea, but the atmospheric density was much the same as it is now, and with something of a similar effluvia."

"Will Mr. Allen excuse me for speaking a word or two, if you please, Sir?" said old Johnson, who had been busying himself at the flag-lockers, and had overheard what passed.

"Well, old boy, and what have you to say?" inquired the officer of the watch,—“who's cat has kitten'd now?”

"It isn't in regard o' the matter o' cats nor kittens, Sir," returned the veteran solemnly, "but I've been on the ocean, man and boy, now nearly sixty years, and I've learned to know when the Almighty gives his creatures warning that he is about to manifest his strength."

"And what does all this tend to, Johnson?" said Allen somewhat hastily. "You should know your station better, old man, than to address gentlemen in conversation."

"I ax yer pardon, Sir," returned Johnson retreating, "and hopes no offence, but, 'mayhaps,' thinks I to myself, 'that ere's a part of my duty to report squalls,' and so, Sir, I just made bold to speak."

"Squalls!" reiterated the officer,—“what squalls? You are like a pig, old boy, you smell the wind. I don't see the smallest indications of a breath of air”

The veteran shook his head. "It isn't given to every one to see alike, Mr. Allen, and mayhap I might have been a little dubsome of my own judgment, but there's one there," pointing to black Jackson who was half-way up the starboard main-rigging looking most earnestly and intently away ahead, "there's one there, Sir," continued the old man, "to whom Nature speaks in her own language, and the black fellow arn't reading her book for nothing."

"What do you see, Jackson—what is there out there ahead?" inquired the mate composedly.

The Captain of the top did not immediately reply, but still kept a fixed and eager gaze, and looking forward I discerned a small, dull, silvery appearance, scarcely larger than a pocket-handkerchief, but whether it was a break in the haze or a fleecy cloud, I could not tell.

"Gar-Amighty, Misser Allen!" exclaimed the negro swinging himself down on to the hammocks. "Clew up 'em topsels, you please; dere debbel chicken come down, be' here little minute." He jumped to the maintop-sail halliards, which he instantly let go, and then sprang forward to do the same by the foretop-sail, while old Johnson lowered the mizen top-sail. There was not a breath of wind, and the yards run down in a moment on the cap. The officer of the watch looked rather amazed to find his authority so strangely and suddenly superseded, but he became instantly aware of the necessity of the measure, and running

to the hatchway, he hailed below for the hands to come on deck directly. The men had heard the rattling noise of the tye-blocks, and the whistling of the halliards as they flew out of the racks, so that they were in some measure prepared for the summons, and the moment it was given they rushed up the hatchways. Tremenhare and Captain Burgess also heard it, and they were speedily on the quarter-deck. Allen directed the Captain's attention to the object which black Jackson had pointed out; and, in his quiet way, he ordered the top-sails to be clewed up, and the hands to go aloft to furl them.

"Ma conscience!" exclaimed Marshall, running up the poop-ladder; "what'll all this be, Pascoe?"

"It's a parish church broke adrift from its moorings ashore," replied Pascoe, "and we're going to pick up the congregation."

"A parish kirk, Pascoe, ey, you don't say so?" returned the credulous Scotchman; "but what in the name o' the de'il could bring it so far out to sea?"

"Away aloft there, young gentlemen," shouted the chief mate; "roll up that mizen top-sail snug, and bear a hand about it; see that the gaskets are well passed, Mr. Pascoe; up there, Mr. Marshall, away aloft, Sir—away aloft!"

In ships of war the midshipmen were stationed in each top to see the sails reefed or furled, but in the India service the midshipmen did the duty of mizen-top men, the fifth and sixth mates superintending the fore and main-tops. We were upon the yard gathering up the folds of the sail, and as three or four of the Cadets had, under Pascoe's tuition, become somewhat initiated in the duties aloft, they ran up to assist us, so that our gaskets were soon secured, and we were preparing to lay in. The ship was motionless,—not the slightest breath of air could be felt upon the face,—the mist was as thick as ever, but the white cloud ahead was spreading and rapidly coming towards us. The foretop-sail was gathered up, but the main, through the jamming of one of the buntlines, still hung in folds, when, in an instant, a ball of fire darted from the heavens, and exploded with the noise of a bursting piece of artillery just below the maintop, shaking the ship like a reed down through the whole range of her keel right up to her trucks. The maintop-sail was instantly in a blaze, and three poor fellows, who had been struck by the electric fluid, came tumbling from the yard; the next moment, the hurricane took us, and the ship spun round like a top, and happily went away before it. Black Jackson, with the characteristic promptitude of a thorough seaman, gave one loud hail along the topsail yard,—“Out knives and cut away!” The men lost not a moment in obeying; the leeches of the sail were severed, the sheets and other gear cut, and in a few minutes the blazing top-sail was borne away by the blast like a pillar of fire riding on the wings of the tempest. The spectacle was awfully grand; the ship, in tending, had been nearly thrown upon her beam-ends, but she happily answered her helm and was put dead before it. In many instances the whole surface of the ocean was raised for a considerable extension, and carried away in immense sheets as white as milk, whilst the heavy pelting rain seemed to be a prelude to a second deluge. But in ten minutes the whole had passed away; the mist was gone, the sky was beautifully clear, and the sun, throned on his torrid height, poured down his burning rays; the sea was beautifully smooth,

dimpled by a gentle breeze from the south-east; the squall was far away to leeward, but it had marked its progress with devastation, our own ship having escaped the best of the fleet; others had lost a topmast, and their sails blown to shreds; one was destitute of a bowsprit and foretop-mast, and all had sustained more or less damage.

Of the unfortunate fellows who fell from our main-topsail yard, two had gone overboard, and as the ship must have been running at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, even had they not have been already dead, no effort could have saved them, the other poor lad alighted in the stern-sheets of the long-boat, but his scorched and mangled appearance proved that his death had been instantaneous; and on the same evening, he was sewed up in his hammock and "launched into the deep."

As soon as flags could be distinguished, the Commodore made the signal for the convoy to close round him, and we became very soon sensible that a stranger had joined us, either during the hazy weather or had run amongst us in the squall. She was a lovely corvette, with a long, low, black, snake-like hull, and tall, aspiring spars, lifting their tapering heads into the heavens. She did not appear to have sustained the least injury, and her square yards and breadth of canvass displayed the characteristics of a vessel of war. The Commodore hoisted the British ensign, which example was followed by the rest of the fleet, and the stranger showed the tri-color of France, with a long pennant descending from the main-truck. She ran without any hesitation alongside the leading ship, and answered her hail as the "Revolutionnaire French national ship from the Garonne, bound to the rivet Plate." An interchange of civilities took place, but it was remarked that the corvette acted rather suspiciously, and was always kept under command. Boats, however, passed to-and-fro, and our Commodore went on board the corvette, the seamen enjoyed free intercourse with each other, and all appeared to be pleasant and amicable.

We had gathered close together under easy sail to allow time to repair damages, and as the frigate and the corvette occasionally hove-to, to pick up boats, the convoy had ranged some distance ahead of them. Suddenly we were aroused by the firing of guns, and we observed the corvette braced sharp up upon a bowline, with a steady press of canvass, shooting away like an arrow from a bow, whilst the Commodore was hard after him in chase, and rattling away with his foremost guns, every shot of which told either in the Frenchman's hull or rigging. Had the corvette gained two or three cables' length for a start, she would have escaped, but the fire of the frigate was so well directed, that in a few minutes the sails of the Frenchman were completely riddled, her rigging much cut, and a bad wound in her mainmast. Nevertheless she still held on her way—just the sort of creation that a seaman loves to look at—and firing from two long eighteens that she had run out abaft. The frigate vewed from the wind, and away went a thundering broadside of round and double headed shot that cut the rigging of the corvette to pieces, and the mainmast, losing its support, went over the side, and with it the Frenchman's hopes of getting away. Her colours were hauled down, and the English took possession, but it was noticed that the British ensign was not displayed over the tri-color as an emblem of victory, and though the engagement had induced a belief that war had

been declared between the two countries, yet the want of this *finale* to the business excited a suspicion that the corvette was a pirate. The whole, however, was soon afterwards explained; and it appeared that the corvette's people had found a countryman or two on board the frigate, and amongst the rest the sailmaker had met with a relation, and nothing could be more natural than for a conversation to ensue respecting the services in which they were engaged; and the sailmaker obtained positive information that England and France were at that moment at open hostilities. Now this happened to be actually the fact, though it was mere conjecture on the part of the sailmaker's friend, as war had not been declared when the corvette quitted France, though it was daily expected to be the case; and curious as may seem the coincidence, it was positively declared on that very day that the corvette was captured; but she being one of the fastest vessels out of France, had been previously dispatched to carry notes of preparation to the Mauritius, whither she was bound instead of the river Plate. The sailmaker, though in the first instance he had promised secrecy, could not refrain from repeating this information to the First-Lieutenant, who told the Captain, and an officer was sent on board the Frenchman to demand her surrender: she had ranged, however, considerably ahead, and her commander imagining that we had later intelligence than himself, promptly declined, and made sail away; this strengthened the supposition to positive conviction, and she was taken as before described, a prize-crew was put on board, and the damages of the convoy being pretty well repaired, we carried on with a pleasant trade wind.

About six bells in the watch of the following morning we were hailed by some one, but as no ship was near us, a little alarm was excited as to whence the sounds proceeded. "Ho! the ship ahoy!" was again heard, but still nothing was seen. The serjeants suspended their drill,—the soldiers who were stowing away their beds upon the booms looked inquiringly,—whilst the seamen, with countenances of mystery, shook their heads, and were silent. "Ho! the ship ahoy!" again resounded, and it seemed like a voice from the deep that was approaching nearer to us.

"Fokstle, there!" shouted the officer of the watch, "can you see anything out before there?"

"There's a shoal o' dolphins, Sir," answered old Snatchblock, "and I thinks I can see a marmaid or two. And now, Sir, I can make out a triton in a sea-shell, drawn by dolphins, and a fellow driving four-in-hand, like a mail-coachman."

"Ho! the ship ahoy!" was once more repeated, and the boatswain promptly answered, "Hilloa," whilst the soldiers and uninitiated became extremely restless. "Heave-to and give us a rope to get on board," demanded the voice—"I shall lay under the starboard bow, and make a step of the fore-tack bumpkin. My horses are terribly fatigued, and I shall be obliged to borrow a sodger or two to carry me to the next craft. What ship is that?"

"The Honourable Company's ship the Lady Graves," answered old Snatchblock, "as pretty a piece of timber and rope-yarn as ever was put together."

"I know her well," rejoined the voice; "is Captain Burgess in good health? He promised last voyage to bring me a silk dress of

sea-weed green for my wife, and I know he has kept his word. Have you got your lists ready?"

"All ready!" was the response, "and it's as long as a purser's conscience, plenty o' lobsters"—looking at the soldiers—and then catching sight of myself, Marshall, and some of the cadets, he added, "and a small sprinkling o' shrimp-sauce"

"Then we shan't get through business to-day," replied the Triton, as there could now be no doubt that it was he who hailed. "The barber has gone on board the Commodore to set his razor upon the grindstone. But back your main yard, and let me come on board"

During this conversation there was a tremendous splashing under the bows, and the boatswain bent down over the ridge-rope to address the "Man o' the Sea." The ship was rounded-to so as to check her way,—a seaman or two descended to the bumpkin and dolphin striker to aid the ascent of Neptune's *avant counter*,—and in a few minutes a strange uncouth figure made his appearance, his lower extremities covered with shining scales, each as big as a half-crown, and tapering down to the size of a sixpence, a small pair of wings on his naked shoulders, loose hair hanging about his face like sea-weed, and pieces of coral slung round his neck. The officer of the watch met him on the fore-castle, and by this time a report of the circumstance having been circulated on the gun deck, the cadets from the stercage, the mids from the orlop, and all the green-horns crowded forward to get a sight of the Triton. "Hope your honour's well!" said the sea monster, touching the fore-lock of his sea-weed hair, "I am directed by my master, who is Sovereign of the Ocean, to inform you that he purposes boarding you about five bells in the forenoon-watch, and requests that all due preparations, suitable to his rank as Monarch of these here realms, may be made. And as through his—what you call it?—his—his—d—the name that I should forget—"

"I suppose you means his godship," said old Snatchblock, giving him a friendly lift.

"Aye, aye, brother," returned the monster, "I sees you know a thing or two. And so, as I was saying, through the knowledge of his godship he diskivers things arterwards as happened beforehand."

"And small credit to his Majesty for that," exclaimed old Snatchblock. "I'm blessed if I don't think you've been foul of his Highness's liquor-case afore you started from below; for you transinogrify plain English, and slue it end-for-end, though mayhap you've been aboard the prize there afore you comed here, and have got hould of a bit o' French, as they twists their lingo till they strain the strands. I suppose you meant to say, that Neptune diskivers things aforehand as is going to happen arterwards?"

"Aye, aye, brother," returned the Triton, "that's just what I mean; and so seeing, as the gemman here says about my master, as he knows everything, why in course he knew you had some ladies aboard, and so he sends into his garden for some fruit, and I have brought a basket with me to taste 'em. I have got 'em down in the carriage here." He walked forward, descended into the head, bent over the rails, and returned directly with a neat, white willow-basket, ornamented with sea-shells, containing some delicious grapes, a fine pine apple, and other fruits, which he put into the officer's hands. He then turned to



the boatswain, "Is your list ready, brother? I have several other ships to visit; but avast, I haven't half executed my commission yet"—and he thrust his hand amongst the drapery that was bound round his loins, and pulled out a couple of dolls, regularly ship-rigged, in blue jackets and trousers, with picked white oakum for hair, and presenting them to the officer, said, "They were a present from Neptune's children for the babies." He then returned to his shell—as the boatswain declared to Marshall. The splashing and noise under the bows was resumed, the ship was kept on her course, and the hammocks piped up.

Exactly at four bells, a spare topsail was stretched across the ship from the two aftmost of the fore-shrouds, and about one-third up the rigging, so as to screen the fore-castle from observation. The booms, the gangways, the hammock-nettings on the quarter-deck, and the break of the poop, were crowded with eager and anxious spectators, desirous of witnessing the ceremony; and those who had never crossed the Line before gave a look of alarm every now and then to an enormous tub, that was placed by the starboard-gangway, filled with water, as ominous of something that was to follow, which they had not much relish for, whilst the whip being rigged with its portentous appendages, and the ranging of fire-buckets, &c., added to the apprehension that something terrible was about to happen. The last stroke of five bells was yet vibrating on the ear, when a distant rumbling, which was succeeded by a sonorous hail, gave notice of the royal visiter's approach. The hail was promptly answered by the Captain himself, who, with Lady Russell leaning on the arm of Major Campbell, and Captain Lys, with the lovely twins, took their stations on the quarter-deck. There, too, stood the Reverend Mr. C——, the clergyman, with his pale, mild face, but tall majestic figure, whilst other officers gathered round. In a few minutes there was a fearful dashing of the waters, like a shoal of bull-whales in play, and the spray danced high above the screen, which was soon afterwards withdrawn, and the grand procession was brought into view. First came four fiddlers, most fantastically arrayed about the body and thighs, for their legs and arms were bare, except that they were curiously painted with representations of fishes, foul-anchors, union jacks, &c., and they scraped away as if it was a case of life and death. Then came the *avant courier*, who had first boarded us, with a gilt-headed staff. Next followed two special sea-constables, with shining tomahawks, and they marshalled the way for the barber and his assistant; the former carrying a razor, the blade about two feet and a half long, red with the blood of the unfortunate victims he had already shaved that morning; and the latter, having in one hand a tar-bucket containing lather composed of sundry greasy and *savory* ingredients, and in the other an immense brush to operate with. Two more constables preceded the redoubtable and never-to-be-forgotten Davy Jones, sitting astride the shoulders of a stout subordinate, and both as black as the ace of spades. Two small horns appeared on the forehead of each, like outriggers, and a most comprehensive scope of tail flowed down behind. Davy carried a fork, resembling the cook's tormentors; his subordinate had quite enough to do to carry his principal. Close behind these came a herald with a speaking-trumpet; and then appeared eight Tritons, two-and-two, dragging a handsome car, in which sat old Neptune and Amphitrite, side by side. The naval deity had long,

shining glossy white hair, hanging from his head over his shoulders and down his back, and a venerable beard to match, a neat crown ornamented with mother-of-pearl and shells of various kinds surmounted his brows, his dress glistened with spangles, and his all-powerful trident was grasped in his right hand; whilst Amphitrite held a shining sceptre that glistened in the sun, quite dazzling to behold, though Marshall declared, in his ignorance, it was nothing more than the cook's ladle. The goddess was arrayed in all the colours of the rainbow, and her cap looked as if it had been put on hind part before; indeed, to the scandal of the sex, it was strongly believed that she had been indulging too freely with the bottle, and the state of her yellow-red nose, with sundry black pimples upon it, looking something like a sun-flower, confirmed the suspicion of her tipping propensities. On her knee sat an infantile merman, the tail of the fish so conspicuous, that all doubts as to the identity of that anomalous creature were at an end, and it was fully proved that the fish part was like that of a shark. Behind these came a rude assemblage of laughing Tritons, and other sea-monsters, sporting in all their trickery and wild attitudes.

The procession gradually proceeded aft, the fiddlers working away at "Rule Britannia," till the car drew up before Captain Burgess, who immediately uncovered his head, and his example was followed by all the rest. "You're right heartily welcome, Sir, once more," exclaimed Neptune addressing the Captain. "I am happy to see you, my Lady, and them precious cherubs that remind me so much of my own little ones, baring as them there haven't got no fishes' tails,"—and he slud his own youngster up to show the difference. "Gentlemen all, you're welcome." Then turning to Amphitrite he politely said, "Speak to 'em, miss us, and ax the gentlefolks how they are."

Amphitrite obeyed her sovereign lord and master, giving her mushin a desperate tug over her eyes, whilst Davy Jones and his carrier wiggled their tails with delight.

"I am rejoiced to have the felicity of visiting your Majesty agam," said Captain Burgess, "and am gratified at seeing you in such good health, as well as your excellent spouse. Allow me the honour of introducing Lady Russell to her notice, who, I am sure, must be enamoured with her beauty and feminine qualities. Here's Major Campbell, but you've seen the Major before. Captain Lys will feel honoured by a kiss of her fair hand." The Captain turned away amidst the general laugh at his expense, which was increased by the Goddess uttering in elegant phia-cology, "He arn't up to gumption." The infants chuckled, and crowd, and danced their sea-dolls, and Neptune requesting to have a kiss of each, they were handed to him. He looked upon the smiling innocent, and his face beamed with generous and kind emotions as he kissed the babes and blessed them. A bottle of wine was brought out by the steward, but both Neptune and Amphitrite preferred rum; glasses were filled, and the toast, "Health and happiness and a prosperous voyage," went round. But by some means Davy Jones got close to the Parson, and begged him to hob-and-nob with him, but thus the reverend gentleman *respectfully* declined.

The levee being at an end, the procession moved round to the star-board gangway, where the car stopped before the large tub, and the

Sea-god sent a polite message to the Captain, requesting that the babies might be brought out. The nurses conveyed them to the Monarch of the Ocean, and each of them held in his tiny hand a golden guinea, which was presented as a peace-offering, and the little creatures seemed delighted with the revelry and noise. A gallon of rum from Captain Lys, and several other passengers, secured them from molestation, but Beaumgardte, with that fool-hardiness which nothing could cure, and unwarned by example, would neither propitiate by gift, nor keep away from the deck, boasting that he had pistols in his pocket, and would not submit to be shaved. He was suffered to remain for some time, but Pascoe, myself, the junior mates, and some others, got the fire-engine in the square of the main-hatchway, brought the pipe to the combings just before the main-mast, and as he had already got a little drenching from casualties in throwing water upon the unfortunates, so we completely drenched him, and rendered his pistols perfectly useless. It is true he pulled one out and snapped it, but if loaded, the powder was too damp to ignite. He was promptly seized behind, a handkerchief was bound over his eyes, and a stout fellow grasping him by each arm, he was hurried away to the tub, where he underwent the infliction of the razor,—enjoyed a rather protracted ablution,—and without removing the bandage, was conducted back to the spot from whence he was taken. Swearing vengeance against his tormentors, he struck out right and left, but finding nothing solid on which to vent his rage, he tore off the handkerchief, and found himself standing alone, without a soul near him on whom he could especially charge the offence. Crest-fallen he slunk away to his cabin, and did not make his appearance again that day.

The ceremony proceeded, and it was not till two bells in the afternoon watch that it closed, when all hands were pretty well tired of the sport. Discipline was relaxed for this occasion,—a plentiful supply of grog cheered each heart,—and the evening closed, amongst both officers and men, in harmony.

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#### SKETCHES OF THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS \*

BY A PASSENGER ON BOARD THE S.S. THOMAS MUNRO, WRITING THERE  
ON THE 10TH DECEMBER LAST.

WHEN we had been about a fortnight at Porto Praye, we became anxious to leave it, as we were totally devoid of any rational way of killing time. In our excursions to the country we had visited whatever was worth seeing, and as for society there was nothing of the kind. The Yankee Consul, who acts also for the English Government, might indeed have made the place more agreeable to us, but the man knew as much of civility as he did of his own language, his knowledge of which went very little beyond the alphabet. There was a coarseness of thought and feeling about this person impossible to describe, and which you would hardly find in the greatest clodpole that ever followed a plough.

As a Hamburg Captain, named Koln, was going to sail to Bonavista, we determined to return there with him, and we asked him what he would charge for our passage, but he insisted on taking us for

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\* Concluded from page 69

nothing. It was ten o'clock at night when we weighed anchor; I know not on what account, but I remarked that no vessel ever left these islands in the day-time. We had hardly left our moorings when we perceived a small boat rowing rapidly towards us, and on its coming alongside it proved to be our friend the custom-house officer, who had been so useful on more than one occasion in smuggling gin on shore. He now came to ask for some present, and on Captain Koln giving him an old pair of trowsers, worth about two shillings, he danced round the cabin, expressing unbounded joy.

The distance from St. Jago to Bonavista is between eighty and ninety miles, but as the wind was right in our teeth we had made but little progress, when on the third morning the man on the look-out shouted—"A strange sail ahead, Sir."

"Aye, aye," said the Captain looking through his glass; "and I don't much like him."

I now took up the telescope to have a look at the stranger. He was a long craft, and lay so low in the water that his black hull was scarcely discernible, while, under an immense press of canvass, that seemed to rise out of the ocean, he bore towards us with the wind upon his quarter, and leaving that white foaming track behind him that showed at what a rate he was sailing. He displayed no colours of any kind.

"He is a pirate, Sir," said the first mate, "and bearing right for us—what is best to be done?"

"Best to be done," muttered the Captain; "what the devil can be done?—that fellow will sail three knots for our one."

"Had we not better bear away?" continued the mate.

"To what use?" replied the Captain; "do what we will, he will be down on us in no time, and our altering our course will only make him send some shot through our rigging when he comes near enough; and yet, stay, I think we might gain Maio,—we will try it anyhow; all hands there aloft," he shouted, "and unfurl all sail, run out the stunsails, and keep her away," and the next instant we were going along right before the wind. Not a word was spoken, but every eye was turned at one moment towards our own sails, and the next anxiously towards our pursuer.

"Is there any chance, Captain?" I asked after some time.

"None," he answered; "in an hour and a half that fellow will be near enough to hail us. You had better go below," he continued, "the attempt to make resistance would be worse than useless."

I followed his directions and left the deck, and with no very comfortable feelings threw myself into my berth. At first my thoughts were wholly occupied by our present situation, but after some time they merged into other channels, and at last I sunk asleep. How long I had been so I know not, but on a sudden I was roused by a bustle on deck, and then the sound of a large cannon fired some way off, and rolling along like a peal of thunder. Instantly I made my way upon deck.

"Lie-to," roared the Captain at the same moment, and then turning to me he added, "you see it is just as I told you, and we may as well now lie-to as have them shoot away our masts and rigging. I knew we could not escape them; but you need not be alarmed, for they will offer no personal violence unless we resist, which, with our numbers, would be madness."

In a few minutes more the pirate had got within two hundred yards,

and then one of his boats was lowered, manned, and rowed quickly towards us. He had called up all hands and, including the boat's crew, I counted sixty persons on his deck, though his size was not more than two hundred tons. We could not learn what number of guns he mounted, for there was only one visible, and that was a long nine-pounder, moving on a swivel eight amidships. When his boat came alongside, four tall and rather fine-looking men, whom we at once perceived were Spaniards, jumped upon our deck. They carried pistols and cutlasses, but there was nothing very remarkable or cut-throat-looking about them, and from their general demeanour, coupled with what Koln had said about their offering no personal violence, I began to look with more interest than apprehension on what was going forward. One of them, who appeared the Commander, was considerably younger than the others, and, not a little to our surprise, he asked, in very correct English, for Captain Koln.

"It seems I am known to you," said the Captain in reply.

"Is there any one in the habit of sailing amongst these islands unknown to me?" answered the other; "and I can assure you, Captain Koln, strange as it may seem, that I feel a great respect for you."

"Sir, you do me great honour," said Koln with mock gravity, "though I would feel the compliment fully as much, if you would take any other way than the present of showing it."

"Captain Koln," replied the other in a slow, deliberate manner, "you and I are men of the world, and we know that all men must live; were you not compelled by necessity you would not leave your wife and family for months upon months to command such a vessel as this, nor would I be in my present situation. You are a sailor struggling with fortune as well as myself, and if your purse was lying on the deck I would not stoop to pick it up, but every one is not circumstanced as we are. Your owners, for instance, would not miss a few hundreds, or even thousands. Let us, therefore, see some of their cash."

"I have got no money on board belonging to my owners," said Koln.

"Captain, Captain, that tale won't do," said the other, "do you suppose I am ignorant of what brought you here?—your vessel carries three hundred and twenty tons, and you have just as much money on board as will pay for that quantity of salt. Come, let us have it; the old Governor at Bonavista will just as soon have your bill."

"I can assure you," replied Koln, "there is no cash on board."

"Captain Koln, I know to the contrary," said the Spaniard, "nay more, the very day before you left Porto Praya, you received a hundred dollars for gin and potatoes." Koln started, for that was true. "Ha! do you now perceive that I don't speak at random? I tell you, Captain, that I have correct information of every vessel frequenting these islands and of all that passes here. The money I speak of you have, and you may as well bring it forth, for get it I will by fair means or foul."

Thus, which might be termed the *argumentum a fortiori*, was said in a manner that showed the speaker was not to be turned from his purpose, so Koln took his mates aside to hold a conference with them as to the course they should pursue.

"Aye," said the Spaniard, "it is all very well to consult, though it is easy to see how the matter will end; my Captain here knows very well that we gentlemen of the wave never come on a fruitless errand. You have been shipwrecked?" he continued, turning to us.

"Yes," we answered, "we have had that misfortune"

"Ah, I saw you," he replied, "between these islands and the Canaries I was going to bear down on you, but you mustered too many hands on board, your people outnumbered my own, besides you carried six teeth of a side"

"No," we said, "we only carried six guns altogether"

"Indeed!" he answered, "I thought I saw more, but our Captain seems asleep—Well, Captain Koln," he shouted, "have you counted that money for me yet?"

"It is impossible to offer to resist you," said Koln; "I have, therefore, sent my mate below to bring up eight hundred dollars, which is all the money in the ship"

"Ah, Captain, I thought you would come to the same way of thinking as the ladies, and consider me irresistible," replied the Spaniard; "but eight hundred dollars—that will never do. Come, Captain, you must make it the thousand, I will take that and no less"

"I must make that sum up, then, out of my own money," said Koln.

"Never mind, your owners will repay you," answered the other, who not five minutes before had declared that he would not touch poor Koln's purse if it was lying on the deck before him. After some hesitation the thousand dollars were paid by the Captain, but the Spaniard was far from satisfied.

"I think," he said, "I must trouble you for some gin, two or three dozen will be no harm on board my vessel, and if you could let me have some running rigging and a spare sail or two, and, by-the-bye, I am devilishly in want of a good anchor"

"Anything else?" said Koln.

"Why, yes," he replied, "I must have some potatoes and bread and flour, and a few casks of water—I really don't believe I require anything more"

"Except a halter," muttered Koln between his teeth. —

"And now, Captain Koln," said the Spaniard, after he had seen his own people carry off the different articles he had enumerated, "I must apologise for having troubled you, but really necessity, the same necessity that makes you a sailor, compels me to act as I do. But the truth is, every man robs his neighbour in his own way, and yet it is not robbing, it is only making you act the part of a Christian in spite of yourself, by forcing you to share your superfluities with your poorer brother. Do you know, Sir," he continued turning suddenly to me, "that I was brought up and educated for a priest?"

"Indeed!" I exclaimed.

"Yes, Sir, but a love-affair destroyed my credit with the holy fathers, so I turned soldier,—I have fought under Mma Sir, but that I did not much like, for I found it hard work and no profit. I left that and got acquainted with an Englishman who brought me to London, but he and I quarrelled. Sir, I know London as well as I know my own ship, I supported myself there for eighteen months teaching Spanish and the guitar, I soon picked up your language, and used very often to go to your theatres. Do you know, Sir, there is no part of Shakspeare I so much admire as that noble passage where he exclaims,—'Who steals my purse steals trash'." Here the Spaniard looked very knowingly at Koln and added,—"Now, I dare say, notwithstanding

such authority, it would be a difficult thing to make Captain Koln understand the truth of this splendid maxim."

It is bad enough to rob a man, but still worse to laugh at him afterwards, and Koln's countenance became black as midnight. As for the Spaniard himself, whatever might have been passing in his mind, there was not the least indication of risibility about his features. On the contrary, he looked as grave and uttered this rigmarole with as much solemnity as if he had followed up his priestly calling, and was delivering a benediction from the pulpit.

"Well," said I after a little, "you were in London, what next?"

"Oh, after that," he replied, "I joined these gentlemen of the wave;—but I must be going,—good morning, gentlemen—Captain Koln, I am under a thousand obligations to you" So saying, this hero, in a very graceful manner and, at the same time, with much respect, bowed himself to the gangway and entered his own boat. When he was gone, Koln seemed like one relieved from the nightmare, and instant orders were given to bend our course once more towards Bonavista, but we did not arrive there until Monday evening, the wind being all the way so dead in our teeth that it took us the six days to beat up a distance of not ninety miles.

We found our party in much the same condition as when we left them, excepting two individuals who were fast sinking under the fatigues they had undergone. One was a Jew named Benjamin, and he breathed his last rather unexpectedly the second or third evening after our return. We asked permission to bury him in consecrated ground, but this the priest peremptorily refused, and we were obliged to dig a grave at high water-mark, and there we laid him, the missionary reading prayers over him. Our other invalid, who was a female, lingered longer and suffered much pain, owing a good deal to the Governor's factotum brother-in-law, who had just skill sufficient to torture a sick person, but not to prolong life....

On Sunday morning we received an invitation to dinner from the Governor. Two o'clock was the hour, and on entering we were shown, not into a reception-room as in England, but into the apartment where the dinner-table was laid out. Here the party assembled, and presently the servants, who consisted of one male and two female slaves, began bringing in dinner. As soon as all the dishes, which were about a dozen, had been laid on the table, we drew forward and sat down. At the head sat the Governor with his wife on his right, while at the foot of the table his daughter, an exceedingly graceful and lady like woman, presided. The only wine on table was Lisbon, of which the Portuguese scarcely tasted, indeed nothing can exceed their abstinence in this respect. The Governor drank about three glasses, and yet he assured us he had not taken so much during the whole two years previous. The dinner consisted of pretty good vermicelli soup, pork dressed in three different ways,—first, there was fresh pork, then salt pork with beans, and thirdly, a young pig roasted entire. There was goat also dressed in three different forms, and these with a piece of coarse meat, that they had done their best to wash fresh, under the denomination of roast beef, made up the heavy brigade of the dinner, which was flanked by three or four nondescript dishes that no one but a Portuguese cook could find a name for.

The different articles were cut up and handed round from one to the other, and you helped yourself to what you liked. The second course consisted of melons and of rice, cooked like the goat and pork, in a variety of ways. Beside me there was no small glass, so I was forced to take my wine out of a tumbler, and having called for a drink of water, one of the slaves came round, took away the tumbler containing my wine, washed it at the room door, throwing the slop down the stairs, and then brought it back to me filled with water.

Every nation has its peculiar habits, but cleanliness is not a Portuguese failing. When almost everything had been removed from table, the Governor filled his glass, and then standing up, he drank health and a happy return to the passengers and crew of the late 'Sir Thomas Munro.' This was responded to by all of us rising up and drinking prosperity and happiness to himself and his family; a wish on my own part, and I am sure on that of others, most sincere. Kind and worthy old man, long, indeed, do I hope that you and your family may live prosperous and happy! When we got up from table, we went into an inner apartment, where we sat round in a circle for some time conversing, and then a servant brought us in coffee. There was a small Dutch barrel-organ most dreadfully out of order, that the Governor had by some means got hold of, and on this one of his sons entertained us, as he supposed, with some very fine music. Soon after we took leave. As for the Governor himself, every day after dinner he smokes his pipe, and then sleeps for a couple of hours, though I cannot say that this custom is very prevalent.

At length, the American Consul, who I have more than once stated transacts the English business, hired a vessel to convey us home. There was an English whaler, a fine commodious ship, that would have been glad to have taken us. Our friend, Captain Koln, also applied to take us to England, and his vessel was tolerably roomy—but no; neither of these would do: Jonathan would have nothing to do with any one but a brother Yankee, and so he gave the job to a "solid" man of Boston, who had an old crazy small vessel, not half the size of either of those I have mentioned; and to this moment it is a puzzle how he managed to stow away so many persons. Certainly, we were miserably uncomfortable; and nothing but the prospect of reaching our own country could have enabled us to bear it. For my own part, I had not my clothes off for ten minutes together, from the time we left the Cape de Verd, until we reached Plymouth; and in this respect I was by no means singular. However, though bad for us, it was a good thing for the "solid" man of Boston, for he received the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, or eleven hundred pounds sterling. It is hard to say what private arrangement the two Yankees made between themselves, but that was the money paid by the English Government. Altogether, this shipwreck cost our Government upwards of seventeen hundred pounds; for perhaps it is not generally known, that the first duty of our Consuls in foreign countries is to provide every necessary for the shipwrecked British subject, until he can be sent to his own country, or to an English settlement. Every one of us, male and female, without exception, had been provided with some temporary clothing, for all we possessed had gone to the bottom.

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## THE TWENTY-NINTH AT ALBUERA.

MR. EDITOR.—On referring to the United Service Journal of June, 1832, I find a communication from the gallant Sir William Inglis, on the subject of Albuera, in which he has perfectly established the cool and steady conduct of our brave old comrades the 57th Regiment; but as it might be inferred from the complaint then made by a Spanish officer to him that the Spaniards had been wantonly fired upon, I have been induced to offer an explanation of what then took place. The following is a sketch of the operations of General Houghton's brigade, which suffered such immense loss on that day: should you deem this worthy of a place in your excellent Journal, I am led to suppose it will sufficiently prove that the 29th Regiment did not fire on the Spaniards without necessity; and that, under the circumstances in which they were then placed, they were perfectly justified in so doing.—Sir William Inglis having since informed me that he was not aware of the facts at the time above-mentioned, the insertion of this will, therefore, oblige

Your obedient servant,

AN OLD COMRADE.

London, 1st July, 1835.

ON the afternoon of the 15th of May, 1811, after a long march, the English Army took up their ground on the heights in rear of Albuera; but as the Spanish Army had not arrived, General Houghton's brigade, consisting of the 29th, 57th and 1st battalion of the 48th regiment, were moved to the right and formed *en potence*. The Spaniards having come up during the night, our brigade, after standing some hours under-arms, was ordered about six or seven o'clock on the morning of the 16th, to resume its place in the line. We had scarcely time to get a little tea and a morsel of biscuit, when the alarm was given—"Stand to your arms! The French are advancing!"

We accordingly instantly got under-arms, leaving tents and baggage to be disposed of as the quartermaster and bat-men best could. We moved forward in line to crown the heights in front, which were intended for our position, and which may be shortly described as follows. The rivulet of Albuera ran nearly parallel to the front of the heights, at about six hundred yards distance, which sloped down to it, these being perfectly open for all arms; but beyond our right, they swelled into steeper and more detached ones. The village of Albuera was nearly opposite the centre of our line, and on the same side of the water, at which point was the only bridge. The banks of the rivulet were, at some places, steep and abrupt. On the opposite or French side, they were rather low, and the ground flat and open for some little distance, then gradually rose to a gentle height, covered with wood, particularly at some distance from the bridge up the river, where the French Army lay concealed from our view, they having only some detached parties of cavalry in the open ground.

In occupying the position the Army was formed as follows:—The Portuguese (in blue) on the left: the English (in red) in the centre, viz., General Houghton's brigade, the 29th, 57th, and 1st battalion of the 48th regiment; General Lumley's, 28th, 39th, and 34th regiments; Colonel Colbourn's, the 3rd, the 2nd battalion of the 48th, 66th, and 31st regiments; and the Spaniards (in yellow or other bright colours) formed the right. The whole drawn up as for a grand

parade, in full view of the enemy, so that Soult could see almost every man, and was also enabled to choose his point of attack, which would not have been the case if we had been kept under cover, a few yards farther back, behind the crest of the heights, or had been made to lie down, as we were used to do on former occasions, when under the Duke of Wellington. That part of the 4th Division under Sir Lowry Cole, which had just arrived from Badajoz, were posted in second line in our rear.

Before we had time to halt in our position, we observed two large columns of the enemy, supported by cavalry and artillery, moving towards the bridge and village of Albuera, which was occupied by the light corps of the German Legion, under Colonel Hacket. The first attack here commenced, under cover of a heavy cannonade, upon the village and our line in its rear. The Germans made a gallant defence, and maintained their post. But as the enemy *apparently* seemed to make a push at this point, Colburn's brigade was ordered to move down in support of the troops in the village.

Soult must have been much delighted on observing this movement; it, no doubt, was precisely what he most wished, because the columns which *appeared* to threaten the village and our line, was only a *ruse* to distract our attention and neutralize the English force, which he most dreaded. Our skilful adversary was, in the mean while, throwing his masses directly across our right flank of Spanish Army, which extended to a great distance from us, and it was with no small surprise that we, most unexpectedly, heard a sharp fire commence in that quarter.

The error our chief had been led into now became evident. We were suddenly thrown into open column, and moved rapidly along the heights to our right flank, for nearly a mile, under a tremendous cannonade, for the French had already established themselves on some commanding heights, which raked us as we advanced, Captain Humphrey and several men being killed. They were, at the same time, attacking the Spaniards with great vigour, having thrown them into some confusion when in the act of throwing back their right to meet this flank attack. Colburn's brigade also, which had moved to cover the village (as above stated) had been recalled, and brought up in a hasty manner, in column, obliquing to their right towards the heights now occupied by the enemy, and formed line at a right angle, and perpendicular to the first position. It has been understood, that Colonel Colburn wished to move to the attack with the two flank regiments, in quarter-distance columns, and the two centre ones in line, but Sir William Stewart, anxious to show a large front, was deploying the whole, the 3rd, 48th, and 66th Regiments, were in line, and the 31st regiment still in column, when a body of French lancers, taking advantage of the thick weather and heavy showers of rain, got round the right of this brigade, made a dash from the rear through those regiments which were in line, breaking them, and swept off the greater part as prisoners into the French lines. The 31st regiment stood firm, and fortunately escaped the disaster, and the Spaniards contended with some difficulty to hold their ground. Just as this misfortune had occurred our brigade came up (the 29th leading regiment) we closed up into quarter-distance columns, under cover of the heights, and

deployed, but before the 57th and 48th regiments had completed the formation, a body of Spaniards in advance of our left flank gave way, and in making off ran in our front, and then came rushing back upon us. We called out to them, urging them to rally and maintain their ground, and that we would shortly relieve them.

On these assurances, with the exertions of some of their officers and of our Adjutant, who rode amongst them, they did rally and moved up the hill again, but, very shortly afterwards, down they came again in the utmost confusion,—mixed, pell-mell, with a body of the enemy's Lancers, who were thrusting and cutting without mercy. Many of the Spaniards threw themselves on the ground, others attempted to get through our line, but this could not be permitted, because, we being in line on the slope of a bare green hill, and such a rush of friends and foes coming down upon us, any opening made to let the former pass would have admitted the enemy also. We had no alternative left but to stand firm, and in self defence to fire on both, this shortly decided the business, the Lancers brought up and made the best of their way back to their own lines, and the Spaniards were permitted to pass to the rear. (This is the moment adverted to by Sir William Inglis in his communication of the 20th May, 1832.)

The formation of our brigade being now completed, and Lumley's brigade having taken post on the left, and all being now ready for the attack, Sir William Stewart rode up to our brigade, and after a few energetic words, said, "Now is the time—let us give three cheers!" This was instantly done with heart and soul, every cap waving in the air. We immediately advanced up the hill, under a sharp fire from the enemy's light troops, which we did not condescend to return, and they retreated as we moved on. On arriving at the crest of the height we discovered the enemy a little in rear of it, apparently formed in masses or columns of grand divisions, with light troops and artillery in the intervals between them from the waving and rising of the ground on which some of these stood, the three or four front-rank, in some cases, could fire over the heads of one another, and some guns posted on a bank fired over one of the columns. Notwithstanding this formidable array, our line went close up to the enemy, without even a piece of artillery to support us (at least near us there were none): we understood that the nine-pounder brigade had been withdrawn in consequence of the disaster above related, while Soult has since stated that he had forty pieces of cannon vomiting death at this point. The 29th regiment being on the right of this line, its flank was *en l'air* and completely exposed, without any strong point to rest upon, while the Fusileer and Portuguese brigades of the fourth division, which had also been brought up to the new front, were a considerable way to our right in the plain below.

This was the moment at which the murderous and desperate battle really began. A most overwhelming fire of artillery and small arms was opened upon us, which was vigorously returned, there we unflinchingly stood and there we fell, our ranks were at some places swept away by sections. This dreadful contest had continued for some time, when an officer of artillery (I believe German) came up and said he had brought two or three guns, but that he could find no one to give him orders (our superior officers being all wounded or killed). It was

suggested that he could not do wrong in opening directly on the enemy, which was accordingly done. Our line at length became so reduced that it resembled a chain of skirmishers in extended order, while from the necessity of closing in towards the colours, and our numbers fast diminishing, our right flank became still further exposed. The enemy, however, did not avail himself of the advantage which this circumstance might have afforded him.

We continued to maintain this unprecedented conflict with unabated energy. The enemy, notwithstanding his superiority of numbers, had not obtained one inch of ground, but, on the contrary, we were gaining on him, when the gallant Fusileer brigade was moved up from the plain, bringing their right shoulders forward, they thus took the enemy obliquely in flank, who, although already much shattered, still continued to make a brave resistance, but nothing could withstand the invincible and undaunted bravery of the British soldiers. The enemy's masses, after a desperate struggle for victory, gave way at all points, and were driven in disorder beyond the rivulet, leaving us triumphant masters of the field.

To the credit of the troops engaged it ought to be recollected, that in all other battles, fought either before or afterwards, in the Peninsula, our gallant army, under a skilful commander, had only either to march up to the enemy or to await his attack, and that after a conflict of more or less duration, the victory was won, but in this terrible contest, error, confusion, and misfortune attended our first disposition. Victory had to be retrieved from a brave and experienced foe, under many untoward and disheartening circumstances, and it seems universally agreed that the affairs of war scarcely afford an instance of so bloody a battle, in proportion to the numbers engaged, having ever been fought.

Mustering the living and recording the dead became afterwards our melancholy duty. On reckoning our numbers, the 29th regiment had only 96 men, two captains, and a few subalterns remaining out of the whole regiment, the 57th regiment had but a few more, and were commanded out of action by the Adjutant, the first battalion of the 48th regiment suffered in like manner, not a man of the brigade was prisoner, not a colour was lost, although an eloquent historian, most unwarrantably, stated, that the 57th had lost their's—the 57th lose their colours!—never! Major-General Houghton, commanding the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Duckworth of the 48th regiment were killed, Lieutenant-Colonel White of the 29th regiment mortally wounded, Colonel Inglis of the 57th, and Major Way of the 29th regiments, very severely. In fact, every field officer of the whole brigade was either killed or wounded, so that at the close of the action the brigade remained in command of a Captain of the 48th regiment, and, singular enough, that Captain was a Frenchman (Cemetery).

The field afterwards presented a sad spectacle, our men lying generally in rows and the French in large heaps, from their having fought principally in masses, they not having dared to deploy (as they afterwards told us), from a dread of our cavalry; having supposed that we would not have ventured to act in such an open country without a great superiority in that description of force.

The French were driven in such confusion from the field, that their brigades and regiments lost all order and were completely mixed, so

that numbers of our men, and several of the officers who had been taken prisoners, made their escape out of the enemy's bivouac during the night, and many deserters came over. But notwithstanding their great disorder, which must have been known to our chief, we remained all the next day looking at one another, while the enemy was actively employed in reorganizing their shattered forces. It struck many people that if only a demonstration of advancing had been made, even on the following morning, their total route would have been complete, because General Hamilton's division of Portuguese were almost still entire, nor had Hacket's fine corps, or even Lumley's brigade, or our cavalry, been rendered unserviceable, and the remaining part of the 4th division, which had been detained at Badajos, were momentarily expected to arrive. On the third day, even after the enemy had recovered their order, they, as soon as they observed that we were about to advance, immediately commenced their retreat without offering the smallest resistance.

Some affecting incidents, which occurred on this memorable occasion, may not prove uninteresting.

When in our first position Major-General Houghton was on horseback in front of the line, in a green frock-coat, which he had put on in the hurry of turning out—some time afterwards his servant rode up to him with his red uniform-coat, he immediately, without dismounting, stripped off the green and put on the red one, and it may be said, that this public display of our national colour and of British coolness, actually was done under a salute of French artillery, as they were cannonading us at the time.

There had been a general court-martial held some time previous to the action. The prisoner, Lieutenant Ansaldo, was found guilty and sentenced to be *suspended* for six months, he, however, instead of quitting his corps during that period remained with the army, and gallantly went into action by the side of his prosecutor,—they both fell! And what is still more extraordinary, the President (General Houghton), the Judge-Advocate (Captain Binning, 66th regiment), and many of the members and witnesses were also killed, and were almost all of them entombed near the same spot.

A few days after the battle *five* regiments, who suffered most, were embodied into *one* forming a provisional battalion,—viz the 3rd regiment, one company, the 66th, one company; the 29th, two companies, the 57th, three, and the 31st, three companies, placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L'Estrange of the 31st regiment.

The Duke of Wellington, on hearing of Soult's advance, used the utmost possible exertions to come up, and to have commanded in person: he only arrived the second day after the action, unfortunately *too late*. Some days afterwards, I have been told, his Grace, while inspecting the hospitals at Elvas, said to some of our men,—“Oh, old 29th, I am sorry to see so many of you here!” They instantly replied,—“Oh, my Lord; if you had only been with us, there would not have been so many of us here!”—so implicit was the confidence of even the humblest individuals in this great man.

## REMARKS ON STREET-FIGHTING.

It is now nearly forty years since, that in an evil hour the celebrated Bulow broached the opinion, that modern infantry cannot with success contend in the streets against the armed inhabitants of a large town in a state of insurrection. This assertion, although its fallacy has often been proved by deeds, has hitherto remained unanswered in words, except by a few brief remarks from the pen of a writer signing himself H. J., which appeared in a former number of this Journal. Since, however, the revolutionary party continue to reiterate this most unfounded assertion, it merits a more thorough refutation, which may best be accomplished by a brief examination of the principal street-fights, between regulars and insurgents, which have occurred within the last forty years.

Of these conflicts, that of Buenos Ayres in 1807 was the most fertile in military delusions, and not the least important in its political results. No resemblance can be traced between that city and any metropolis in occidental Europe. The houses of which it is composed, all fire-proof, are built round courtyards, after the Oriental manner, with but one entrance, which is guarded by a door of amazing thickness and solidity, while the few windows which look towards the street are protected by iron bars, too massive to be broken, and too firmly fixed for an assailant to tear them away. For more than three months previous to the attack, Liners, the governor, a stern and resolute chief, had incessantly trained the inhabitants to the use of arms; had caused several wide and deep cuts to be excavated across every street, and had so arranged the magnificent train of artillery at his disposal, as to enfilade all the approaches, and to overwhelm every spot, where an enemy might form, with a tempest of grape and shells. Arms and ammunition were abundant, trained artillerymen were numerous, and there were present no small number of skilful and scientific engineers.

The army, under Lieut.-General Whitelocke, did not muster more than 7000 bayonets; his heavy artillery was not disembarked; of hand grenades, and Congreve rockets, the only missiles of any avail in an assault or street-fight, he was left by the Government at home wholly destitute. Under these circumstances, the General, who notwithstanding all that has been said against him in England, lacked neither talent nor courage, resolved to imitate the example of Sir Samuel Auchmuty,—who had a short time before stormed the equally-defensible town of Monte Video,—and to carry Buenos Ayres by a coup-de-main. With that view he divided his infantry into eight columns, each column consisting of one battalion; his reserve was composed of the 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th Light Dragoons (both dismounted), with two light six-pounders and the same number of mountain guns, pieces far too light to make the slightest impression on the strongly-built houses of Buenos Ayres, some of which would have long resisted the battering of a twelve-pounder. No loading was on any account to be permitted till the attacking columns had effected a junction in the heart of the town. At the head of each battalion marched two men provided with axes, for the purpose of breaking open the doors of such buildings as might be found occupied by detachments of Spanish infantry. It is somewhat remarkable that neither the Lieut.-General, nor any individual engaged, appears to have been aware, that the strongest door may be blown open by simply discharging a musket through the lock. A knowledge of this fact would, in the subsequent opinion of almost every officer present who survived the contest, have enabled the British troops to obtain success with but comparatively trifling loss. Proudly and confidently advanced the British to the assault; the Spaniards reserving their fire till the whole of the assailants had entered the city, and involved themselves in the narrow streets, which they did in close columns of sections without breaking into the

houses as they advanced. Then began a fearful struggle: from every window and loophole flashed a blunderbuss, the head of every attacking battalion was swept away by a storm of grape, while the hand-grenades which fell in showers from every roof did even faster and more fearfully the work of death. Yet, although thus fiercely assailed, the gallant 38th, led by the brave and skilful Sir Samuel Auchmuty, bore right onwards, without heeding the fire from the roofs and windows, or halting to load, and scrambling over the cuts, overturned the cannon, bayoneted the gunners, captured 600 Spanish veterans, who were immediately sent to the rear, and finally reached the allotted point of union in the centre of the city with but trifling loss. The two-and-thirty well-served guns, stormed and taken by the 38th, at once attested the fearful obstacles which had opposed the progress of that corps, and the stern resolution with which they had been overcome. Equally daring and equally successful was the attack of the 36th, under Colonel Lumley, but the other battalions, not less brave, but less skilled in this description of warfare, halted and attempted to return the fire of their invisible foes. From that moment their advance was at an end. Some minutes were idly wasted in firing at the windows, and when the officers by almost superhuman exertions had restored order, the axemen had been killed, and their weapons broken by the grape shot of the Spaniards, and no means presented themselves of forcing the houses, except by battering in the doors with the butt ends of their muskets, an operation tedious from their extreme thickness, and one in which not a few muskets were broken, and which generally allowed the defenders time to escape along the flat roofs. At the close of the day, the assailants, an eighth of whom had suffered wounds or contusions more or less severe, held possession of one, and by far the strongest third of the assaulted town.

Terror reigned in that part of Buenos Ayres over which the Spanish flag still waved. Against a reiterated assault no hopes of successful resistance remained, while even the most sanguine felt that a few hours' bombardment would render their situation hopeless, and compel an unconditional surrender. One resource, and one alone remained to Liniers, and of it he availed himself with the characteristic dexterity—to call it by no worse a term—of a French Imperialist. A flag of truce was despatched to Whitlocke's headquarters, with directions to threaten, that unless an armistice were immediately granted, and the British forces withdrawn from the city, the English prisoners, who on a former occasion had fallen into Linier's hands, should be abandoned to the *mercy* of the populace. By the wily Spaniards, Whitlocke was found meditating over his loss, which, although in itself not wonderful, appeared enormous in the eyes of one accustomed only to West Indian skirmishes, and outpost affairs. He listened, granted all the demands of the enemy, lost time which could not be retrieved, and finally quitted a province which a sterner leader—a Cromwell, or a Suvoroff—would have rendered not the least valuable appanage of the British throne.

We have been more diffuse upon this affair, than would have been necessary, had not an opinion been very prevalent that the repulse of the British at Buenos Ayres arose from their attack having been made with unfired muskets, after the fashion introduced by the late Sir Charles Grey, and *which has never been known to fail*. If such were the intention of General Whitlocke, it most certainly was never executed, and therefore could in no degree have occasioned the ill success of the day, for we have already shown that those columns which were repulsed, did fire, and fire most furiously, although without any effect, and that from the moment they opened a fire their advance was at an end and their failure inevitable. Had the attack really been made after Sir Charles Grey's method, the men would of course have been stripped to the shirt, and disencumbered of their cartouch boxes and cross belts, in that case worse than useless, as tending to retard their movements and prevent their overtaking the fugitive Spaniards with the cold steel. The real error of Whitlocke appears to have been his not disencumbering

one section in every company of fire-arms altogether, and furnishing them for the occasion with cutlasses and tomahawks borrowed from the fleet, the possession of which would have enabled his followers at once to burst into the houses and to overcome with the cold iron all resistance. The most cursory reader, too, can scarcely fail to observe the great assistance which a few grenades would have rendered to the attacking force. Thrown into a room, or upon a roof, one of those missiles would at once have dispersed the ambushed sharpshooters in its vicinity, none of whom would have dared to wait the explosion.

We have examined an attack made with incomplete success by regular soldiers on an entrenched city. Let us now contemplate the storm, by irregular combatants, of a barricaded town defended by a handful of disciplined troops. Already has the battle of New Ross been referred to in a former Number by H. J., and it were therefore needless at present minutely to scrutinize its details; let it suffice then to observe, that the yeomanry and militia, although posted behind barricades, covered by artillery, and powerfully aided by the loyal inhabitants, who from their windows kept up an incessant discharge of muskets, pistols, and blunderbusses, were unable by their fire to repel the fierce onset of the insurgent pikemen, were forced from the town with the exception of a few regulars, who held the market-house, and were saved from destruction only by a headlong and overwhelming charge, made by the 5th and 9th Dragoons, supported by a considerable body of mounted yeomanry. Some idea of the desperate fury with which during more than three hours the contest was maintained, may be drawn from the facts, that some of the regulars fired *one hundred and twenty rounds per man!* and that the principal street was swept by twenty-three successive discharges of grape-shot, and that one of the insurgent leaders, confident in a charin which he wore, was actually blown away from the mouth of a twelve-pounder which he attempted to seize. Had the dragoons and yeomanry engaged been armed with the light Indian twelve-and-a-half-foot bamboo lance, recommended by Haste, and H. J., the result of the day would never for a moment have appeared doubtful, for they would thereby have been enabled to reach over the pikes of their opponents, few of which exceeded ten feet in length, and to trample them down at the first onset, instead of having to sustain three repulses, and at length only retrieving the victory when the insurgents had fallen into that state of disorder which with irregular combatants generally follows partial success.

The truth of the opinion we have herein laboured to inculcate will be made still more evident by a reference to the attack of Newtownbarry. Considering the small force at his disposal inadequate to meet the numbers and impetuosity of the rebels, Colonel L'Estrange, who commanded on that occasion, ordered a retreat, which was so precipitately executed, that the whole of the loyal inhabitants were left at the mercy of the insurgents. Scarcely had the Royalists retired two miles, when flames were seen to burst out from every quarter of the town. The fury of the yeomanry, now became too great to be repressed, and the regulars vying with them in ardour, their commander resolved to recover the place or perish. Imagining the troops far distant, the insurgents had dispersed and entered the houses in search of plunder. Numbers were cut down by the sabres of the yeomanry, the rest escaped into the dwellings occupied by their comrades, and opened from the windows a heavy fire. Their respite was short: the regular infantry rushed into the houses, and speedily and sternly did their dreadful work. In a few minutes not a single insurgent remained alive in the town. And what was the loss sustained by the troops in this dangerous and neck-breaking business, for such it would be considered by many modern tacticians? Not one killed, and but few hurt!

A more chivalrous affair is not recorded in the annals of war than the defence of Clonard by Lieut. Tyrrell, with twenty-five volunteer cavalry, twelve of whom only were furnished with carbines, against upwards of three



thousand insurgents. Unable from the want of lances to charge his opponents on horseback, he dismounted his men, and posted them with his three gallant sons, the eldest of whom did not exceed sixteen years of age, in two stone dwellings separated by an unwall'd garden. After a short but heavy musket fire, the rebels rushed to the storm, and in an instant forced the lower story of the smaller house, and passing their pikes through the floor, they soon rendered the upper rooms untenable by the defenders. Finding their situation no longer maintainable, the yeomen drew their swords, leaped from the windows into the midst of their opponents, who expecting nothing less than this attack from above, were wholly unprepared to receive it. In the *melee* which ensued, the long pike was found no match for the light dragon's sabre, the most handy of all weapons in a press, and although several yeomen were speared, the rest joined Lieut. Tyrrell in safety with their swords dyed to the hilt. Fiercely the rebels renewed their attack; but so cool and deadly was the aim taken from the windows by Tyrrell's followers, that the leaders went down at the first discharge, and scores of the insurgents were stretched dead in front of the post. Indeed it is self-evident that for the defence of a house a carbine is infinitely preferable to a great clumsy, ill-made infantry musket, as not only is its fire far more rapid, but from its shortness it does not fatigue the arm, and enables the wielder to take aim with much less waste of time and far more precision. Again and again the insurgents rallied and charged up to the door of the house, but aware that the first who entered must inevitably fall by the swords of the defenders, none would enter. Perceiving their hesitation, Tyrrell suddenly flung open the door, and sword in hand attacked them whilst retreating. At the same moment a reinforcement of thirty-six men appeared in view, and the rebels struck with terror, immediately dispersed, and never again were able to undertake anything of consequence. Their loss was severe,—far exceeding, in killed alone, the whole loyal force engaged. Thus terminated a resistance not less obstinate than that of the heroic Charles XII. at Bender, which it wonderfully resembled in most of the details.

Such exploits can never be too much celebrated, and no reward could have been too lavish for the little band engaged. Nor let it be imagined the insurgents were a despicable or timid foe. In no one instance, unless powerfully aided by artillery, had the bayonets of the militia or yeomanry been of any avail in the open field against their pikes. At Oulard three hundred militia drawn up in a line on tolerably level ground, had, after firing four volleys, been rushed upon and massacred by an inferior number of pikemen, not more than six of whom were slain by their fire, while of the militia, the Colonel and a drum-boy, who caught hold of his horse's tail, alone escaped to Wexford, and brought the news of their defeat. It has been asserted that cavalry may easily exterminate pikemen with their fire-arms: the experience of the Irish Rebellion proves the contrary. Scarcely an instance occurred, during that memorable contest, of the slightest advantage being derived by mounted troopers from either carbine or pistol, while numerous checks were received by them entirely from the want of an efficient lance. That want would have been still more felt, but for the two light curriole guns then attached to every cavalry corps, which often did good service in smashing the insurgent columns, and thus clearing the way for a charge in line. A couple of six-pounder-rocket-volley carriages, had they then been in use, each carrying three hundred rockets and three rocketeers, the full complement required to work it with effect, would have been of infinitely greater service, and would have enabled the cavalry to strangle the insurrection in its birth, without leaving anything for the infantry to do.

We do not exactly agree with the sentiments expressed by H. J., relative to the Saxon bayonet exercise now rapidly coming into use on the Continent. Under no circumstances can we conceive so heavy a weapon as that now carried by our infantry capable of contending with a sabre or cut-and-thrust sword wielded by an ordinarily skilful hand. Still, however, the knowledge

of this exercise could do our troops no harm; as it would tend to familiarise their minds with the idea of coming to close contact; and would often be of good service, especially in Ireland, where they are so often called upon to perform the duties of police. It is idle to say that Infantry lines never come into collision. Their not doing so is owing to their not being trained to contemplate its probability. Cavalry never closed, from the death of Cromwell till the rise of Frederick the Great, who first caused them to be exercised in the use of the steel. Had the party cut off at Onland, or the larger corps afterwards overthrown under Colonel Walpole, been taught to fence with the bayonet, the probability is, that instead of firing at twenty or thirty yards, they would have charged without firing, till their bayonets clashed against the insurgent pikes, when a well-directed volley delivered from the charging position would have thrown their opponents into such disorder, as to leave the survivors almost unresisting victims to the bayonet. In the wish for shortening the musket, and compensating for its diminished length by a long and light rifle-sword, we most cordially agree.

Hastening over minor events, let us now survey the, so called, "three glorious days" of Paris, in July, 1830, the unfortunate issue of which appears to have been rendered inevitable by the very first orders of Marshal Marmont. Regardless of the excessive heat, he directed the parties employed in clearing the streets to wear their great coats and to carry their knapsacks. Armed crowds were to be dispersed without firing: if shots were fired from windows, they might be returned, but the houses on no account to be forced. Thus the troops were at once precluded from knocking off the sharp-shooters in the streets, who invariably dispersed at their approach, and from dislodging their more dangerous adversaries, who, ambushed in the houses, picked off the military at their leisure. One house, and one alone, was forced during the three days by the Swiss Guards. The only difficulty experienced in carrying it arose from their bear-skin caps, the height of which not only impeded their entrance, but when they had got in by stooping, rendered it impossible for them to stand upright in the lower rooms. Of the 2000 superb cavalry who waited at his disposal, Marmont attempted not to make any important use. If the barricades, few of which by the-by would have stopped an English dragoon or an Austrian hussar, prevented their acting on horseback with effect, they should have been dismounted and employed either to garrison those public buildings, of which it was important that possession should be retained, or to force the principal points held by the insurgents,—a service for which dismounted cavalry are better fitted than even infantry, from the nature of their equipment, as was well proved by the Life Guards in 1780; by the 19th at Vellore; by the French Mamelouks in 1807 at Madrid; and by the hussars of Thelmar at Zeiss in 1813 and by the detachment of the 14th Light Dragoons, who stormed the jail during the fearful riots at Bristol. The most remarkable fact, however, connected with the three days is the trifling loss sustained by the troops; considerably less than that sustained in a few moments at the assault of Tarifa, and not to be compared with that of the division under Lannes, which, allowed to enter the streets of Acre without opposition, was suddenly closed upon by a few gallant young Turks, under Sir Sydney Smith. So inferior is the destroying power of fire-arms to that of the cold steel.

The course adopted by Marshal Soult, to suppress the *Émeutes* of 1832 and 1834, appears to have been diametrically opposite to that which failed under the more humane, but less resolute Duke of Ragusa. Each attacking column was accompanied by a detachment of sappers, who with their weighty axes shivered the doors and shutters of the shops where the Jacobins had taken post, and then rushing in followed by the infantry, with axe, bayonet, and sabre poniard, speedily overcame all resistance. It is for this sort of conflict that the Roman sword now worn by the French flank companies is intended, and in this sort of fighting it is far more useful than the bayonet,

serving either as a hatchet, a crowbar, or a most formidable weapon of offence, the thrust of which it is almost impossible to parry or to elude. Why are not at least the sergeants, musicians, and six or eight privates in every company of the British army provided with this imposing and effective instrument? Hung by a waistbelt, it would not impede their motions in the least, and its weight would not much exceed that of the wretched toy-resembling, awkward, useless tool which sergeants now wear. A similar weapon would also be found highly useful to the marines in boarding, who, in individual combat, possess at present no means of defence against an adversary armed with a boarding-pike; and also the Rifle Brigade, the shortness of whose weapons renders them incapable of acting in small parties as police in Ireland, when engaged in a street or nocturnal attack.

The remarks we have made respecting the Revolution of the Barricades will apply with equal, or even greater force, to the unsuccessful and miserably-conducted attack on Brussels, which failed entirely from the exaggerated estimate entertained by the Dutch leaders,—men more remarkable for sternness in defence, than daring in attack,—of the prowess of their opponents. Resolute, like all insurgents, only where there is no danger, the Belgians kept at too great a distance from the Dutch either to inflict or suffer much harm; and according to the admission of the two Yankees who were foremost among their leaders, ducked their heads like water-fowl at every volley. The same writers express their conviction that the slightest demonstration on the part of the Dutch of an intention to storm the town and extirpate all who resisted would at once have terrified the insurgents into an unconditional submission, and have thereby terminated the revolt; and they also assert that the Duke of Wellington would have carried the place in half an hour, had he commanded the Dutch troops, and that without being compelled to make use of his artillery.

During the recent siege of Oporto by the forces of Don Miguel, no hope was entertained by the inhabitants, if the trenches were once forced, of offering effectual resistance to the assailants in the heart of the town. That the Royalists failed to carry those works arose entirely from the wretched, pedantic, and absurd mode of attack which the Royalist generals thought fit to adopt, instead of making their soldiers rush on, one hour before daybreak, after the plan laid down by the great Frederick for such emergencies, in close column, stripped to the shirt, with unloaded arms; at midday beneath the scorching heat of a July sun in Portugal, they came on in line, encumbered with knapsacks, great coats, sixty rounds of ball-cartridge, and three days' provisions, and with their weapons charged. History records no instance, in which an assault made with loaded arms has proved successful against a resolute foe: it relates many in which picked veterans, entrenched up to the teeth, have been overthrown by a rush with unloaded muskets by impetuosity alone. If the power of popular resistance has been doubled by the introduction of barricades, the destroying energies of regular troops have been augmented fifty-fold by the invention of the Congreve rocket. Ninety-six artillerymen with twenty-four thirty-two pounder carriages or frames, can fire in one minute *seventy-two* of those terrific engines of destruction, each ranging from a mile and a half to two miles, and carrying from five to twelve pounds, of an incendiary composition, which continues to burn for several minutes wherever it falls, over which water has no influence, and which from the mephitic vapour which it exhales cannot be approached so as to be extinguished by any other means. In twelve hours more than 3000 might be thrown by the same detachment,—a number sufficient to lay in ashes the finest city of modern Europe. For it is not the number of missiles thrown during a bombardment which avails, but the number simultaneously fired, and the rapidity with which the fire is kept up. Two hundred fires, occurring in succession, may be extinguished, but against twenty breaking out at the same moment, it were vain to contend.

In street-fighting, the six, twelve, and twenty-four pounder rockets are

most useful. A twelve-pounder rocket laid on the ground and discharged without a tube, by simply applying a match to the vent, will run along the ground four or five hundred yards, seldom rising higher than a man's head, and then alternately rising and falling, will continue its course with such effect, as, after ranging 1200 yards, to pierce through twenty feet of turf, and explode on the other side, scattering the seventy-two carbine balls with which it is loaded in all directions. No barricade could for an instant retard its force; and should it by any accident strike against a stone, or any obstacle which it cannot pierce or overturn, it will bound off and continue its terrible course. Half a dozen field-rockets would at once clear the longest and widest street in London or Paris, although filled from one end to the other with insurgents. At the first assault of Oporto, two six-pounder rockets threw the troops of Don Miguel into confusion, after musketry and artillery had alike failed in checking their advance.

It has sometimes occurred to us, that in the assault of lines, such as those of New Orleans, or of detached redoubts, smoke-balls might be used with immense advantage. One smoke-ball thrown by a 5½-inch howitzer into, or even in front of a work, would so obscure the air for at least five minutes, as to render the fire of the defenders, were they even the famed riflemen of Kentucky, or the Tyrol, perfectly harmless. By a similar stratagem, the Emperor Sigismund succeeded in carrying a strong chain of redoubts, erected by the Hussites, garrisoned by their best troops, and deemed by them impregnable. Still more annoying would suffocating-balls be to the defenders of a work. No man however resolute would stand within twenty yards of the spot where one of them fell; and for a much greater distance round the mephitic vapour would so annoy the enemy, as to render it impossible for them to fire with effect, or seriously to injure the assaulting columns.

ZISCA.

#### MILITARY MORTALITY IN THE CANADAS.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been much pleased with an article in your June Number on the "Relative Risk of Life in the different Colonies of Great Britain," as relating to the Officers of the Army.

Life Insurance has lately occupied much public attention; and I have pleasure in handing you extracts from a paper on the "Medical Statistics of Lower Canada," by Dr. William Kelly, Surgeon, R.N., and read at a sitting of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

Dr. Kelly says, "By the kindness of Dr. Skey, I have been afforded every facility in examining the medical records of the Army in Canada. As the information they contain is most accurate, and as the health of the troops in each year bears a relation to the general health of the province, these records are very valuable in assisting us to form an opinion respecting the diseases of the different seasons.

The following Table shows the hospital admissions and deaths in the Army in Lower Canada, during each quarter of the year, from 1820 to 1827. I have distinguished the diseases that usually depend on climate or season, or that have been remarkable for frequency or fatality. The remainder are included under one general head.

The first quarter extends from the 21st of December to the 20th of March; the second, from the 21st of March to the 20th of June; the third, from the 21st of June to the 20th of September; the fourth, from the 21st of September to the 20th of December.

1820 to 1827	Fevers		Pneumo nia		Rheuma tism		Phthisis & Hemopty sis		Catarrh, Acute and Chronic		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Other Diseases		Total	
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died
1st Qr	332	10	240	5	101	•	41	20	319	5	109	1	1808	13	2986	56
2d do	747	3	328	14	163		39	27	365	3	176		2034	11	3852	58
3d do	1051	9	189	•	18		21	17	245	1	659	1	3057	23	5380	60
4th do	530	13	210	2	123		29	10	274	1	251		2214	17	3651	43
Total	2669	35	930	30	500		130	74	1233	10	1195	2	9113	66	15869	217

The greatest number of deaths from diseases not specified were, 14 from apoplexy, arising principally from drinking immoderately of spirituous liquors, 8 from small pox, 6 from enteritis, 6 from dropsies, 6 from wounds and accidents and 4 from atrophy.

Except the deaths from enteritis, five of which occurred in the first quarter, none of them appear to belong to any particular season. The admissions, both with enteritis and apoplexy, very little exceeded the deaths.

The number admitted with fevers in the second and third quarters was more than double that of the first and fourth.

The mortality from pneumonia, on the contrary, was greater and rheumatism was more prevalent in the spring and summer than in the winter. These results are, I believe, contrary to popular opinion, and, perhaps, to popular experience.

The following shows the ratio of mortality in the Army in Lower Canada, from 1820 to 1831 —

Year	Mortality per cent	Year	Mortality per cent
1820	1.109	1826	1.842
1821	1.120	1827	2.132
1822	1.124	1828	0.574
1823	1.397	1829	0.626
1824	1.571	1830	1.303
1825	1.674	1831	1.684

The mean annual mortality was 1.333 per cent. The mean, during the same period in Upper Canada, was 1.203 per cent. This, however, cannot be considered of superior healthiness in the upper province, as some (though probably very few) of the persons who died in the military hospitals of Quebec were invalids on their way home from Upper Canada.

The mortality was considerable in the upper province in 1828 and 1829, when the troops in the lower province were healthy. It was pretty equal in 1830, but in 1831, was light in the upper province (only one per cent), whilst it was above the average in Lower Canada.

The annexed Table shows the mortality by different diseases in the military hospitals of both Canadas, from 1810 to 1822. Though it does not assist our inquiry into the diseases of different seasons; yet it is valuable in other respects, particularly in enabling us to estimate the prevalence or

mortality of particular diseases at different periods. It is copied from one prepared for the Army Medical Department, the only alteration I have made is the condensing under one head several diseases of comparatively infrequent occurrence, and adding a column of per centage:—

General Abstract of Deaths in Hospitals of the Army serving in Canada, from the 21st of December, 1809, to 20th December, 1822.

Year.	Average strength of the Army during each year.	Number of sick admitted during each year.	Total number of sick treated during each year.	Diseases.												Total Mortality.	Mortality per cent.		
				Fevers.	Pneumonia.	Enteritis.	Hepatitis.	Varicella.	Rubicula.	Phthisis and Hemoptysis.	Catarrh.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Apoplexy.	Dropsies.			Wounds and Accidents.	Other Diseases.
1810.	4,183	4,835	5,142	32	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	89	2.128
1811	4,426	5,616	6,074	60	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	99	2.237
1812	6,140	8,424	8,552	48	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	5	13	10	210	3.257
1813	13,698	17,748	18,831	201	96	9	1	11	3	31	51	51	16	3	11	64	9	506	3.694
1815	23,393	29,230	30,489	941	109	5	..	39	2	59	5	159	50	1	16	180	23	869	3.714
1814	6,346	6,816	15,325	122	59	2	1	1	2	55	..	47	11	3	6	9	34	352	2.153
1816	6,130	6,177	6,807	12	16	2	1	..	..	15	..	16	..	3	4	2	8	69	1.093
1817	4,671	4,176	4,376	14	11	..	..	..	..	16	4	16	1	..	3	5	13	83	1.777
1818	4,170	3,493	3,762	7	6	4	..	..	..	16	2	5	..	4	4	5	6	59	1.414
1819	3,790	3,063	3,370	6	5	..	3	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	1	1	4	33	0.898
1820	3,341	3,251	4,562	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	5	29	0.859
1821	3,316	3,503	3,796	9	9	1	1	..	..	9	1	1	1	1	..	3	1	36	0.096
1822	3,276	3,153	3,297	4	4	1	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	2	1	..	4	27	0.824
	99,493	99,485	114,883	755	429	24	7	52	8	243	49	315	80	13	52	310	124	2461	2.540

It may be well to mention, that Dr. Kelly states, that a late census of Quebec and Montreal shews that the males in each city are less numerous than the females. The number of births to a marriage in Lower Canada, six. The lowest rate of mortality in the province, according to the registers, to the year 1831, was in 1799 and 1816, being in the former year one in 52.2, in the latter, one in 54.3. The greatest mortality within the same period was in 1810 and 1820, being in the first one in 33.14, in the last, one in 34.5; some parts of the province differing greatly from others in these years.

The greatest proportion of marriages occurred in 1812, equalling one in 97 of the whole population: this was during the war, and quite contrary to what is observed elsewhere under such circumstances, but is said to have been the consequence of immunities from militia service to married men, by the laws of the colony.

Perhaps, Sir, the following Meteorological Registers of the province of Lower Canada, and temperature of springs at Quebec, may not be an useless appendage.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

NATH. GOULD,

London, Aug. 5, 1835.

Corresp. Member Lit. and Hist. Soc. of Quebec.

ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER kept at CAPE DIAMOND, QUEBEC, from January 1832 to December 1834.

1832.	Temperature			Winds			Days with snow.	Days with rain.	Dry days.	Thunder-storms, &c	Aurora Borealis
	Mean at 9 A. M.	Highest	Lowest	Westerly	Easterly	Various					
January	9°, 9.2	30°	-17°	18	6	7	10	2	20	,,	2
February	7, 90	34	-25	19	7	3	13	,,	16	,,	2
March	19, 87	60	-11	20	8	3	8	4	19	,,	2
April	30, 13	52	3	15	13	2	9	4	19	,,	4
May	45, 39	74	28	7	23	1	2	11	18	,,	4
June	57, 50	82	41	15	13	2	,,	13	17	3	1
July	62, 06	85	44	14	17	,,	,,	20	11	5	1
August	65, 13	83	40	25	4	2	,,	10	21	7	2
September	53, 17	74	36	23	6	1	,,	14	16	2	2
October	42, 26	63	24	22	8	1	2	13	16	,,	2
November	26, 07	48	3	22	6	2	11	4	15	,,	1
December	11, 03	22	-12	20	10	1	8	1	22	,,	,,
Annual .	35°, 67	85°	-25	220	121	25	63	96	210	17	23

1833.	Temperature.			Winds			Days on which snow fell.	Days on which rain fell.	Dry days.	Thunder-storms, &c	Aurora Borealis.
	Mean at 9 A. M.	Highest	Lowest.	Westerly	Easterly.	Various					
January	9°,00	36°	-30°	21	8	2	11	2	18	,,	,,
February	5, 68	40	-16	17	6	5	9	1	18	,,	,,
March	17, 60	48	-20	18	9	4	6	1	24	,,	3
April	37, 70	80	9	11	14	5	5	8	17	,,	1
May	51, 22	75	26	11	17	3	,,	15	16	2	4
June	55, 47	84	30	15	7	8	1	13	16	2	2
July	62, 32	80	45	24	6	1	,,	17	14	6	3
August	59, 30	82	40	18	8	5	,,	17	14	2	5
September	50, 93	66	32	19	7	4	,,	11	19	1	5
October	38, 65	57	19	19	7	5	1	15	15	1	1
November	25, 10	48	0	20	7	3	8	2	20	,,	2
December	17, 20	36	-2	12	15	4	8	,,	23	,,	2
Annual .	35°,85	84°	-30	205	111	49	49	102	214	14	28

1834.	Temperature			Winds.			Days on which snow fell	Days on which rain fell	Dry days.	Thunder-storms, &c	Aurora Borealis.
	Mean at 9 A. M.	Highest.	Lowest	Westerly.	Easterly	Various					
January	3°,00	29°	-23°	22	7	2	14	1	17	,,	4
February	17, 28	41	-15	14	13	1	6	4	19	1	2
March	21, 00	43	-7	18	8	5	7	3	21	1	4
April	36, 56	69	11	15	10	5	2	8	20	,,	6
May	46, 38	69	24	12	13	6	1	14	17	,,	5
June	57, 46	77	41	15	13	2	,,	11	19	3	3
July	67, 06	93	50	20	7	4	,,	10	21	6	2
August	60, 06	82	45	17	13	1	,,	13	18	2	2
September	55, 06	78	29	23	6	1	1	9	20	3	3
October	37, 67	65	20	17	8	6	6	11	14	1	3
November	25, 13	40	2	22	8	,,	11	2	17	,,	5
December	5, 10	28	-24	16	14	1	17	,,	14	,,	2
Annual .	35°,98	93°	-24	211	120	34	65	86	217	17	41

Temperature of Springs at Quebec in each Month, deduced from the Mean of all the Observations, the wells being from 180 to 200 feet above the tide waters of the St. Lawrence. By Dr. KELLY, R.N.

January .	40°.5	May . .	37°.75	September .	48°.40
February .	39	June . .	42	October .	48
March .	37.75	July . .	45.75	November .	46.5
April .	37.75	August .	47.25	December .	42

Mean Annual Temperature, 42°.74.



## ON THE FORMATION OF HAIL.

BY COMMANDER CHARLES MORTON, R. N.

EMERGING some few years after the conclusion of the war from a dozen years seclusion in the wooden walls of old England, and imagining, that as the darkened stable gives the horse a more acute vision at night than his intellectual rider, so our lengthened abode in obscurity would perhaps enable us to penetrate deeper into the mysteries of the clouds than the most enlightened philosophers, we soared aloft, and darting our keenest glance through the misty atmosphere of gathering storms, ventured as the result of our aerial observations to assert, that "*Hail is the frequent attendant upon thunder and lightning, because it derives its origin from electricity,*" instead of being formed, agreeably to the established theory, without the aid of the electric fluid, by drops of rain precipitated from the upper regions of the atmosphere being frozen in passing through a cold stratum of air accidentally intervening beneath, and acquiring in their descent adhesions of frozen particles of vapour, constituting the exterior coating of hoary frost which the stones are known to exhibit. We supported our assertions, with what we imagined convincing proofs of their correctness, and having the gratification of seeing them copied into the "London Philosophical Magazine," and other scientific works, without exciting any unfavourable remark, we have since enjoyed the satisfaction of believing ourselves the discoverers of the true origin of hail, regarding each successive thunder-storm abroad, accompanied with destructive showers of enormous hailstones, desolating whole districts, as new proofs of their electrical origin, which we imagined would for ever be confirmed in the opinion of our own countrymen, by the awful thunderstorms which visited Brighton and its neighbourhood last year, accompanied with successive showers of hailstones, the enormous size of which was strongly demonstrated by the many thousand squares of glass which they demolished as completely as would have been done by discharges of musketry.

Our dream of complacency has been at last disturbed by observing in an extract from the Philosophical Transactions of Moscow, that a Professor Perevoschtchikoff asserts, without, however, any reference to our humble opinions, which in all probability never reached the shores of Russia, that lightning is only an accidental concomitant of hail and accordingly that the conducting rods erected with the view of attracting the electric fluid from the atmosphere, and thus disarming it of its power to generate hail, are useless. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Professor's theory to venture more than a few remarks upon it at the conclusion, and though in principle we believe the erection of lightning conductors for the prevention of hail correct, we are not prepared to advocate their utility, since that can alone be inferred from a long series of careful observations on the comparative frequency of hail in the places where they are erected, prior and subsequent to their erection. But now that we know the electrical origin of hailstones to be denied by one of the scientific men of the present day, we feel bound either tacitly to relinquish our claim to the honours we have so long imagined ourselves entitled to, or to come forward in defence of our theory. Seeing no reason to renounce our former opinions, which, on the contrary, as we have already stated, are still more firmly rooted in our mind, we prefer the latter course, and accordingly venture to offer the following facts and arguments in favour of the electrical origin of hailstones for insertion in the pages of the 'United Service Journal,' as much, however, with the view of eliciting instructive remarks from some of their numerous readers (men whose professions render them so conversant with atmospheric phenomena), as with the natural desire of having the probable correctness of our opinions admitted.

We shall commence the arguments in favour of our theory, by observing that the absence of hail, generally remarked by sailors navigating the arctic regions, having been confirmed during the Polar Expedition, this fact invalidates the theory of its formation from rain precipitated by the upper regions of the atmosphere, being frozen on passing through a cold stratum of air in its descent. For, were this the case, it would be but just to suppose, that instead of hail being unknown within the Arctic circle, it would bear nearly the same proportion to the rain there, that the hail bears to the rain in this country. And, indeed, from the circumstance of the sea in those high latitudes being nearly covered with ice, we might reasonably infer, that a stratum of air sufficiently cold to congeal rain deposited by the higher strata of the atmosphere, would more frequently occur there than it does in this parallel. But it will appear that this theory is contrary to general analogy, for in ascending hills, we find the atmosphere gradually decrease in temperature, and it is well known that the summits of many mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Though elements of air of varied temperatures do occasionally occur as exceptions to this general rule, we cannot suppose the ordinary economy of the atmosphere to be so completely inverted as is gratuitously assumed to account for the formation of hail, unless the sudden influence of some powerful auxiliary be admitted to produce a phenomenon so contrary to general observation. If, indeed, a middle stratum of cold air should occasionally intercept the falling rain in the Arctic circle, and convert it into hail, the common theory would appear more consistent, but as this is not the case, we feel ourselves justified in attributing its formation to electricity, which so frequently in manifests its presence during hail showers, by thunder and lightning, and which like hail, is unknown in high latitudes. The destructive powers of hail, so clearly evinced in this country last year, renders probable accounts hitherto incredible, of the enormous size to which hailstones occasionally attain abroad, and recalls to memory the almost annual destruction of the crops in some parts of Europe by hail showers, the stones of which were as large as nuts, plums, eggs, &c., and though we have no wish to call to our assistance the hailstones of 100 lbs. weight, said by Mezeray to have fallen in Italy, (since we have the authority of Dr Halley for their having been found to measure thirteen or fourteen inches in circumference, and to weigh from five ounces to half a pound,) we think it will be readily conceded to us on reflection, that instead of acquiring such a magnitude by accidental accumulations round the nuclei formed by drops of frozen rain, they are generated by some sudden convulsion of the atmosphere, particularly as we know that a great portion of the air through which they must pass if not of a temperature to diminish their bulk, is at least so warm as to prevent the congelation of any particles of vapour they might have the power of condensing around them in their descent. Now, as hail occurs most frequently when the presence of lightning shows the atmosphere to be overcharged with the electric fluid, and does not occur at all in those latitudes where lightning is unknown, we are induced to suppose, that electricity may have the power of causing a sudden expansion of the air, and consequently of generating intense cold, whereupon the particles of vapour contained in that part of the atmosphere, or such as may be created by the electrical decomposition of it, will be immediately condensed, a number of these condensed particles (facilitated by the expansion of the air) will, by the force of their own attraction combine, forming large drops of water, which being frozen by the excessive cold generated, descend by the laws of gravity, and produce the phenomenon of hail. The appearance of the hailstones (which seems to be the basis on which the common theory is founded) may, we think, be accounted for, by supposing that the central particles unite, and form drops of water before the expansion has reduced the atmosphere to the freezing temperature, that these drops are afterwards frozen, and constitute the icy centres, and that the less dense exterior coating is produced by the remaining particles

being congealed before they are brought in contact. The size of the hailstones may depend upon the degree of humidity and expansion of the air, the obstruction offered to the union of the condensed particles of vapour, by the force of their own attraction, being in proportion to its density. Under this impression, we can easily conceive (the resistance of the air being reduced by sudden expansion) that the condensed and frozen particles of vapour would be forcibly attracted to each other, and accumulate to the magnitude recorded in many of the hitherto apparently exaggerated accounts.

Though we have endeavoured to apologize for our presumption in venturing to touch upon this subject, under the possibility of our lengthened abode in the depths of a man-of-war having rendered our vision more acute, we have not the vanity to imagine that the privations incident to a sea life during war could have an equally beneficial effect upon the judgment, and therefore it is with feelings of appropriate diffidence, that we venture to advance opinions upon a subject incapable of complete ocular demonstration, at variance with those of our greatest philosophers. But we think it will be allowed that the circumstances of hail being unknown within the Arctic circle, where the electric fluid is inactive (Captain Parry having found it too weak to affect the electrometer), and occurring most frequent with us when our atmosphere is charged with it, are near approximations to proofs that it derives its origin from electricity. And to prove that the sudden expansion of air charged with moisture will generate hail, we shall give the following account of its artificial production, extracted from a description contained in *Categorie's Mechanics* of the Hungarian Machine at Chemnitz, which discharges water from a mine, by means of the compression and expansion of air.

"There is a very surprising appearance in the working of this engine. On opening a cock, communicating with a vessel containing compressed air and water, the water and air will rush out together with prodigious violence, and the drops of water are changed into hail, or lumps of ice. It is a sight usually shown to strangers, who are desired to hold their hats to receive the blasts of air: the ice comes out with such violence as frequently to pierce the hat like a pistol bullet." Having shown that artificial hail is produced by the sudden expansion of air, we shall at some future period (if nothing be advanced in the interim to weaken our conviction of the electrical origin of hail) endeavour, though with still greater diffidence, to prove from analogy and observations on the atmosphere in our midnight watchings, that such expansions in the air do actually occur. In the mean time we shall in conclusion offer a few remarks upon the opinions of others on the appearance of the hailstones, and the phenomena attending their fall. The writer upon this subject of hail, in *Rees's Cyclopædia*, alluding to the recorded accounts of the magnitude which hailstones occasionally attain, says, "That however exaggerated some of these accounts may be, it is certainly true that hailstones attain a much greater size than drops of rain are ever known to do, but that the central part of every hailstone originates in a drop of rain, is, he observes, too obvious to require proof. That the centres were originally drops of water is certainly evident, and perfectly agreeable to our theory, but the immense size which hailstones occasionally attain, makes it improbable that they are generated by the tedious process assumed in the common theory, because if they acquired their magnitude by accidental accumulation in their descent round the nuclei of drops of frozen rain, it could only be by the gradual adhesions of condensed particles of vapour, as hailstones cannot, like drops of rain, combine, if their surfaces are accidentally brought in contact, a circumstance which is sufficiently proved by inspection, for if it were so, instead of the central parts only resembling drops of frozen rain, there would be as many of these icy nuclei as there were hailstones combined. It is worthy of remark also, that although they are incapable of combining, like drops of rain, they are nevertheless found to surpass them in size, and again, though they descend with

much greater velocity than flakes of snow, and are consequently deprived of equal opportunities of increasing by adhesion in their descent, yet they are known to exceed them wonderfully in weight.

Instead of concurring with the common theory in supposing that the less dense exterior coating of the hailstones ("resembling the surface of a vessel containing a freezing mixture") is formed by adhesions in their descent through a warmer stratum of air than that in which the nuclei were generated, we have attributed it in our theory to the *increase* of cold by which the particles of vapour are frozen before they adhere to their respective nuclei; when, in consequence of the attractive power exerted upon the frozen particles of vapour by the nuclei not being sufficient to make them cohere as closely as if in a fluid state, the exterior coating must, agreeably to observation, be of a less dense nature. Though drops of rain are liable to sudden accessions by running into one another, the influence of the electric fluid is sufficiently obvious in thunder-showers by the uniform magnitude of the drops; why its influence in hail-showers, which seldom occur unaccompanied by thunder and lightning, should be doubted, we cannot conceive, for certainly there is nothing in the appearance of the stones which opposes the probability of their electrical formation, and it is the only way in which their occasional size can be reasonably accounted for.

The electrical origin of hail being denied in the generally-received theory, we were not aware at the moment when the idea first struck us, that some of the most scientific men have maintained its influence in the production of this phenomenon, which appears to be the case; though they failed to account so satisfactorily for its operation, as to establish their theories. Signor Beccaria was perhaps among the first to assert the influence this agent possessed, and had he not interspersed his opinions with extravagancies, he might have secured to this all-pervading fluid a general acknowledgment of its share in producing hail. In the common theory the congelation is, as we have already observed, supposed to be effected by the intervention of a wholly-unaccounted-for middle stratum of cold air. Guyton de Morveau and Volta considered the cold to be generated by rapid evaporation, depending upon the intense action of the solar rays, accelerated by electricity; but Bellani thinks that this opinion is erroneous.

M. Perevoschtchikoff, from experiments made upon the degree of cold produced by evaporating liquids in the sun's rays, also thinks that the primitive formation of hail arises from the rapid evaporation of the little globules of which the clouds are formed; but denies entirely the agency of the electric fluid, which he considers merely an accidental concomitant to hail. He accounts for the increase of size in the hailstones, as follows:—"When the clouds form many thick layers, they become an obstacle to the free distribution of radiant caloric, which being then reflected to the earth, produces that stifling heat generally found to precede the storm. Above the clouds the sky is perfectly serene, and does not prevent the radiation from the superior portion of the clouds." This he conceives to be the principal cause of their cooling, from whence arises the formation of hailstone nuclei. We have no wish to incur the odium incident to the presumption of attacking the theories of such distinguished men, our object being merely to establish our own, should it prove correct; but we cannot refrain from here observing, that these celebrated philosophers appear to have been unaccustomed to the midnight watchings, so familiar to us poor sailors, or they would not have expended their time in showing that water may be made to freeze by evaporation in the sun's rays, and in arranging the clouds in the requisite order to intercept and reflect them, so as to generate a degree of cold sufficient to produce hail; since, if our memory has not suffered as much from evaporation in our long toilings under the burning sun of Africa, as our health, we may venture to remember having experienced in colder and more stormy regions full many a cutting hailstorm at night, long after the solar rays had ceased to peer above the horizon. This, we suspect, will prove rather a

home-thrust to all theories of the formation of hail from excessive evaporation in the solar rays.

The circumstance of hail being usually accompanied by thunder and lightning, is not allowed by the opposers of its electrical origin to be a proof that the superabundance of electric fluid operates in its formation; but that thunder happens when the atmosphere is most replete with vapour, which is also favourable to the generation of hail. We have already observed, that we conceived the degree of humidity of the atmosphere would operate as one cause in regulating the size of the hailstones; but as the electric fluid is inactive in the higher latitudes, where hail is unknown, though there is no want of vapour to produce rain and snow, we think it appears evident that "hail is the frequent attendant upon thunder and lightning, because it derives its origin from electricity."

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#### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### THE LATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GEORGE COOKSON,

HAVING completed the usual routine of preliminary military studies at the Woolwich Academy, he obtained a commission as second lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1778, and was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1780. After serving in various parts of the West Indies, he was promoted to a captain-lieutenancy in 1792, he served the campaign of 1793 in Flanders, under the Duke of York, and opened the first British battery against the besieged city of Valenciennes, and commanded the Royal Artillery in the trenches at the successful storming of the covered way and hornwork under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In October following (1794) he was appointed second captain to a troop of Horse Artillery. He served two years at Gibraltar during the Spanish war in 1797 and 1798. He was promoted to the rank of major in the army in 1800, and in the May following he embarked in command of the Artillery, to co-operate with the army which assembled near the Island of Houat, off Bretagne, under Bugadier-General the Hon. T. Maitland, for the purpose of attacking Belleisle. After remaining there three months, fresh troops arrived under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, and on the 21st of August the expedition sailed for Ferrol. On the 25th, the army, 13,000 men and 16 pieces of artillery, were rapidly landed in Dominos Bay, four miles from the town, under the immediate superintendence of Commodore Sir E. Pellev, afterwards Lord Exmouth, who as rapidly re-embarked them all the following evening, the 26th of August.

On the 19th of September, 1800, he joined the army off Gibraltar, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; the fleet in which it was embarked sailed on the 3rd of October, and on the 5th anchored near Cadiz. The following day the artillery and one division of the troops were assembled in the boats in readiness to land, but were countermanded in consequence of news arriving that a pestilential disorder raged throughout the city. On the 7th of October the fleet sailed with the army for the Mediterranean, and after refreshing at Malta, and remaining nine weeks in Marmorice Bay, in Asia Minor, proceeded to Egypt. On the 8th of March, 1801 (after having been embarked seven months), the successful landing of the army in the Bay of Aboukir took place. On this occasion all the field-pieces were landed ready for service by the adoption of a plan devised and executed by the subject of this notice, the consequences resulting from which were most favourable to the expedition. He remained upwards of two years in Egypt, and commanded the artillery at the sieges of Aboukir and Marabout, and in the advanced lines before Alexandria from the 7th April to the 16th August, 1801; when he embarked in command of the artillery, and landed with the army to the westward of Alexandria, under General Sir Eyre Coote,

whose thanks he received in public orders, and was particularly mentioned in the dispatches, with the artillery under his command, for his conduct in the action on the 22nd of that month.

On the 29th of October he was appointed, by Major-General Lord Hutchinson, commandant of the ancient Pharos Castle, and of all the artillery in Egypt. In December, 1801, he was presented with a gold medal from the Grand Signior, which he was permitted to wear by his Majesty. In 1802 he was appointed to a troop of horse artillery, and shortly after left Egypt with the army for England, where he arrived in August, 1803. The 12th of September in the same year, he was promoted to a majority, and on the 20th of July, 1804, to a lieutenant-colonelcy. In September following he was appointed to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district. In May, 1805, a secret expedition, under General Sir E. Coote, having been fitted out at Cork, the command of the artillery was intrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Cookson, but, after having been three months embarked, the expedition was relanded, when he returned to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district.

The 14th of December following, he was called upon, by desire of General Lord Cathcart, to take the command of the artillery (102 field-pieces and 2000 artillerymen and drivers, King's German Legion, including the artillery) in Hanover, with the army under the command of his Lordship, he left Dublin immediately, and on the 27th of the same month arrived at Bremen. The battle of Austerlitz having terminated the campaign, he returned a third time to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district. In June, 1806, he was appointed lieutenant colonel to the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery. In May, 1807, he was again called from Ireland, by desire of General Lord Cathcart, to accompany his Lordship, as one of the field-officers of artillery in the expedition to Copenhagen, he proceeded with the army and commanded the whole of the artillery in advance till within nine days of its surrender, when he commanded all the batteries upon the right of the British lines.

In October, 1808, he embarked in command of the artillery, 48 field-pieces and 1200 men, to be landed at Corunna with the army under General Sir David Baird. The 20th of December following, with the horse artillery he supported the cavalry on the plains of Benevente, when the French General, Lefebvre and several of the imperial guards were made prisoners. After the retreat of the army under Lieutenant General Sir John Moore from Velada to Corunna, on the 13th January, 1809, he directed the blowing up of the two great magazines, three miles from Corunna, containing nearly 12,000 barrels of gunpowder. On the 16th (a few hours before the French force, under Marshal Soult, made his attack upon Sir John Moore's army) the horse artillery in advance, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cookson, were relieved, and the whole embarked agreeable to orders, which deprived this corps from participating in the defeat of the enemy. He arrived in England with the army, and in April following was appointed to command the artillery in the Sussex district.

In June following, he was called upon to proceed with the army in the expedition to Walcheren: he commanded all the artillery in advance on the Island of South Beveland, and after the surrender of Flushing he returned to England, and resumed the command of the artillery in the Sussex district, which he held till the 1st of August, 1814. The 25th of November, 1813, he offered his services on an expedition to Holland. The Master-General of the Ordnance, Lord Mulgrave, replied,—"Lieutenant Colonel Sir George Wood has been appointed to command the artillery, to be sent with the troops under the command of Lieutenant General Sir T. Graham, which circumstance precludes my availing myself of the very zealous tender of your services on the present occasion. The 17th of March, 1812, he succeeded to a colonelcy in the Royal Artillery. The 4th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of major-general; and on the 22nd of July, 1830, to that of lieutenant-general.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF MY FRIGATE.

FROM THE LAMENTATIONS OF JEREMIAH.

My gallant little hooker—my pride—my heart's delight,  
 We've weather'd many a gale of wind—we've fought in many a fight  
 No craft upon the ocean e'er behav'd so very well,  
 As when we topp'd the mountain sea, or climb'd the rolling swell.

Firm hearts of oak were all her crew—her officers were brave,  
 Her timbers stout—her bows well form'd to breast the dashing wave,  
 Her sticks were staunch—her sails well bent—her shrouds taut as a bar,  
 Proudly she rode—"the beautiful"—ready for peace or war.

But ah! the man-of-war's man is not what he used to be,  
 For stopping half his quait of grog don't suit him to a T,  
 And though he gets more cocoa, and additional buigoo,  
 Jack sorrows for his absent *jill*, and swears "till all is blue."

The good old days of wad to shot are pass'd off like a dream,  
 The thick dark smoke of broadsides is exchang'd for scalding steam,  
 And now, alas! both ships and men when put upon their mettle,  
 Must start on end from the same cause—hot water in a kettle.

I've often heard the rushing winds piping amongst the gear,  
 Until we grew, like brothers tried, and I had lost all fear  
 'Twas joy to hear its blustering voice give notice of the weather,  
 Ah, then we've join'd in harmony, and whistled both together.

But soon there'll be no gear aloft—the day of sails is past,  
 For ships, like coaches, go on wheels, with a chimney for a mast  
 The towering canvass all is gone—even the *heaven poker*  
 Is chang'd for *one* of hotter birth, and *handea* by a stoker.

The *raking* masts were once the pride of every boatswain's mate,  
 Yet soon they'll know no *raking*, but the *raking* in the grate  
 To *rake* a craft, right fore and aft, was once their hearts' desire,  
 Instead of *fring with a rake*, ah, now they *rake the fire*.

We used to hoist our colours at the peak end of the gaff,  
 But like an idle *ensign*, now tis plac'd upon the *staff*,  
 On *watch* I've took any *trick* at *wheel*, to steer well I had learn'd,  
 Ah, me! like *tricking watches*, now the *wheels* are *engine-turn'd*.

I little dream'd when yet a boy—some sixty years ago,  
 That I should live to see the *breeze* sustain so great a *blow*,  
 Within six points we went close haul'd, but now a ship can fly  
 Ten knots, and poke her figure head right slap in the wind's eye.

Yet still my gallant hooker—my pride—my heart's delight,  
 I'll think of you on many a day, and dream of you at night,  
 I have your picture on my wall—your model in my room,  
 And when I die, I hope they'll place them both above my tomb.

JEREMIAH JEWELBLOCK,

Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

## SPAIN.

## THE CHAPELGORRIS.

THE province of Guipuzcoa maintains a whole battalion of these bold and reckless fellows, from 800 to 1000 men strong, and split into several detachments. It is a corps completely *sui generis*: composed of men of proven gallantry, fit for any task, and wholly *sans peur*, though by no manner of means utterly *sans reproche*. If it be necessary to send a dispatch to any remote station, your Chapelgorry is always ready to convey it under covert of the night, be the peril what it may, for half an ounce; and if the distance be within reach of two swift feet between nightfall and day-break, depend upon it your orderly has slipped within the gates of Elisondo, Pampeluna, or San Sebastian, almost before they are unbolted. He starts upon his hazardous mission unattended, and disdaining to lay aside his distinguishing costume—a large cap of red cloth, called by the Biscayan a chapelgorry, a grey flock, without waistcoat, a pair of red or blue pantaloons, and a girdle fastened round his loins, similar to what a Franciscan brother wears, but nesting half a score cartridges. By his side hangs a bayonet, not unfrequently sheathless; a stout musket is thrown over his shoulder; and if not shoes, *alparguras*, a species of twisted hempen sandals, upon his feet; but neither these nor his legs seek the covert of a stocking. He bounds across the mountains like a chamois, and will track a horse at full trot. Your Chapelgorry has the appetite of an alderman, and has his heart's content when he can levy gastronomic contribution on the "factious"—a denomination, in his vocabulary at least, familiar to every peasant in the north. He is generally to be found with the advanced guard, or hovering about the flanks of columns under march—stands in high favour with the troops of the line, and always finds a "Hail, fellow, well met!" among them, whether he has a craving stomach or wearied limbs to gratify; and he lives with his comrades on better terms than twin with twin-brother: though with an adversary neither gives nor accepts quarter, be the circumstances what they may. He is devotedly attached to the Christina party; nor would all the gold in Christendom persuade him to shake hands with a Carlist—perchance from his implacable aversion to ecclesiastics of all grades and shades, as well as every peasant, their steadfast adherents; and it would be difficult to say whether he is most hated or dreaded by both. It is very remarkable, that the families of these sworn foes to the cowl and ploughshare suffer no molestation from the Carlists whatever; nay, there is not a single instance on record of their persons or chattels having been exposed to an inroad, though they inhabit the same villages as the "factious" themselves. The Chapelgorry's intimate acquaintance with every inch of ground, and every dweller upon it, has rendered him the most valuable prop which the Christinos and their cause could have prayed for.

## NORTH AFRICA.

## THE BEY OF CONSTANTINA.

"After waiting twelve days at Constantina, I received orders from the Bey to go and meet him at his quarters up the country. With these orders he sent me a large tent, and a suite of servants magnificently attired, to wait upon me. We were three days on our journey, and were received at



every station (*douar*) on our route, with marked attention; ourselves and our quadrupeds being housed and boarded without a dollar of expense to me. The people of the country are naturally of an hospitable turn of mind; and if they are not in circumstances to do the rites of hospitality befittingly, they avoid dwelling near the high roads. On the third day we reached the spot where the Bey was encamped; and so immense a host of all kinds and descriptions had collected upon it, that it wore the appearance of a large town. Upon receiving intelligence of my approach, the Bey came out to meet me, followed by his whole suite, greeted me with much cordiality, and ordered a tent to be pitched for me adjoining his own. Near it was a stable with sixty beautiful horses in it; at some little distance stood a second, in which I observed some magnificent mares; and there was a third tent, in which horses for ordinary use were kept. The Bey's own tent was gorgeous and of splendid dimensions, and had a door on one side communicating with the tents reserved for his women; there was another tent next the Bey's, which was used as a kitchen, but closed to all but the women.

"I was told that vapour-baths also formed part of his field-equipments, his personal incumbrances being sufficient to load twenty camels when he left Constantina. A countless number of tents, occupied by his agents and servants, were grouped round his own; there was one, too, which served the purpose of a coffee house, and in which every officer was allowed to take his coffee, free of expense. Behind the whole lay the tents for the cavalry and other troops on service. Altogether there was a numerous corps with him. The cavalry maintain themselves at their own cost, save and except on the day when they take up fresh quarters; the remainder receive a month's rations: though I should add, that when the cavalry arrive at new quarters, the inhabitants of the place are obliged to supply them with victuals.

"The Bey is a man of middling stature, with a fair complexion embrowned by exposure to the sun, he has large hazel eyes, and a beard of so jet a black, that I should be inclined to consider it the effect of some dye. He has a Cashmere shawl wound round his head; his dress is embroidered with silk ornaments according to the Algiers fashion, and a fine woollen and silk *hâk*, or frock is thrown over them. He wears no arms but when on horseback, on which occasions a splendid sword in a gold scabbard dangles by his side. At every place where he has a fixed residence he has a large store of arms at hand, which his followers carry when he rides out. He receives fifteen persons at his table every day, and about twenty more dine at a second table. Every one who is desirous of an audience, whether man, woman, or even child, is admitted into his presence, received with great affability, and whatever representation they may have to make is listened to with invariable attention. He knows every corner of his dominions as accurately as if he had a topographical map of it lying before him. When he arrives at any position occupied by his army, he has it drawn up in two lines, inspects them in succession, and deals out his salutations right and left, agreeably with Eastern custom. His horse also salutes the troops, in common with his master, by raising his fore-feet on whatever side the Bey may be in the act of greeting them: to this he must have been regularly trained." — (*From the Notes of a Moor of distinction.*)

## RUSSIA.

### CAUCASIAN FORTRESS.

"Prosecuting our excursion on the other side of the Caucasus, we reached Vladikawkas, a small fortress of no great extent, lying on the Great Military Road which leads from the south of Russia into Grusia. It is a species of

quadrangular redoubt, defended by bastions, and mounted with light field-pieces; the ramparts are of earth, and have suffered much from wind and weather, and the ditch that runs round them is neither deep nor broad, but well protected by palisades. The Terek flows close to the fortress, which lies at the foot of the Caucasus. Though comparatively insignificant, it has fully answered the purpose of keeping the wild mountain tribes in check. They have been also compelled to deliver a certain number of individuals as hostages; these are confined in a building which has been erected and fitted up for their use, and are constantly kept under the Commandant's surveillance. The garrison itself is composed of the two battalions of what is called the Vladikawkasian garrison regiment; their commandant is the regular commandant likewise of the fortress, and has besides a regiment of Cossacks of the Don under his orders; their quarters are in barracks without the walls of the fortress; they are fenced round with strong wicker-work. The remaining equipments of the place are some field-artillery, under the command of a subordinate officer, a detachment of artillerymen, and a company of pioneers. The interior of the fortress contains barracks of wood built on a regular plan, a large hospital, and several neat, smart-looking houses for the accommodation of the Commandant and officers. The Commandant's residence is constructed on some rising ground at the eastern extremity of the place, and affords a complete view of everything within the walls. To these may be added a convenient inn for the use of travellers, some booths for the Russian dealers, who keep them well supplied with provisions, liquors, and other necessities; and a stone church, of somewhat large dimensions.

A suburb extends between the fortress and the river Terek: it consists of two quarters; the one containing in front the barracks for the company of pioneers, together with several shops erected by Russian dealers and Mosdok traders, one of whom keeps a billiard-table; and in their rear, two rows of small but rather pretty houses, with yards attached to them, in which the married soldiers reside. The other quarter consists of a number of insignificant, dirty tenements, inhabited by about thirty families of the Ossete tribe, who have sought refuge from the pillage and murderous violence to which they were obnoxious on the part of other tribes of mountaineers whom they had offended. They employ themselves in cultivating the ground, and rearing cattle, but derive a very bare subsistence from these pursuits, for they are naturally of an indolent habit, and are under constant apprehension that their vindictive fellow-countrymen will pay them a visit even in this protected haunt.

"Immediately adjoining the fortress are some large kitchen-gardens, which have been made on either side of the road from Mosdok to this station, and belong to the officers and privates. Every kind of vegetable, but more particularly cabbages and potatoes, thrive admirably on this soil. The late Major-General Del Pozzo, who, previously to becoming Commander-in-Chief along the whole line of the Caucasus, had been Commandant at Vladikawkas, planted the productive orchard under the walls of the place which still goes by the name of the 'Commandant's Orchard.'"—(*From the Diary of a Russian Traveller.*)

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

*Dr. Alexander's Evidence in the Case of the late Colonel Greswolde.*

MR. EDITOR,—The Editor of the London Medical Gazette, in order to prove the impartiality and honesty of his publication, having withheld my reply to the observations on my evidence on the recent trial in the case of the late Colonel Greswolde (formerly Capt. Wigley), as contained in No. 42 of the Gazette, I trust you will allow a corner in the United Service Journal to the following facts:—

On the 7th of May, 1827, Capt Wigley was thrown from a raised foot-path into the street, so as to pitch on the back part of his head. This injury was soon followed by fits and delirium, for which he was successfully treated.

The delirium set in on the 14th, and ceased on the morning of the 16th of May, on which day (about 3 P.M.) I arrived at Macclesfield, and found Capt. Wigley still in bed, but free from delirium, and perfectly rational. I now carefully examined him, and immediately afterwards collected from his medical attendants and others worthy of belief every particular connected with Capt. W.'s illness and treatment.

Having satisfied myself on every point relating to Capt. W.'s condition previous to, and after my arrival at Macclesfield, I returned to Nottingham, where, on the fifth day after my arrival, I granted the following certificate:

"I hereby certify having carefully examined Capt. Wigley, and find that he has been labouring under epileptic fits, followed by delirium, in consequence of a fall on the head, and I am of opinion that he will not be fit to resume his duties in a less period than three (and not six, as stated in the Gazette) months."

"Nottingham, 21st May, 1835

If Capt. W. had come to head quarters for the examination, it would have taken him more than forty miles out of his road, a measure, in his then weak state, I did not wish to recommend. As to the fits being epileptic or otherwise, the learned judge stated that it was of no consequence, for if it was proved that Colonel Greswolde had been subject to fits of any kind before the policy was concluded, the jury would find for the defendant.

Every medical officer knows that it is not unusual to certify to what they had no personal cognizance of, and where officers are always arriving from our various and distant colonial possessions in ill health, it is impossible to certify except from the reports of others. For several years I have been a member of a Board of Medical Officers who meet twice a week in Berkeley-street for the purpose of certifying concerning the health of officers, and it is as common to certify with regard to that we have not seen, (and could not see unless we possessed the property of ubiquity,) as otherwise. The certificate on which so many foolish hopes were hung, was neither loosely nor ambiguously worded, and under similar circumstances I would again grant exactly the same form of document. That counsel for the defendant, or those interested in the Eagle Office, should have found fault with it, or with my explanation of the circumstances under which it was granted, need excite no wonder.

No. 44 of the Gazette states, that my evidence was copied from the Times—a most impudent and barefaced assertion, for that excellent journal contains a most correct account of my evidence, and one totally at variance with that of the Gazette, which states that I appeared to give evidence on one side only—that the certificate was "got up," and that I was obliged to confess having granted it without due caution—all which assertions are not found in the Times, but in the Gazette. This said most honest and accurate

Gazette conceals the evidence of the daily register of the late surgeon Newbold, which contains an entry, stating that he had attended Captain W. for several hours, for "convulsive epilepsy." Lord Abinger's statement that some parts of the evidence was withheld is also concealed, although it so happened that my Annual Report of Medical Occurrences in the Inniskillen Dragoons for 1827 was in court both days, under charge of Mr. Tanner, from the Army Medical Board Office, who was specially subpoenaed on the occasion, and which report contained a very accurate account of my examination of Capt. Wigley at Macclesfield. This trifling circumstance is not worthy of mention, were it not for the fact, that the Editor of the Gazette has free access to the records in the Army Medical Board Office; and consequently, the above report was open to his inspection.

I now call upon the Editor of the Gazette to prove the truth of the observations on my evidence, as contained in No. 42, or, if he can, to refute what is here stated.

As to the author's flippant remarks on morality, he must allow me to tell him, that the very small portion of morality he seems to possess is of a very questionable character, and unfits him to give an opinion on what he appears so little to understand.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
M. ALEXANDER, M.D.,  
Staff-Surgeon.

Chelsea, Aug. 17, 1835.

#### *Expediency of Revised Regulations for the Medical Department.*

MR EDITOR,—The communication of a "Regimental Medical Officer," in regard to regulations for Army hospitals, and the duties of Army medical officers, in your Number for July, is highly important. The expediency of the promulgation of a comprehensive code of regulations and instructions for the guidance of medical officers in the execution of the various duties which they may be called upon to perform, and of the means of preserving the health of soldiers, which is the ultimate object, not only of medical regulations, but of medical establishments, is, I believe, universally admitted. But instead of a simple republication of the official documents enumerated and recommended by your Correspondent, some of which are more or less obsolete, would it not be much more advisable to promulgate a new code, comprehending all that is suitable of the old rules, with whatever new regulations may be considered necessary and proper.

The following extract from a paper which was lately published in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal seems to comprehend the principal topics which would require to be included in a medical officer's Vade Mecum. The author of the paper in question suggests the publication of a work that would "embrace, in a general way, all that body of information which every medical officer who has been long in the service acquires in a greater or less degree, but frequently not until he has committed blunders that might have been obviated had he been earlier and better instructed. This information is not generally communicated in the medical schools, nor has it hitherto been conveyed in a comprehensive manner by books in the English language, although it is essentially necessary for the efficiency of a medical officer.

"Among the numerous topics which would require to be discussed in a treatise on Military Hygiene, the following should obviously be comprehended:—the recruiting of the Army, bounty, pay, pensions, rewards, provisions, messing, &c.; barracks, transports, and clothing; personal cleanliness; duties and exercise of soldiers; schools and regimental libraries; military discipline, punishments, coercive and corporal; habits of soldiers, comprehending virtues and vices; the constitution of the medical department, and the duties of the medical staff, both general and regimental;

military hospitals, moral treatment of the sick, the compilation of numerical returns of sick, and the plan of drawing up reports of diseases, both special and general; proceedings of boards, sick certificates, &c.; together with the general principles of military statistics and medical topography; and lastly, instructions to young medical officers respecting their general conduct, especially in regard to their superiors, their equals, inferiors, and patients."

A work of the kind recommended, coming from authority, would tend greatly to promote a similarity, if not a uniformity in the mode of conducting the multifarious duties of a medical officer—a circumstance very desirable, but which cannot be expected where much is left to the discretion of individuals. The benefit of this publication would not be limited to the officers of the medical department,—it would convey much useful and practical information to the strictly military branch of the service.

A. B. C.

### *Claims of Field-Officers on Half-Pay to Brevet-Rank.*

MR. EDITOR,—Your Journal being very extensively circulated, I feel desirous of offering three or four remarks on the article in your last Number, under the head of 'Promotion in the British Army,' as I think it may mislead those who are not in our profession, with regard to many of the field officers on half-pay.

In page 15, you admit it is a misfortune to be placed on half-pay: I believe it has always been considered so in the service. In the same page you say "Brevet-rank is occasionally conferred for distinguished services in the field, but more generally it is obtained by seniority, and is the principal means by which our army is kept effective in general officers." You imply that the field-officer equally benefits by seniority, or in passing his time in the peaceable retirement of half-pay, or braving the dangers and exile of colonial service at the head of his regiment, and that the most certain way to attain to all the grades beyond that of lieutenant-colonel is by retiring on half-pay, avoiding all risk of foreign service, and carefully cherishing his constitution, thus gaining the highest rank in the service, as a *reward* for preferring his own ease and comfort to the ill-requited labours of garrison or regimental duties. Also, page 16, "In these days of peace, when scarce a tenth of our general officers, and about one-third of field-officers, are actually employed, it does appear preposterous that those on half-pay should be put upon a par in regard to brevet promotion with men who are encountering the risks of colonial service, &c., till all those on half-pay above them are also provided for." In page 17, "The only remedy that exists must soon be applied, and brevets be restricted to such as have been actually employed during the whole or greater part of the period over which such brevet extends: the pay of general and field officers undergo a very considerable reduction, &c."

In reply to these observations, your correspondent has never alluded to the desire of those field-officers who (as he expresses it) have had the misfortune to be placed on half-pay, but wishes to *add to that misfortune* by doing away every further expectation of either rank or pay; although they are perhaps as ready and willing to serve, *if they had the opportunity*, as those already suffering, as he says, all the ill-requited labours of garrison or regimental duty; and he might have added, they could, however, be very easily relieved from by the least intimation to head quarters, when there would have been a great many field-officers on half-pay who would most readily have taken their places, and who for years had been endeavouring to be employed, and exerting interest for the purpose. With respect to preferring their own ease and comfort, he will find it is not so much a matter of course as he supposes an officer participating in the brevet, for it must be known at the commander-in-chief's office as well as the adjutant-general's that

an officer is *ready and willing to serve whenever called upon, or he will not be included in the brevets.*

Suppose your correspondent had purchased all his commissions, and that of his majority in 1814 or 1815; that the battalion to which he belonged was reduced, as very many were in 1816; that he had been inclined and ready to join any other regiment to which he had interest to get appointed, but without success, and that it did not suit him to be constantly in London to make personal applications for the purpose. Suppose his want of interest to get on full pay still continues (much more likely now, from the unattached commissions which are generally filled up by men of interest): he would, I imagine, consider it very unfair to be held up as an officer who was merely waiting long enough to gain the nominal extent of service requisite to entitle him to the brevet.

It might also have been fair to explain (when economy in the army is so much considered) that those officers *on becoming major-generals must have served five years upon full pay as field-officers* with a regiment, or equally responsible staff situations, or they *cannot be entitled to the additional pay of general officers* on being promoted by brevet. It would also have been candid to mention that a circular letter from Sir H. Hardinge, as Secretary at War, ~~in~~ <sup>new</sup> years ago was addressed to *every field-officer on half-pay*, and (with other information as to his services) specifically requesting to know *if he was desirous of serving*; and I understand that there were very few on half-pay as field-officers but who were willing and ready to serve whenever his Majesty thought proper to require them.

It is quite true that in several instances field-officers on half-pay, after seeing the great difficulty of getting on full-pay again, and having perhaps a large family, have turned their abilities to other employment, and honourably so. It is, therefore, quite known at head-quarters as well as the War Office, whether an officer on half-pay is forthcoming *if required*; and as long as the regulation exists, he is very fairly entitled to the benefits of the service, although he has had the misfortune to be placed against his will on half-pay, as well as his more fortunate brother officers, who have enjoyed the advantage and good luck to have escaped from the former situation. The late Duke of York always considered every officer who was ready and willing to serve when required, as fairly entitled to every benefit and advantage as those who had the great good fortune to be placed in situations to distinguish themselves, never doubting but others less fortunate would have conducted themselves equally well had the opportunity occurred to them.

H. P.

### *Forced and Voluntary Half-Pay.*

MR. EDITOR,—In perusing the last Number (82) of your valuable Journal, I am sorry to observe that the writer on ‘Promotion in the British Army’ has, amongst much useful and interesting matter, stated some things to the prejudice of the officers on half pay. Expressions such as follow,—“the peaceable retirement of half-pay,” “the dangers of colonial service at the head of a regiment,” and several others used by the writer, read very well; but, it may be asked, are they fairly applied? I think not. Every person who is acquainted with the service must know that a great proportion of the officers on half-pay were not thus placed at their own request, and that many of them would gladly again take upon themselves “the dangers of colonial service,” were they permitted to do so. My decided opinion is, that the officer “at the head of a regiment,” and even he of a lower grade on *full-pay*, is the fortunate man, and not he who “in peaceable retirement” is pining for employment which he cannot obtain.

In order to bring the case of the half-pay officers more into view, let us

refer to the time of the great reduction of the army at the close of the last war, when all the 2nd battalions and many regiments were disbanded, and a vast number of efficient officers reduced to half-pay, not from choice, but because they were the juniors of their respective ranks. These are the men who have suffered the greatest privation, many of whom have found it necessary to resort to "exile," and to look in strange countries for "peaceable retirement," and thus "carefully cherish their constitutions," which their pittance would not enable them to do at home.

Let us notice the majors of second battalions and others of this rank, who were reduced at the end of the war, and who obtained their rank about the years 1813-4, and let us examine the 'Army List,' and we shall see that many officers, who were so fortunate as to be captains, and even some who were subalterns in the *first battalions* of the same regiments, when their majors were reduced to half-pay, have not only obtained the *regimental* rank of lieutenant-colonel, but that some of them obtained that rank before the brevet promotion of 1830, and consequently passed over the heads of their former regimental seniors. The idea of a lieutenant-colonel in the command of a regiment "retiring on half pay, avoiding all risk," that "his days may be long in the land," I believe is seldom realized.

From the peculiar circumstances attending the last war, it was found necessary to increase the army to a degree disproportionate to the military resources and means of the empire; and the bad consequences must be long felt and deplored by others, as well as the officers of the army, whether on half or full pay, and these must submit to bear their share of the evil.

The suggested remedy for keeping the higher ranks of the army effective, by excluding the unfortunate half-pay officers from future brevets, and thus throwing them overboard, would be invidious and unjust, as it would deprive them of the honour of promotion with their late companions in arms who were more fortunate than themselves, by being in the first battalion of their regiments at the general reduction; besides, their promotion would entail little or no expense on the country, as a certain number *only* of the major-generals receive pay as such.

The writer need not apprehend any want of "effective officers of the higher ranks;" the regiments of Guards alone would, if necessary, be sufficient to supply these, and at an age quite fit for service.

If it should be thought advisable to reduce the number of field-officers on the *service list*, I think it might be done in a manner satisfactory to the officers, and at a trifling expense to the country: thus, suppose a *retired list* were formed, and that all officers holding the brevet-rank of colonel, lieutenant colonel, or major, were permitted to receive the half pay of their *brevet rank*, on condition of being placed upon this list, and giving up all claims to future promotion: thus, I conceive, would be perfectly just, as the officer would thus voluntarily retire from the service, instead of being forced out, and that perhaps at the end of 40 years' faithful service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD OFFICER.

Bristol, September 9, 1835.

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### *The Schoolmaster Afloat.*

Ὁ γὰρ πεπλευκὸς οὐδὲν ἑώρακεν κακόν.—PROBIDIPUS.

MR. EDITOR,—There is a class of officers in the Navy who seem to be entirely overlooked, not only by the supreme powers, but also by all those who, through the medium of your columns, have so ably, and sometimes successfully, pleaded the cause of other classes of His Majesty's servants: I mean that of schoolmasters, a permanent improvement in whose situation would be of essential utility to the service at large. If you think the subject worthy of a spare corner in your pages, perhaps you will insert the follow-

ing short and simple statement of what appear to me anomalies in the situation of the Naval schoolmaster.

The first thing that strikes me as extraordinary is the fact, that the schoolmaster is generally required to mess with the very youngsters that are put under his charge. Now, to any one acquainted with a midshipman's berth, this regulation must appear to strike at the very root of a schoolmaster's utility on board; for the familiarity that must necessarily exist between the teacher and taught, as messmates, tends to do away with those feelings of respect which the latter ought to entertain for the former.

Another disadvantage under which a schoolmaster labours, is the want of a proper place, *fired by Government*, as a school-room. In some ships the captain allows the fore-cabin to be used for that purpose: in others, a place is screened off under the half-deck, and that sometimes not large enough to accommodate properly half the number of those who are supposed to attend: in others again, the schoolmaster is left to shift for himself and his pupils in the mess-room or elsewhere, as he can. Such causes as these evidently diminish the schoolmaster's power of rendering himself an efficient teacher.

Again, he has no private cabin allowed him by Government; so that if he has books with him, (and every good schoolmaster ought to have,) he has nowhere but his chest to keep them, and that being limited in size, is only sufficient for his clothes. At present, therefore, a schoolmaster must either leave his books behind him, or see them go to ruin by being knocked about in the berth; or if some one of the officers is kind enough to allow him a place for them in his cabin, he feels a delicacy in constantly making use of that privilege. But independently of having a cabin merely to keep his books in, a schoolmaster ought to have a place to which he can retire for the purpose of private study, in order not only to improve himself, but to prepare questions suited to the various capacities of his pupils, and the various stages of their progress. At present he has nowhere but his mess-room to retire to, a place evidently unsuited for such a purpose; and the consequence is, that if a schoolmaster remains in the service any length of time, he is apt to get careless about his own improvement in the first place, and afterwards of that of his pupils also.

But I conceive the principal drawback to the utility of the schoolmaster afloat to be the want of that stimulus which gives energy to the exertions of all his messmates, *without exception—he alone*, of all his messmates, has no promotion to look forward to—he sees no provision made for his old age, should he spend the prime of his life in the service—he has no hope of ever being free from the miseries and vexations attendant upon his position in a midshipman's berth, above which he is doomed never to rise, unless it be by quitting the service. Hence it is that those whose abilities best fit them for the situation, will not remain in the service more than a few years, if an opening in any other line ashore should present itself.

I have merely hinted at the various faults of the present system, but I hope that some of your numerous and able correspondents may be induced to take up the subject and advocate the cause of a class of men very well deserving of the service, and but little attended to, except in one point—their pay while serving, which is excellent compared with that of other classes in the service, but certainly not more than commensurate with their deserts.

In conclusion, I hope that the present popular First Lord of the Admiralty, who appears disposed to do justice to all classes in the service, will take the case of schoolmasters in the Navy under his consideration, and get them at least placed on a similar footing with other classes, and not leave them longer, as at present, *the only class unprovided for* in the service.

London, Aug. 1835.

I am, Sir, &c.,

S. L.



*Fines for Drunkenness in the Army applied to the Reward of Sobriety.*

MR EDITOR,—If you think the following remarks worthy a place in your Journal, you will oblige one, who has an earnest wish of serving his brother soldiers, by inserting them

Several years have now elapsed since imprisonment, both with and without hard labour and forfeiture of pay, &c. for habitual drunkenness, commenced as punishments in the Army, and a very considerable sum of money must have been by this time stopped from the soldiers, the manner in which this money has been appropriated, or whether it has been applied to any specific purpose, further than being credited to the public, I believe is not known. Should it be in contemplation to apply this money, I write these few observations in hopes of being able to show to whose benefit it ought to go.

Drunk and disorderly men make bad duty soldiers, they either get in scrapes and commit crimes for which they are imprisoned, or they lose their health and go to the hospital in both cases they become non effective, and consequently their duty falls on the sober and well behaved, and therefore I think that the forfeited pay of the drunken and disorderly should go to the advantage of the sober and well conducted Government does not lose by the misconduct of soldiers, the duty is done, whether there are many men of a regiment in imprisonment, or none—indeed, they may in some cases benefit, for they have the labour of the prisoners at hard labour, for sixpence a day. It would be a great point gained if the same regulation which would punish the disorderly, deprive him of the means of ruining his health, constitution, and character, would at the same time supply the means of remunerating and rewarding those who have always conducted themselves well. The principle of applying the money forfeited by soldiers to the advantage of their comrades is recognized in the Articles of War, Section I, if, therefore, they may derive advantage from it in this instance, where they do not suffer by the irregularity, much more should they do so in the cases I have mentioned, where it is known that they suffer so severely, particularly on foreign stations, and of all foreign stations the West Indies most.

There are many ways in which this money could be made to advantage the good soldiers. But in my opinion, the best way would be to increase their pensions on being discharged the proper subjects entitled to rewards could be easily ascertained by the Board of Officers who investigate the services of soldiers prior to their discharge, as is the mode at present. If savings banks were also established, I am certain that most soldiers, particularly on foreign stations, would avail themselves of it, and by which means they would be enabled to lay by a good deal of money, which, together with their pensions, increased as I have already mentioned, they could, on being discharged, go and live with their friends in comfort and respectability. The consequence of which would be, that a better class of young men would be anxious to get into the Army, and perhaps the bounty to recruits might in time be found unnecessary, and consequently, the recruiting expenses of the Army much reduced, the character of the soldiery improved, and corporal punishment might be all but abolished.

Perhaps I may be too sanguine of the good effects of this system, but I do not think I am so, if it was acted upon with energy, and perhaps a different mode of stopping the pay from drunkards adopted, would it not be better to empower commanding officers of corps, or if not them, regimental courts-martial, to fine each soldier, for each case of drunkenness, a certain sum? I am certain that officers commanding regiments would have less reluctance in depriving soldiers of their pay for drunkenness, if they were sure of its being applied to the advantage of the others, and if they could do so without stigmatizing a man, who (with the exception of being drunken) was other-

wise a good soldier, with the disgrace of having been tried by a district court-martial—whatever may be the crime, always tells against a man more than in some cases I think it should.

West Indies, June, 1835.

I remain, Sir, &c.,  
BAYNET.

### *Regimental Paymasters.*

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to offer a few observations on a subject of considerable importance to a most meritorious class of your readers, who, nevertheless, I am persuaded, labour under more grievous restraints than any other in the military departments of the service,—I mean Regimental Paymasters,—particularly that portion of them who served long and faithfully in other capacities.

For some years back it has been the rule, though not always rigidly observed, to appoint Regimental Paymasters from the retired or half-pay lists, the advantage to the public, in each instance, being an annual saving of 127*l.* 15*s.* Had the whole been so appointed, the nett annual saving would exceed 16,500*l.*

From this alone one would imagine some distinction ought to be made in favour of the class now referred to, either by allowing their previous service to reckon towards their claim to the increased rate of pay given to a civilian after twenty years' service, or a better and earlier provision wherewith they might retire. but I need not remark that no such distinction is recognised in the Warrant of July, 1830; and not only this, but I find they are not now considered eligible to be promoted under the provisions of the Warrant of the 27th of October last, the express object of which "is to facilitate the promotion of old and deserving officers on full pay."

Few turn Paymasters until their prospect of being promoted becomes very faint, still they are not indifferent to the darling object of their younger days; and though rank in the Army cannot add to their full or half pay, many would avail themselves of it in order to be on an equality with others of their own standing in the service: and when it is so clear that it can be given without increasing the public expenditure, it appears unaccountable why officers holding this appointment should not be allowed to participate in the advantages intended specially for "*old and deserving officers.*"

If it is intended that on being appointed Paymasters their previous military character and claims are to be obliterated, it would be but fair to allow them to receive their retired or half pay, in addition to that of Paymaster; or at once give them the value of their former commission.

To enumerate more of the grievous restraints Paymasters of this class are subjected to, would fill a greater space than I can expect you to allow me. I shall not, therefore, advert to them, lest I should discourage those who may now be disposed to apply for vacancies as they occur.

I am, &c.,

F. P.

### *The Orange Plot.*

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to offer you and all the leges my best congratulations on our general escape from the never sufficiently-to-be-aborred Orange plot lately brought to light. Only think, Sir, 360,000 men, all capable of bearing arms—fit to be armed "cap-a-pie," from head to heel! And then the not-enough-to-be-dreaded Corporal M'Kee, of the 17th regiment—could the world have picked us out such an adversary? Do we really live to relate these things—are we not wandering ghosts, dreaming of a past existence, brought to a dreadful end? Have we not been massacred long ago? Surely the printed Report of the Committee will show this when published, even if it shows nothing else. In the mean time I beg to relate to you a *bon-mot* that amused the Parisian wags a good deal some two years

ago. It has, of course, no application; but, *bon-gré, mal-gré*, it constantly forces itself into my head whenever this atrocious Orango plot is mentioned. Shortly after the affair of the *coup de pistolet*, which the Parisians treated rather lightly, an improvisatore was reciting his extempore effusions at one of the minor theatres; having, as usual, applied to the audience for a tragic subject, some one proposed the "discovery of the late plot." The poet was about to begin on this theme, when a person called out from the pit—"Bah, bah!—on vous demande du tragique et vous nous donnez de la farce!" The jest completely eclipsed the plot.

As military men we must, of course, reprobate without reserve all attempts to introduce Orange societies into the army, because, however constitutional the object of those societies may be, they have now become party societies; and soldiers can be of no party but that of their country. All constitutional parties must be able to repose equal confidence in the conduct of the troops; and as yet all parties have been able to do so, notwithstanding the zealous efforts of the Liberals to bring about a different feeling.

I have twice served in Ireland, and with two different regiments, since the first order against Orange Lodges was issued, and I feel confident that there exists not a gram of party spirit in the army; not enough to retard, for a single second, the just execution of a military order, or to influence, in the slightest degree, the conduct of the troops towards any class of the community; and "the rest is leather and prunella."

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

J. M.

### *Breaking of Squares by Cavalry.*

MR. EDITOR,—I have no time to spend in public writing, or I should have told Haste before, that the defeat of the squares by the Germans at Alba was owing to the dust hiding the latter, so that one of the former did not give its fire in proper time, or rather was too soon, and so was driven upon the other; and that the Germans suffered severely, and lay (so to speak) with their horses round the squares, in great numbers, when we (the infantry) came up.

But in the July number, Haste talks of Charles XII. riding down foot, horse, and artillery: whereas it is notorious that he was the first horse commander beaten by infantry in that age, and by the Saxon General Schulenburg, and so broke the spell which had hitherto bound the infantry: the rather, because if any man could carry troops through an opponent, it was evident he could.

And as to Almanza, it is quite notorious that our troops were broken by that alone which, ever since the Battle of Hastings, has always caused the defeat of British soldiers—their own folly in imagined victory. As Carlton says, "The English, after their *customary manner*, pursuing with shouts and halloosings." Not much like squares, I trow! though Major-General Shrimpton made a fight worthy of British soldiers, being neither rode over by cavalry nor conquered by infantry.

To the list of names given by Haste as fitting to lead the Moslems might, I think, be added the late King of Naples—Buonaparte's "Grand Sabre." But I believe it is a fact that but one French square, in Egypt, was ever entered by a Moslem, and that was owing to the corps firing at an improper time, through the deception occasioned by the mirage.

There might be some excuse for the French squares at Alba, they being a trembling foe,—abandoned by their cavalry,—and, indeed, by their general and whole army. But no man ought to quote the orders of the Russian and Austrian Governments. We all know that the most perfect machine of an army in the world may be beaten by the spirit and vigour of an antagonist; and the Mamlouk horses were like cats. But the Turks called Buonaparte "The Fire King," for all that!

I have been betrayed into greater length than I intended, or was to me convenient; but could extend this to the length of your journal, if I were to go on.

So adieu, Mr. Editor.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

### *Capacity of the Maltese as Military.*

MR EDITOR,—As the island of Malta forms no invaluable part of the British colonial possessions, may I beg of you to give a place in your excellent Journal to the following remarks

In the year 1834 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the military establishments and expenditure in the colonies and dependencies of the Crown, and on some parts of the evidence given before that Committee which respects the island of Malta, I hope I may be permitted to make some observations in a military point of view, to obviate any impressions which may result in consequence of that evidence to the prejudice of my fellow-countrymen the Maltese. The subject on which I wish principally to remark is that which relates to some evidence which was given respecting the aversion of the Maltese to quit their island, and without desiring in any way to impugn the evidence of the highly respectable individuals who were examined, I think I shall be able to prove, that in some measure they had not formed a just estimate of the character and feelings of the natives of Malta, who, it is universally allowed, possess in a high degree the best qualities of a soldier, temperance and courage. Before I enter, however, upon my immediate object, I must premise that no Maltese was cited before the Committee. In the minute of evidence, page 30, to the question No 511—"Might not troops be raised in Malta for the service of the Mediterranean colonies generally?" it is answered, "I think they might, but they have a great aversion to quitting their own island, their attachment is so strong to it, that it is fondly styled by them the flower of the world."

Now, Mr Editor, allow me to ask you if England itself has not been called the "gem of the sea," and by a thousand other appellations, all tending to prove the strong attachment of an Englishman to his home, his native land; but did any one ever think seriously before, that to love our country implies that we are not willing to leave it at least for some years, if there is a possibility of improving our condition? Besides it is notorious that there is scarcely a part of the Mediterranean, in the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, Algiers, Alexandria, Greece, Smyrna, the Ionian Islands, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and even in the Canary Islands, in which there are not some of the industrious inhabitants of these islands, seeking a subsistence which their own land denies them. The following is a list of the natives who have emigrated from Malta during six years, and who have *not returned* to it.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1829	220	214	434
1830	407	43	450
1831	180	128	308
1832	727	128	855
1833	474	305	779
1834	747	310	1057
	2755	1128	3885

It will be perceived from the above, that the number of males who have quitted the island during six years, and who have not returned to it, would form more than five battalions of the present strength of the Royal Malta Fencibles (468 rank and file). I do not mean to say that all these would make efficient soldiers; I am only approximating, and endeavouring to prove that if His Majesty's Government should be inclined to raise some regiments for colonial and general service, they would find no impediment in raising a body of effective men from the attachment of the Maltese to the "flower of the world." Question the 522nd, "But they do quit it for all parts of the world?" Answer—"With great reluctance." What does this prove? The answers in the Report to the questions 820, 821, 822, 827, 829, 831, 832, 837, 990, all tend to prove that the Maltese are willing to serve, and to quit their island.

In reply to the questions 760 and 811 it is stated that during the time the Marquess of Hastings was Governor, an order was issued, authorizing each regiment to enlist fifty Maltese; the Maltese objected to enlist, on a supposition that they might be ordered from their own island. An explanation of this is absolutely necessary. During the period of the Marquess of Hastings' government, permission was given to the regiments in garrison to enlist Maltese, in the proportion of five to every hundred British, in case of vacancies occurring; the only regiment which availed itself of the permission was the 95th, and they were certainly not fortunate; they enlisted only five men, and they were among the worst characters in Malta. Certainly if I were the Colonel of a British regiment, I would avoid as much as lay in my power the admission of men of different countries, language, religion, and customs; if the Maltese are to be employed, they ought to be so only in regiments composed of natives of these islands.

A few soldiers in a regiment, of a different nation from the mass, are considered by the others, and, in fact, consider themselves as foreigners; but in a separate corps, composed entirely of their own countrymen, they would feel at home in every part of the world.

The answer to question 565 is, that the British soldiers may be trusted "much better" than the Maltese; now whether this relates to a moral or a political feeling I cannot tell; but I know this, that since Malta has been in British hands, England has never had cause to complain of its want of fidelity. It will be evident to you that the crimes and punishments in the Maltese Fencibles, during a period of four years, have been very inconsiderable, (fifty-four in number,) particularly when the inducements to dissipation, and the distance from their officers, incurred by so many small detachments in different parts of the island, are taken into consideration. If the above question had been put to a Maltese officer, he would probably have given a different answer; but let the following answers to questions given in evidence be allowed to have some weight on the subject. Page 33, question 600—"Do you think they" (the Maltese) "are competent and trustworthy, and that it would be expedient to increase the number employed in our Civil Departments?" Answer—"Certainly." Page 45, question 798—"Are the Maltese employed in the victualling-yard trustworthy people?" "Perfectly so, and several of them are employed in confidential situations in the yard."

I think the above extracts from the evidence will be allowed by every impartial person to be a triumphant refutation of the charge of a deficiency of trustworthiness on the part of the Maltese; and if they act well and faithfully in civil capacities, why should their fidelity be suspected as soldiers, when nothing has ever occurred to excite a suspicion to the contrary?

In answer to question 957, it is said that the Commanding-officer and Adjutant ought to be British: this is all very well, but the Adjutant ought of course to be able to speak both Italian and Maltese; the present worthy and excellent Adjutant of the Malta Fencibles is master of both, though an Englishman: he receives all written reports in Italian, and is obliged to

explain the movements, and speak to the non-commissioned officers and men in Maltese, and it is certain that a Maltese officer, who understands English, may perform the duties equally well, in proof of which, I can state that during the absence of the same Adjutant on leave to England in the year 1833, a Maltese officer acted for him for six months, in such a way as to merit and receive the approbation of his superior officers. I should wish to know in what respect such an officer (and some of those in his corps are as equally well qualified) is inferior to any other of the same rank in his Majesty's service? To question 755. "Did you consider them (the Royal Malta Fencibles) as efficient corps?" Answer—"I consider them efficient, but by no means to be compared with a regiment of the line." In the first place the strength of the regiment in rank and file, as I before stated, is 468 out of which number they can never muster on parade, at particular field days, more than 260 rank and file, the remainder being on duty on the coasts in the different forts of the islands of Malta and Gozo, and some on guard. The regiment for many reasons can never be compared to a British regiment of the line the numerous duties they have to perform prevent them from being drilled in a body as an English regiment is in addition to which the word of command is always given in English according to His Majesty's regulations for the field exercise, and very few of the men understand a word of the English language. Yet, in spite of all this and their numerous police duties, they are expected to appear at all reviews, in line with the other regiments of the garrison it must be allowed however that in spite of their disadvantages there is little difference to distinguish between them and their brother soldiers of Britain.

In the actual state of Malta a great degree of individual misery exists under the knights of St. John much more money was expended by the order in Malta than now by the actual government—(see evidence in answer to query 811) they employed 3000 regular soldiers and seamen 3000 regular and 7000 irregular militia and that at a period when the population was much inferior in number to that which exists at the present time and I do really think that England is bound as far as may be possible, to relieve the existing distress of the Maltese and to give patronage and employment to those who require it. This may be effected in a great measure by increasing the number of Maltese native troops and by forming one or more battalions for active service in the Ionian Isles or elsewhere the men might be enlisted for a limited period say five seven eight or even ten years. I will engage that if the Government at home are willing to raise troops here upon such conditions, they will have no difficulty to find men.

The regiment of Malta Fencibles now serving costs the island £11,000 annually the six service companies of a British regiment cost £17,500, without taking into consideration the expense of transport from England &c the difference between these two sums amounts to £6500 and if one half only of this difference were to be allowed to a Maltese corps on foreign service, &c, out of Malta, the saving would still be above 3000/. If a plan of this kind were to be adopted by the British Government the relief to all classes in Malta would be extreme those who possess property would be happy to see their sons become officers in the British service, and their poorer countrymen would be glad to shed their blood under their command, if necessary, in defence of a just and paternal government.

Perhaps few Englishmen are aware, that, during the reign of the order of St. John, some companies of artillery were raised in Malta for the service of Britain, in Corsica, while that island was in possession of His Britannic Majesty and at the same period, 300 seamen entered into the English Navy. That, in 1800, soon after the arrival of the English for the first time, a detachment, three hundred strong, volunteered, from the Maltese battalion then serving in Malta only, to reinforce the British garrison in Porto Ferrajo,

in the island of Elba (see Pasley on Military Policy, page 399), where they remained till its evacuation. That in 1801 a Maltese corps, 500 strong, was raised to accompany the expedition to Egypt under the gallant Abercromby. That in 1805 a regular regiment was raised for ten years' general service, which afterwards joined the British Army in Sicily; and that at the same time two hundred Maltese were serving in the same army as artillery drivers; also, that during the absence of these troops from the island, a company of artificers, for the Engineer Department, left Malta, to join the British Army, at that time on the southern coast of Spain. All these troops were raised when the state of the island, owing to circumstances, was more prosperous than now; the population of the islands even was one-fourth less than at the present time.

In all that I have stated, Mr. Editor, you will perceive that I have adhered solely to facts. My object is to enlighten the British public as much as possible upon the necessity and justice of employing a greater number of the exuberant population of this portion of colonial Britain; upon the necessity as far as regards economy, and upon justice as far as regards the number of Maltese formerly in the service of the renowned Knights of St. John, of whose deeds and works the island itself is the imperishable monument.

A MALTESE.

Malta, Valletta, 29th Jan., 1835.

### *Errors in the Navy List.*

MR. EDITOR.—In the last quarter's Navy List there are two Assistant-Surgeons, who have been promoted, and are mentioned as Surgeons in the List, but are not taken off the Assistants' List, consequently they fill both the rank of Surgeon and Assistant-Surgeon at the same time. And another error is, that they have appointed an Officer of Marines to a 16-gun brig, which they must be well aware is only entitled to a Serjeant; and that Officers of Marines do not do duty in any ship under the rating of a frigate. These are only one or two of the numerous mistakes which are constantly occurring, and which, I hope, may in future be avoided.

July, 1835.

MARS.

### *Regimental Mottos.*

The Editor of the 'United Service Journal' would confer a great favour upon a numerous party of old officers upon the retired and half-pay lists, and put a stop to much angry conversation at regimental messes, if he would give the best received translation of the Welsh, Gaelic, and Latin mottos granted to regiments; and if and from what classic author the motto was borrowed; and also, if possible, (another if) to add when and for what reason the several privileges of bearing such mottos on the regimental colours and breast-plates were granted.

A ONE-ARMED SUB.

September 9, 1835.

\* \* \* We shall be happy to meet the suggestion of our Correspondent to the best of our opportunities, and invite information on the subject.—ED.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 21, 1835.

MR. EDITOR.—There has been a material change in the garrison since I wrote last. The 73rd from this place, and 86th from Gosport, have gone to Cork by the Athol troop-ship. The 70th were brought to Gosport, and in the first week in this month were moved across to Colewort Barracks. The depot of the 87th fusiliers marched to Chatham on the 5th. The 65th are also expected to be removed to Chatham. To make up for this decrease of the garrison force, we have had the 96th regiment from Halifax; the Prince Regent and *Parmelia* transports brought them up, and they have been landed at Gosport. Our garrison consists of the 65th, 68th, 70th, and 97th depôts on this side of the water; the 96th regt., and the depôts of the 59th and 99th at Gosport. We expect the depot companies of the 96th by the Athol, from Cork, and 61st, from Chatham.

The accounts of the West India squadron brought by the transports were up to the middle of August. Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn was then at Halifax, with his flag in the *President*. The *Forte*, Commodore Pell, had been to some of the West India islands, and on the Spanish Main, to collect freight, when her crew were attacked with fever. Captain Pell immediately relinquished all chance of pecuniary advantage, and got his ship under way and proceeded to Halifax: the consequence was, that by this judicious step the men experienced the beneficial effects of a change of climate, and rapidly recovered; and the deaths were by no means serious. The crew were landed and placed in tents, thus enabling them to air and ventilate the frigate. The *Gannet* and *Briseis* were also at Halifax: the latter has since brought the North American mail. The *Vestal* had returned to Barbadoes. On the 14th of August, Commodore Pell was enabled to get his crew on board, and sailed in the *Forte* for Quebec; and two days afterwards the Commander-in-Chief, in the *President*, followed him, bound to the same place. The *Gannet* was to refit, and then go to Barbadoes. The *Champion*, Commander Fair, who took a tank-vessel from Plymouth to Jamaica, in about thirty days, and afterwards joined Sir George at Halifax, with dispatches, was to return to Jamaica. The *Ramboy*, *Comus*, *Dee*, and *Pickle* were at Jamaica on the 19th of July, all well. Among other intelligence received by the *Parmelia* or *Briseis*, is a letter from Commander Herringham, of the *Forte*, dated the 13th of August, alluding to the report of a duel having been fought in the West Indies, between him and Lieut. Broadhead, of that ship; on which occasion Lieut. B. was said to have been killed, and the Commander to have fled to America. The whole, he states, to be a foul and malicious libel.

On the 7th instant, his Majesty's sloop *Pelorus*, Commander Meredith, returned from the coast of Africa and Cape of Good Hope station. She had been relieved off Prince's Island on the 23rd of June, by Acting-Commander Paget, in the *Trinculo*; but only quitted the Island of Ascension on the 19th of July. She heard by a merchant brig, that Rear-Admiral Campbell, in the *Thalia*, was at St. Helena on his way down to visit every station on the coast.

The *Forester* and *Buzzard* (the latter while in command of Lieut. Milward, of the *Thalia*) had been very fortunate in capturing slave-vessels, each having taken three. Commander Meredith was senior officer for eighteen months off the immediate places of traffic, and in that time sixteen vessels, with about 6000 slaves in them, had been made prizes. The *Forester*, in June last, took a schooner with 154 on board; and the *Buzzard* got a vessel called the *Bienvenida*, with 458 slaves, and a crew of 42 Spaniards. Moreover, certain intelligence was received that there were not less than thirty-six vessels in two or three ports about 400 miles to the south of Cape Lopez, waiting for cargoes, and intending to run the moment they were shipped.



The British squadron were most actively employed, and judiciously placed to endeavour to intercept them. The *Trinculo*, *Britomart*, *Forester*, *Rolla*, *Curlew*, *Lynx*, and *Fair Rosamond*, were in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. The *Brisk* and *Griffin*, at Sierra Leone; the former was under orders to proceed home on being relieved by the *Curlew*. The *Buzzard* sailed from Ascension on the 11th of July, to cruise off Prince's Island. Lieut. M'Namara, had joined her from England by the *Pelican*; and Lieut. Milward, who had been so active and successful in her, would rejoin the *Thalia* on her arrival at that island. The *Pelican* and *Charybdis* were left at the Cape. The *Pelorus* brought home twenty more marines from the Island of Ascension; thus gradually reducing that garrison. She also brought Lieut. C. C. Hayes, and Mr. Taylor, Purser; both recently promoted. The *Pelorus* is to be paid off.

The *Fly*, 18, Commander M'Quhae, came into Spithead from Plymouth, for a few days, and landed a considerable quantity of specie, (about 120,000 dollars,) which she had brought from the West Indies. She was last from the Havannah, having made the passage home in 35 days; and afterwards took on board some seamen that had entered for the *Rodney*, and returned with them to that port.

We have had visits from two of the sons of the King of the French,—the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville; the former came from London, and the other in the *Didon*, French frigate. They were shown every attention by the Naval and Military Authorities, and appeared highly gratified at the reception they met with, and the honours conferred on them. The Duke did not wait for his brother's arrival, but travelled by way of Southampton. The Prince stuck to his ship, of which he is a Lieutenant. He was entertained by Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, and Admiral Sir Thomas Williams; and on the 14th of September, he gave a return banquet on board the frigate to the heads of departments in the town. The *Didon* is a powerful double-banked frigate, under the orders of Captain de Percival: she is well manned, and in good discipline. The officers were frequently on shore, and visited the Dock-Yard and public departments. The *Didon* sailed for Plymouth on the 16th.

The Spartiate and the Mediterranean Packet brought a number of Midshipmen home for the purpose of undergoing the mathematical examination for Lieutenant at the Naval College this month. A second instance, however, occurred, of there not being an examination for seamanship,—the port not mustering three Captains or Commanders. The following were found qualified:—Messrs. Edward Morrell Mathews, Richard Waller, Henry Caldwell, and James Deron, late of the *Spartiate*. Messrs. Aug. Charles Murray and George Henry Carlton Sunderland, late of the *Melville*. Messrs. Duncan, J. Thomas King and Edward Frederick Clarke, of the *Hastings*. Mr. William Tottenham, late of the *Alligator*. Mr. John Cashman, late of the *Jackdaw*. Mr. Henry Stokes, late of the *Sparrowhawk*. Mr. Arthur W. Wood, of the *Portland*. Mr. George G. Otway, of the *Malabar*. Mr. Samuel James Brickwell, late of the *Curaçoa*. Mr. Arthur Farquhar, of the *Fly*. Mr. D. D. W. F. M'Leod, late of the *Rattlesnake*.

Upwards of twenty tried to accomplish it, but the remainder failed; and from what has transpired, must ever do so, if they will not make themselves competent in the use of nautical instruments. There has been a great deal said about the numbers of Midshipmen rejected within the last twelve months, as if the examinations were more difficult, or the Professor and Examining Officers more rigid: but from personal communication with several Mates who have gone through the business with success at their first trial, nothing is more easy, if the officer has used the sextant at sea, or even paid a few months' attention to it on shore. But the fact is, very little practice of that nature occurs on board the greater part of his Majesty's ships, either for want of time, opportunity, or the mistaken idea that other duties are more important; hence the advantages of getting a youngster on his first en-

tering the service into a surveying vessel, or on board a ship where the Captain takes particular interest, and issues strict injunctions that the Midshipmen provide themselves with sextants and take day and night observations. Many of the gentlemen who appear at Portsmouth to undergo an investigation of their acquirements, dread the examination as to the instruments more than any part of the ordeal, but they ought to be thankful to the Admiralty for enforcing this desirably requisite specimen of skill, for they may eventually be placed in situations which require it. When it becomes thoroughly understood that a perfect knowledge of the use of the sextant, quadrant, and azimuth compass form an indispensable part of the system of a Midshipman's examination, and that he cannot obtain a certificate of his qualifications for the rank of Lieutenant of his Majesty's Fleet unless he exhibits such proficiency, we shall cease to hear of complaints, and the thing will work its own cure. The Professor and Masters can very soon discover when the candidate has only been *cramped* for the examination. Handling a sextant resembles the same operation with a violin—most individuals can take them in hand, but no one unused to it can adjust the one, or play a tune upon the other without previous careful instruction and practice.

While on the subject of Midshipmen's examinations, it may be as well to mention that a printed formula has been published by a Young Officer for the assistance of Midshipmen working the College questions. You are, no doubt, aware that these questions and the answers to them are distributed to the Fleet by the Admiralty after every monthly examination, that the young men may prepare themselves and know the nature of the problems usually proposed for solution, and some are sold by the naval booksellers in this town to those officers who do not belong to ships or any one disposed to have them. The formula alluded to merely saves time in *stating* the question, and enables the party to *begin his work without confusion* or loss of time. It does not save him any part of the system of working them. It would defeat its object if it did. The compiler has very wisely omitted it at Stationers' Hall to prevent any one reaping the benefit of his labour. The following is an outline of its contents. Drill Forms to assist in working Navigation—Proportions for Course and Distance, &c.—Current Sailing—Bright Stars—Days Work. To find when any heavenly body is in the Meridian—Latitude by Meridian Altitudes—Moon—Pole Star—Double Altitude—Time Keeper—Lunar Amplitude—Azimuth—Tides. The whole is contained in a sheet of folio paper, so that a Midshipman may stow it when on board ship in his Log Book, and spare is left for the working in pencil of an examination paper.

As to shipping matters, the following is a summary of what has been going on. The old Victory was put out of commission on the 31st of August, and the following day, Captain Williams took command of the Britannia and hoisted the pendant in dock. The Victory still retains the flag and officers and is continued as a receiving ship until the Britannia can be got ready. She will have an increased complement of men.

The *Atena*, surveying vessel and her tender the *Riven* returned from surveying the Canary Islands, on the 10th instant. She had not any news to communicate, left Teneriffe on the 19th of August. The last man of war she met with was the *Tyne* at Gibraltar in June. The vessels are in the harbour waiting, and their next service is to survey the Gulf of Guinea and the Bights of Benin, and Captain Vidal has been nominated for that purpose.

It is expected that Lieut. Anlett will now get his well earned promotion. It may be recollected that he was second in command when Commander Skyring was murdered on the coast of Africa last year. Lieut. A. then assumed the command and executed the Admiralty orders, completed the survey, and returned to England. He has since been employed in surveying the Canary Islands.

The *Pelorus* will be paid off in a day or two, and is to be recommissioned

when docked and repaired. I was in hopes that a long period would elapse before another Court-Martial took place here ; but in consequence of some misunderstanding, the Commander has applied for one on Lieut. Barrow, the First-Lieutenant of that sloop, and it is fixed to be held to-morrow. We are also threatened with another, on the Master of the *Ætna* ; but it is to be hoped some amicable arrangement may take place to prevent it.

The *Harrier* will be out of the hands of the dock-yard people about the end of the month, and then Commander Carew will hoist his pendant.

The *Lanriet* is fitting for a Post-Office packet.

The old *Buffalo* was intended to be stationed at Trincomalee as an hospital-ship ; but that arrangement has been altered, and she is finally paid off.

The *Jupiter*, Hon. Captain Grey, is hourly expected, and her stay will be some days, that Lord Auckland may embark his luggage, &c. His Lordship is to have the use of the plate, &c., formerly used in the *Herald* yacht, when she was employed on diplomatic service,

The *Seaflower* has been paid off, and recommissioned by Lieut. Roche, and sent to cruise off Guernsey and Jersey.

The *Vanguard* was brought round from Pembroke on the 19th instant, and is in harbour.

The mast and sheers for the masting and unmastering H.M.S. and vessels have been erected in this Dock-yard. The sheer hulk was hauled into the basin, and the work accomplished in a brief space. It is only intended to operate within the basin, so that it is presumed the old sheer hulk will be retained at her moorings in harbour, for it would not always be convenient to open the gates of the basin to admit a ship for the mere purpose of unstepping her mast. It becomes a question as to the necessity of this new affair ;—the sheer hulk, and a set already erected for the use of 29-gun ships has hitherto answered during peace, and in war a sheer hulk was moored at Spithead, so that old hands think this one needless. The following are the dimensions of the mast, sheers, and derrick, viz.—Mast, 128 feet long, 44 inches diameter, supposed weight about 25 ton ; sheers, 142 feet long, 29 inches diameter ; derrick, 147 feet long, 29 inches diameter. About 18 feet of the mast is housed, being wedged in an iron foot resting upon solid granite.

The Admiralty have ordered that all the warrant officers (gunners, boat-swains, and carpenters) of the ships in ordinary shall be surveyed for the purpose of placing them in two classes,—effective and harbour duty ; those who are unfit for the latter will of course be superannuated. The survey of those who are in the Ordinary of this port took place last week, in the presence of the Admiral Superintendent, the Captains of the Ordinary, Britannia, and Excellent, and four or five surgeons. If it is contemplated, by ascertaining the effective qualifications of a warrant officer, to make him available for any ship, let her rate be what it may, it will be a great hardship for a man to be put into a third or fourth rate (when his standing in the Navy only warrants him to a sloop), unless for the additional responsibility and charge he has the increased stipend of the class of ship.

The heads of the different public departments and boards are on their way down to visit the Naval and Military branches in this part of the world, and examine and investigate their efficiency. Sir W. Burnett, the Physician-General, was the first that arrived, and has been through Haslar Hospital, the Marine Infirmary, &c. The next who came down was the Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-General Sir H. Vivian ; he only remained two days, but in the course of that short period inspected the gun-wharf, the powder-magazines at Priddy's Hard and Tipnor, the fortifications, barracks, &c. &c., and it is understood has recommended that new barracks shall be forthwith erected in Portsea, on the site where buildings of that description were formerly ; the ground has been recently vacated by a gas company ; there is a wooden building (formerly a military infirmary) now occupied by the persecuted Poles, who will have to evacuate the place, and

find some other shed to idle away their time in. Sir Hussey expressed his surprise that the military hospital of this arsenal should have been erected in Portsmouth Camber, a place where most of the sewers and drains empty themselves, and nearly surrounded by a bank of pestiferous mud, always noxious, but detestably so at low water. Finding the building there, Sir H. has approved of the suggestions to make it wholesome, by having the mud removed, so that the sea-water round it may be more pure; and as the Corporation of Portsmouth have long been willing to render every assistance, it is to be hoped that a few weeks will effect a beneficial change to the inmates of the hospital, and make the Camber a useful resort for vessels and boats, instead of a stinking quagmire.

The Ordnance lands and buildings in the neighbourhood of Portsea, purchased at the end of the war, are to be sold by public auction. There are one or two streets with the broad arrow on them, and the greater part of the houses have been untenanted for years. These tenements require constant repair and alteration, and persons to look after and collect the rents. The ordering, all to be sold is a most beneficial determination of the Master-General. Sir Hussey returned to his official duties in London on the 15th, but previously visited the Excellent, gun-exercise ship, and witnessed the system of mortar, gun, musket, and sword drill, adopted under the direction of Captain Hastings, at which he was highly gratified.

In my last communication you were told that a tablet had been erected in Portsmouth Dock-yard chapel, to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Sir M Seymour, Bart. It is of white marble, and placed on the south side of the Altar Table. The following is the inscription on it —

## SACRIS

## TO THE MEMORY OF

SIR MICHAEL SELAMOUR, Baronet, Knight Commander  
Of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and a  
Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of His Majesty's Fleet,  
Who, in the 66th year of his age, closed his brilliant and exemplary  
career at Rio de Janeiro, on the 9th day of July, 1834, when in Command  
Of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the North American Station.  
This most distinguished Officer and amiable man, whose heroic  
Exploits are recorded in the Annals of his country, lost an arm,  
When serving as Lieutenant on board the "Marlborough," in the  
Memorable Action of the 1st June, 1794, and whilst in Command  
Of the "Amethyst" frigate, of 36 guns, captured, after two well-  
Contested and sanguinary Actions, the French frigates,  
"Thetis and Niemen," of 46 guns each, for which he received  
A Medal, and was created a Baronet. He successively Commanded  
The "Hannibal," (in which ship he captured the French frigate  
"Sultane,") the Northumberland, and two of the Royal Yachts,  
And was Commissioner of the Royal Dock-yard at Portsmouth,  
Until appointed to the South American Command.  
As an humble but sincere Testimony of their unfeigned  
Respect for him as a Man, and their profound admiration of him  
As an Officer, this Tablet is erected by the  
Captain, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines of his Flag-ship  
the "Spartiate."

Under the crest—"Foy pour deroir."

•P.

Milford Haven, Sept. 15, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,—The last eight-and-twenty days have been pregnant with events here, so that the monotonous scene so constantly attendant on the routine of a remote existence has been happily and pleasingly broken in upon.

On the 25th ult., that superb ship, the Vanguard, of 80 guns, was launched from Pembroke Yard. If we may judge from her appearance,

we should say she possesses every requisite of a sea-going ship save one, and that is, she requires from ten to fifteen feet more keel. Her immense width renders thus the more conspicuous now she is afloat, and which she would well bear as she is the widest ship in His Majesty's navy. The following are her dimensions —

	As Yet Drawn	As Built
Length on the gun-deck	190ft. 0 inches	190ft. 0 inches
Ditto keel for tonnage	155 3	155 0
Breadth, extreme	56 9	57 0
Ditto, moulded	55 3	56 0
Depth in hold	25 4	3 4
Burden in tons	2589 4	2608 4
Draught of water forward	At 100 tons	At 100 tons
Ditto abaft	15ft 8 inches	18ft 10 inches
	18 8	19 4

The morning of the launch had every appearance of the day being unpropitious, and although this may have dimmed the ardour of many yet a considerable majority had their steam raised to the high pressure point, which found vent only in the safety valve of attendance on the gay and festive scene.

By five o'clock in the afternoon the weather having become more fine, as if the blustering gale Bores had his compass excited by the anxiety depicted on the living countenances the little town was crowded and numerous boats, steamers, yachts &c. had assembled each dressed in their richest display of bunting, and filled with visitors. Amongst the latter was conspicuous that of his Grace the Duke of Portland who accompanied Surveyor Symonds from town to witness the spectacle. Six was the hour appointed for sending this noble fabric from off the stocks and the sun and wind even at the moment presented a scene of the most animated description positively it was more that of some fancy painting than a thing of reality. To those fond of aquatic prospects the *cup d'or* was most imposing, nor could my eye however indifferent survey the scene but with feelings of the utmost delight. Just at this period Lady Bull accompanied by Sir Charles, the Duke of Portland, Captain Symonds and several fashionables, descended to the bows of this great leviathan of the deep, and having performed the ceremony of naming her *Lilyship* cut the Gordian knot by which were suspended weights to pull on and knock away the dog shores — and imperceptibly at first but gradually like the Alpine avalanche, gaining speed by going she irresistibly emerged from beneath the roof under which she was constructed into the bosom of the boundless ocean, amidst one burst of universal approbation which made the very welkin ring, and the dulcet tones of a military band engaged for the occasion.

The next morning she was taken into dock to be coppered, rigged, ballasted, &c., which being completed by the 7th of September she was undocked and came down in tow of two of the Post Office steam packets yesterday. To day she is under way for Portsmouth, with the wind S.W. It has blown one continued gale here for the past week, from the westward, and this prevented her leaving.

The anniversary of the Coronation was duly honoured throughout the port on the 8th inst. Up at the Dock Yard no less than three of the Royal standards were waving in the wind and here every Government establishment had the national banner displayed. There was no King's ship in port, consequently we had no saluting.

Capt. Davis, R.N. has been appointed agent for packets at this port, in place of Capt. Chappell promoted to Liverpool. He arrived here the early part of the month, and assumed the duties of his office.

Our quarantine department is in high repute there are constantly vessels arriving and departing and the station is quite full. H

Sheerness, 21st September, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,—In our last we mentioned that the *Ocean*, 80, had been paid off into Ordinary, and the *Howe*, 120, commissioned as the future flagship of the Commander-in-Chief at this port. We are now happy to state that medals, and gratuities of 15/ (in addition to pensions for life) have been awarded to Thomas Baker, John Crisp, and Thomas Moore, three petty officers, by the Lords-Commissioners of the Admiralty, in consideration of their long services (upwards of twenty-one years), and uniformly good conduct throughout their servitude. We hail with pleasure this act of liberality on the part of the Admiralty, as we conceive that nothing can tend more to encourage good and valuable seamen to continue in the service and behave with propriety, than thus granting rewards to the old and meritorious, and thereby holding out brighter prospects to the young and deserving.

With the past week has finished the general survey, lately ordered to be held, on the gunners, boatswains, and carpenters of his Majesty's ships in the Medway, upwards of 100 of whom have been found unfit for active service at sea. A similar survey has been ordered at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and we understand it is the intention of the Admiralty to form an "effective" and "non effective list," and otherwise alter the present classification of warrant officers in his Majesty's navy.

His Majesty's ship *Cleopatra*, 26, Captain the Honorable George Grey, came out of the basin on the 12th instant, having been detained three days longer than was expected, in consequence of the prevailing strong westerly winds, and immediately proceeded to the Nore, having previously taken on board the baggage of the Earl and Countess of Durham. Her Ladyship had arrived the previous day, but did not embark till the 11th, when the *Cleopatra* was taken in tow by the *Lightning* transport vessel, which accompanied her as far as the Gunfleet Land, and then proceeded on for Woolwich. She returned to this port on the 16th, having on board the Honorable Captain George Elliot, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and finally, on a visit to Vice Admiral the Honorable Charles E. Fleming. She again sailed for Woolwich on the 19th. The *Wanderer*, 15, sailed from the Nore on the 8th instant under the command of her senior Lieutenant, Ramsay (in the absence of Commander Dilke, at sick quarters on shore), to cruise off the Wear and Tyne, with orders to look in occasionally and communicate with the civil authorities. She is now daily expected to return to this port, to take in her commander and receive her final orders for sailing—it is expected, for the north coast of Spain.

When my last dispatch left this place, the *Seafflower* cutter, Lieutenant-Commander Bradley, was employed on special service in the river Tyne. She returned to this port on the 25th ultimo, and on the following day sailed for Portsmouth, taking under her charge the *Renne*, late the Port Admiral's tender, to be in future attached to that vessel, in the superintendence of our Jersey fisheries. The *Seafflower* has since been paid off at Portsmouth and re-commissioned for the Jersey station.

On the 8th instant the new pier was opened by Vice Admiral the Honorable Charles E. Fleming, and the officers of the navy, army, fort, and dock-yard. The processions by sea and land began to move on at half past twelve, and at one, on the Admiral's landing at the pier head, the men-of-war at the port fired a royal salute of 21 guns. The whole party then sat down to a splendid repast, when appropriate toasts were drunk to the success of the pier, &c. The procession returned at two o'clock under another salute from the men-of-war. A regatta and interesting rowing matches followed, that afforded much amusement to the spectators, notwithstanding a few showers, which alone interrupted the gayety and sport of the day.

The Admiralty Board have issued orders, that all the seamen, who may enter for the different ordinaries and demonstration ships at the outports, will be called upon, whenever required, to serve in any ship that may here-

after be put into commission. By this regulation there will always be a large body of seamen at the command of the Admiralty, in the case of any sudden emergency. The *Asia*, 84, is being rigged and fitted for a demonstration ship, as will also the *Seringapatam*, 46, and *Snake*, 16, as soon as the dock-yard have it in their power to commence.

We have at present the following ships in the basin at this port:—in dock, *Howe*, 120, being fitted for the reception of the flag of the Commander-in-Chief; *Achille*, 74, under repair; and *Lark*, cutter, about to be commissioned for the West India surveying service. In basin, *Camperdown*, 120, fitted for commission: *Asia*, 84, fitting as above; *Seringapatam*, 46; *Snake*, 16; and *Lion*, 64; *Sheer Hulk*, which will soon be superseded by the sheers now being erected in the dock-yard. The *Howe*, 120, is the only ship in commission at this port.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BETA.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the *Wanderer* has anchored at the Little Nore.

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#### REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

A CODE OF UNIVERSAL NAVAL SIGNALS, CALCULATED TO AFFORD THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS; AND ARRANGED SO AS TO BE EASILY TRANSLATED INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGES. BY H. CRANMER PHILLIPPS, R. N. LONDON, 1835.

WE thank the author, a Lieutenant in the Navy, for this modest attempt at enabling merchant vessels, and indeed men-of-war of all nations, to communicate with each other by signal. It is singular that no attempt of the kind should have been made before; and this little book serves to show how useful individuals may make themselves in bringing together, by offices of good will and friendship, the great family of mankind. Governments, by fair treaties, can invite a good understanding between two nations. They may raise a stately edifice to look upon, but the cement of the building (without which it cannot stand) consists in the kind acts which persons of either nation may be able to do by one another. We never meet a foreigner in a mail-coach or a steam-boat, without longing to say something civil to him. It is a principle of patriotism. We know that in so doing we are sowing the seeds of good to our own country. Carry out the principle, and how much praise does not Mr. Phillipps deserve, who has invited, by his little book, the interchange of useful conversation amongst the maritime population of the globe.

It may not be amiss to state, that there is no regular, perhaps it should be said, no prescribed, system of communicating by signal between merchant vessels, even of the English nation; for although one or two codes have been printed and put forth, yet in the most approved one the flags are numerous, being sixteen in number, and the book is expensive. Mr. Phillipps has obviated the first objection, by reducing the flags to five, and those depending upon shape instead of colour, so that bunting of any sort is convertible to the purpose; and the second, by making his book cheap. The code has another advantage, namely, that being compiled for use amongst all nations, the chances of use are increased tenfold, and therefore the money laid out is more sure of yielding good profit.

Most of our readers know that the usual mode of signaling is under two heads, the Vocabulary and the Telegraph. The first is for making signals by single sentences, a number of which are chosen, such as are likely to be wanted by vessels meeting at sea. The second is for combining any

number of words into a sentence or communication; so that, if there be time, any length of conversation may be carried on. It is evident, however, that this system could not be pursued in forming a code which might be useful to all nations indiscriminately, for, as it is observed in the preface—

“The signals hitherto in use, although excellent in other respects are not calculated for the above purposes. They are all *alphabetically* arranged, and as they could not therefore be translated into other languages, without some change of form, they can only be made the medium of communication between vessels of the same country. From the variety of colours employed in them, they may be liable, besides, to some confusion when seen from afar, and from the expense attending them must be necessarily confined to our larger and richer class of traders.

“In the plan here proposed, it has been the object of the author to unite the greatest possible economy of means with sufficient extension of application, so that while his scheme might be placed within the reach of the smallest coasting vessel, it should at the same time be found comprehensive enough for all the ordinary exigencies of foreign commerce.”

Mr. Philipps begins his book by “the Sentences, of which he gives about 380 and for facility of translation and reference, he has arranged these sentences under different heads, as, Distress, Assistance, Danger, Keeping Company, Approaching Land, Communication, Sailing, Advice, Engagement, Parting at Sea, Intelligence, Commerce, Sickness, Reckoning, Passengers, &c. &c. To give masters of merchantmen an idea of their utility, we subjoin those under the head “Commerce —

“There is a new Tariff at ———

“The following Alterations are made.

“The following Duties have been laid upon ———

“A heavy Duty has been laid upon ———

“——— has been totally Prohibited in ———

“The Duties have been lowered upon ———

“——— is admitted free of Duty

“Can you tell me the Price of ——— it ———

“——— bears a high Price at ———

“——— has greatly fallen in Price

“There is a great Scarcity of ———

“There is, or there are, Abundance of ———

The next in order are the “Auxiliary Words. These few words are the terms of most common use in the different parts of speech. They are mostly used with “the Sentences,” and therefore have the same distinguishing signal. “Thus it might be, that a vessel in communicating with another by the ‘Sentences,’ should begin by saying, ‘I have letters for you,’ and afterwards wish to say something else under the same distinguishing signal. ‘I have letters for,’ is found in ‘the Sentences’ but except for these few auxiliary words, we should have to search for the word ‘you,’ in the ‘Vocabulary,’ which requires another distinguishing signal, but by appending these few sentences of most common use, time is saved, and the same end attained.” After the “Auxiliary Words” come the ‘Compass Signals,’ the “Alphabet,” and the “Numerical Signals,” and lastly, the “Vocabulary,” in forming which, Mr. P. must have encountered great difficulties, on account of the great diversity of idioms and constructions of foreign languages from our own. Thus a Frenchman would render, ‘I cannot,’ “we saw him,” by “I not can,” —“we him saw,” and, therefore, in addressing a foreign vessel by means of this table, some knowledge of the idiom of the language would be requisite.

It is evident, that as the science of navigation becomes better known, and the use of chronometers more extensive, the greater need is there for a code of signals such as this. For instance, a vessel from the East or West Indies has a chronometer on board, in whose going the master places great reliance. With this impression he will run up channel by it boldly, until close to the land; but as he comes into shoal water, he will naturally wish to



ascertain the exact bearing of the point of land for which he is endeavouring to steer. But if he try to attract the attention of a coaster, who possibly has left the point two hours before, by displaying one of Marryatt's signals, his labour will be lost, because none of this class of vessels possess either the book or the flags, neither will they become possessed of any flags or code, unless the inducements of extreme cheapness and increasing circulation be offered. A vessel whose owners grudge the expense of a spare topsail, will scarcely be found with a large signal book and a great number of flags. We heard the other day of one of our men-of-war brigs, the *Snake*, which ran from Rio de Janeiro to St. Helen's Roads without ever sighting the land, or taking a cast of the lead, until she sounded with a head line in nine fathoms in the Roads. We are not of those who would condemn her commander for such conduct. He understood and appreciated the power which his experience and his chronometer gave him, and it is in such cases which show the useful results of science. We might never have had whalers fishing at the entrance of Prince Regent's inlet, but for the discoveries of a Parry. What is to prevent in Indiaman following the example of the man-of-war, and what a source of anxiety removed, and what additional encouragement given to the Captain, if, when arrived within a mile or two of the land, he feels sure that every vessel he may see will have the means of answering the simple question—How does such a point bear? How many a bewildered West Indian in the Bristol channel might have been saved, had she been able, at her first coming into danger, to notify her wants to the vessels near her.

The difficulty is to get a work of this nature before the world,—to make the public comprehend its advantages. We have no hesitation in saying, that if the Government would, through our Ambassadors or Consuls, recommend this book, or a similar one, for translation and use among foreign nations, much would be effected. But leaving out objections which may attach to this particular code, may it not be said that a government should hesitate ere it lend its fostering hand to circulate any, even the most perfect one, for such a reason as the following, namely, that in the event of a war, such a scheme might furnish our enemies with a dangerous confidence, by which they would be able to decoy unsuspecting vessels within their reach? But be it kept in view, that this danger has already been incurred. Captain Marryatt's code has been published in America, and has been translated into French, and is therefore known to the only two nations, from whom, when engaged in hostilities our merchants have every thing to dread. Besides which, an ensign reversed, or a wheel, are already generally recognized as signals of distress or communication, and would therefore answer all the ends of a *code*.

It would appear indeed more likely that a code common to all countries would afford facilities rather for detecting than for practising deceit, since it would make merchant vessels more guarded against any studied communications, and by enabling them to enter into a conversation whilst yet at a distance, would often discover the real character of other vessels, in spite of any disguise they might endeavour to assume. But we perhaps might allow such an objection to pass current, if these signals related alone to men of war, that is, to that *profession* with whose members war is the lawful calling,—but it is not so. These signals are intended principally to facilitate communication between merchant vessels. "We may indeed doubt the policy of admitting Russians and Egyptians to study the means and appurtenances of war in our dock-yards, but let it be remembered, that commerce is a peaceful employment. War then in this case being something extraneous we ought to legislate for the rule, and not for the exception. We must not, however, omit to give Mr. Phillipp's hint or two upon objections which may attach, not to his system, but to the manner in which his book is compiled. First, it seems to us that the explanations are not clear enough, and not in type sufficiently large. Mr. P. must not measure the capacity of the

skipper of a coaster by his own, he has fallen into the error, common to all young authors, of supposing that everybody else will comprehend what he himself has written and understands. We recommend him, should this book ever reach a second edition, (and we hope it will,) to commence by a simple yet lucid statement of the way to set about making signals, giving a few examples. Secondly, the Vocabulary might be put last in the work, as being the part least likely to be made use of. Thirdly, we beg him to discard *in toto* the night, the fog, the bell, the private and the distant signals, together with the semaphore and manual telegraph, for if no other objection could be urged against these additions, they increase the expense, without materially adding to the utility of the work, a person at once sufficient in plans of philanthropy (of which this is one) to omit them. We think also that these addenda give the book a complicated appearance, and so might tend to frighten away persons with but a poor opinion of their own abilities. If Mr. Phillips thinks these latter signals might be advantageously used, let him record them at the Admiralty, whence they can be issued to the men of war (the only class of vessels in which in our opinion they can be beneficially employed) should their Lordships think proper. Saving these trifling objections we think the adoption of this work by the mercantile marine would be most desirable and we sincerely hope that this or some similar scheme, may speedily be received amongst the general seafaring class.

THE LIFE OF ADMIRAL VISCOUNT EXMOUTH. BY EDWARD OSLER, ESQ.

THE exploits of Lord Exmouth filled a lengthened period of time and contributed to the naval glory of one of the most brilliant epochs of British history. Down to a late period his life was one of continual action dating from the commencement of the American war in which it was his fortune to see ashore in command of a party of seamen and to be taken prisoner with General Bugeyne and extending to his crowning achievement the battle of Algeiras. The intervening space is frequent with incident being occupied almost without intermission with his deeds and bearing the impress of his manly character and the reflection of his well earned glory.

We cannot attempt even to do justice to the splendid career recorded in this interesting and well executed volume of which we must first of all render for the enjoyment of a narrative is full of spirit and instruction is any which has ever been offered to our press. We are indeed the less called upon to do so beyond the expression of our critical opinion upon this performance, having given in a former Number of this Journal a copious memoir from the same source of the distinguished subject of the present publication. It is due to the compiler to add that his execution of his task with judgment and success and the Life of Exmouth will take its place beside the biographies of his illustrious contemporaries Nelson and Collingwood.

RANDOM SHOTS FROM A RIFLEMAN. BY J. KIN AND J. T. CAPTAIN IN THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

THE present volume is a supplement to the previous narrative by the same author, entitled "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade" of which we had occasion to make honourable mention some couple of years back. These "Random Shots" are not a whit less true to the mark than the regular discharge of brains in the Captain's *coup d'essai* and as he threatens yet another, in case we should find this volume like its predecessor too short we at once admit the true deficiency, and fully count the merited infliction.

Our Rifleman's former lucubrations having *bon gré mal gré* aimed at something of the dignity and continuous current of history, it became necessary to eschew, to a certain extent, the episodic which is in this his supplementary budget he revels, like a true *Light*, in excusiveness, and frisks

abroad in the very wantonness of anecdote ; in short, the fellow is delightful—every line tickles and thrills us—every trait “comes home to our bosoms.” There is life and truth in every picture—interest and character in every story : and then the style ! where did he get it ? We forgot—John was, by his own account, “the gentleman of the family,” and was brought up at “the parish school, under that most active of all teachers—Whipping.” We wish we had room to give in his own words the progression of his studies under this régime, but must be content with stating that the *argumentum bacculinum* has not been thrown away upon a barren subject.

Beginning with the beginning—that is with his birth, parentage, and education—our Author rambles with an ever-ready rifle through his many fields, peaceful and martial, banging away right and left, and bringing down game at every shot.

It is one of the most pithy, witty, soldierlike, and pleasant books in existence.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SWORD EXERCISE, SELECTED FROM HIS MAJESTY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND EXPRESSLY ADAPTED TO THE YEOMANRY. BY HENRY ANGLO, ESQ.

A most useful little manual under the above title, to which we can only briefly allude at present, is on the eve of publication, and merits the attention of that branch of our Home Service to which it is specially addressed. The instructions, which are to the purpose and easily acquired, are illustrated by numerous and beautifully-executed Plates, representing the various positions of the Sword and Body adapted to the nature of the Service on which the Yeomanry are liable to be employed.

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We observe with satisfaction that an important Work, on which Captain Glascock has been for some time employed, is on the point of being published, and we think it probable, will supply a desideratum in the Navy. It is entitled “The NAVAL SERVICE, or, OFFICER'S MANUAL, for every grade employed in H. M. Ships, from the Volunteer of the First Class to the Captain of the Fleet.” This comprehensive title demands an extent of detail, and a knowledge of the subject sufficient to deter an ordinary spirit from the task which Captain Glascock has so zealously undertaken.

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#### NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

OF several Letters which have been addressed to us on the subject of the Articles on Promotion, which are in course of appearance in this Journal, we have inserted two in our present Number. It is scarcely necessary to say, that we do not concur in many of the suggestions contained in those able papers, which are possibly penned more in a financial than a military spirit, but contain facts and calculations from which results highly beneficial to the service may, with the exercise of a sound and just discrimination, be drawn. We especially deprecate, as must be evident from our oft expressed opinions, the principle of cold expediency adopted towards the “old officers,” as those are termed who, yet in the very prime of life and the most fitted for military service and command, were soldiers of the war : there is, perhaps, too much leaning to the new school, or officers who have entered the army since the peace ; who, though excellent successors to their seniors, must not, we repeat, be suffered to supersede them. Let those who sowed the harvest of British Glory reap, at least, their share of the produce.

We shall be happy to receive Z.'s proffered communication.

“Naviwm Fabricator” shall hear from us.—W. Y. too late.

EDITORS PORTFOLIO,  
OR,  
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.\*

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AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Appropriation Clause of the Irish Church Reform Bill, upon the passing of which the present Government had staked their existence, having been rejected in the Lords by a majority of 97, while their Lordships returned or improved such of its provisions as appeared calculated to promote the professed object of the Bill, the amended measure has been cast aside by the intrusive Ministry, who have not however sacrificed the emoluments of place to those nice but unprofitable scruples which have hitherto actuated the Constitutional Statesmen of Great Britain. After an unusually protracted session, marked by the passing of a single measure—namely the Municipal Corporations' Bill, as revised by the Lords—Parliament was prorogued by the King on Thursday the 10th of September, to Tuesday the 10th of November next.

Respite from the toils of legislation, Mr O'Connell, in virtue of his dictatorial office, has then lit proper to address a manuscript to the Duke of Wellington which, in its burlesque effect, recalls one of the most humorous extravagances of Peter Pindar, wherein that scribbler for a pension, or in modern phrase "rent," makes a port individual of a loathsome tribe of vermin lecture George the Third.

The acquittal of Sir Ralph Darling from the charges so virulently prosecuted before a scarcely legal Committee of the House of Commons, in the teeth of a previous and elaborate judgment pronounced in the Court of King's Bench, is we think in conformity with the merits of the case and agrees with the view we have ever been disposed to take of it. Having, throughout the whole affair, felt an interest arising from early and professional associations, for the prospects of Captain Robison, we were yet constrained to abstain from exerting our advocacy in his behalf by a sense of right and a conviction of the delicacy of interference with the deliberate award of a Court Martial composed of Officers whose honourable and conscientious intentions there appeared no ground to impeach. It was also evident that offences which, nearer home and under a firmly established authority, might be considered pardonable as being unattended with immediate risk to the community, may tend to compromise to a serious degree the safety and the very existence, of a colony so loosely composed as that of New South Wales. We therefore refrained from discussing the subject, convinced that the scrutiny to which it was so perseveringly pressed would lead to its actual result, and hopeless of benefiting Captain Robison by any attempted palliation of his military transgression. Had there existed, in our opinion, upon due inquiry, any ground for the alleged charge of wanton oppression, we should have been the first to expose the wrong and demand justice for the

oppressed, but we could not deviate from our course to join in the unreasonable and prejudging clamour raised against General Darling. On the day following the presentation of the Report of the Committee (see Parliamentary Proceedings) the King evinced his sense of the manner in which that officer had conducted the serious charge intrusted to his responsibility in a remote and turbulent colony, by investing him with the Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

Having stated our view of this long-mooted question, now, we conclude, decided, we must be permitted to express our hope that the position and punishment of Capt. Robison may be taken into consideration by those who have the power of mitigating, by civil employment, the severity of that destitution which his indiscretion as an officer has provoked

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The scrambling warfare carried on in the north of Spain has been marked by one or two recent affairs in which, we regret to observe, the British mercenaries, or, as they are equivocally termed, "Auxiliaries," have made their *debut* with discomfiture and discredit. This, however, can occasion little surprise and, perhaps, as little public regret—for the motive of the Expedition is paltry and personal, and undignified by a single elevating attribute of patriotic war,—the result, so far, is as we predicted. But it does excite our astonishment and concern, as well as no small share of public indignation, that so intelligent an officer and so high-minded a man as the Commander of this Expedition should have lent his authority to revolutionary manifestoes in the shape of "General Orders" addressed by his Subalterns to the rabble force under his command, by which he would appear to those who knew him not to have forgotten his connexion with the British Army, and to aid in the long-attempted subversion of its discipline.

On the first defeat of the "Auxiliaries" in a skirmish near Hernani, a "General Order" was issued to the "Legion," curiously unmilitary in its character and composition, but harmless beyond the burlesque light it threw upon the "Auxiliary" actors in Queen Dollalolla's war, and the fa<sup>ci</sup>al associations it awoke at home. Subsequently, however, the remarkable exploit of a "Serjeant" named M<sup>c</sup>Intosh, who was supposed to have hit a Carlist at whom he fired, and who was promoted to an Ensigny for this unusual achievement, was made the ground of one of the most rash and objectionable clap-traps which has yet been directed against the established system of his Majesty's Service. Raw and common-place in its style and sentiments, this "Order," like the former, would only be calculated to raise a curl on the lips of the King's soldiers and lieges, were not its insidious object so undisguisedly and mischievously obtruded. Upon this subject, however pressing our sense of duty on the occasion, we can really add little to the judicious strictures passed upon it by some of the ablest of our constitutional contemporaries of the Daily and Weekly Press, yet, though so far and so competently anticipated, we feel bound to unite our special reclamations to those which, though unprofessional, exhibit a judgment so sound and national.

The following is the order alluded to.—

"Head-Quarters of the Legion, San Sebastian, Sept 4, 1835

' Serjeant McIntosh of the Grenadiers of the 1st Regiment is promoted to an ensigncy in the 3d Regiment on account of gallantry in action, and steadiness of general conduct. The Lieutenant General has peculiar pleasure in making this promotion.

"It is but one of numerous similar appointments which he knows the generous zeal and courage of the Legion will enable him to make. The Lieutenant-General knows no distinction between privates, officers, and non-commissioned officers of this Legion, excepting in so far as the value and propriety of conduct of each individual in his respective class shall point out as just to be made. Nor shall even the want of education detain him from advancing mental ability and decided good conduct.

'The British soldier, whether private, non-commissioned officer or subaltern is considered throughout the world to possess the highest and noblest degree of integrity. Why then should he be left for ever at the bottom of the scale or be denied the same objects of hope and ambition which inspire the superior officers? Why should the man who cheerfully goes forward offering all that he has, his life and strength, on the altar of his duty be deprived of those proofs of that conduct? Such, at least shall not be the case in the force under the orders of the Lieut. General.

All officers therefore in command of corps, regiments or detachments of the Legion will after every action make a special report of all of every class whose conduct may have appeared to have deserved promotion, and this order will be read and explained twice at the head of every regiment and company in the service.

By command of the Lieutenant General

I. J. D. MARCHANT Adjutant General

It is perfectly obvious that the foregoing Order is in direct contravention of the General Rules of the British Service—rules wisely and thoroughly adapted to the very essence and composition of that Service, and without which it could not exist, as at present composed in its lower ranks, with safety to the country, or respect from its enemies. An inconceivable inattention to the true principles of Military Organization both in the British and Foreign Armies must have led to this very incorrect document. Military rewards and distinction must, to prove beneficial, be suited to the capacity, the station, and the habits of the military aspirant. The respectable and highly-improved grades of non-commissioned officer are open to the deserving private but the condition of a British soldier whose education and views have been bounded by the plough-tail and the musket, is not improved by transferring him from the canton to the mess-table, and restricting him to the guarded decorum and high sense of duty required in the conduct of British Officers. nor can the Public Service be benefited by hoisting such a man, however meritorious and useful in his more humble and appropriate vocation, into a sphere where he becomes comparatively inefficient, if not worse, and wholly out of his element. Experienced officers who have witnessed many such transformations in their time will attest their general ill-success, to which nothing, perhaps, contributes more than the *prejudices of the men themselves*. nor can there be a question that the superior discipline and signal successes of the British Army have been mainly due to the respect and confidence entertained by the soldiers for their officers, as a class in all respects their superiors, and to the chivalrous example it has consequently behoved the latter to set their men, whether in quarters or in the field. Assuming the above is an essential principle of our Service, still there is no recorded instance of the repression of extraordinary merit and qualifications for higher employment in our ranks, these endowments, whether natural or acquired, have enjoyed the same facilities of springing to their level in the Army as are open to

desert and industry in every other class of the British community. The blunder in the present instance has arisen from a want of due discrimination as to the *fitness* of the party for so unlooked-for an elevation, both as regards the public service and the comfort and advantage of the individual.

It is notorious that we are warm advocates for an extension of the principle of distinction in our Service with respect both to officers and men, but we have never contemplated so wild a scheme as that broached by the gallant Chief of "The Legion," and meant, it may be, purely *ad captandum*. In the French service, owing to the forced and promiscuous enrolment under the conscription, a qualified soldier might easily be selected for a commission as the prompt reward of distinguished conduct—men of education and birth being constrained to serve in its ranks, but was that the mode adopted by Napoleon, who was so expert in the art of winning and leading his military instruments, for rewarding and stimulating his troops? No—he judged better—a *decoration* torn from his own breast, or that of an attendant, and conferred on the spot upon the soldier whose conduct had attracted notice, effectually answered the double purpose of reward and example. In other instances, a sum of money effected the same object, to the substantial content of the *Picille Moustache*, and well were it for the British Service if similar modes were adopted for promoting emulation and gratifying the conscious pride of good conduct in its inferior ranks, let the hollow economists gibble as they might.

We are prepared to go into this subject at far greater length than our present limits will permit, but shall probably resume it in a future Number. The tendency of the Order upon which we have commented certainly claims the serious consideration of the British Government and Military Authorities, while the growth and symptoms of the unconstitutional excrescence which has been allowed to appear and disfigure our Military Service ought to be looked to without delay.

On the 11th ult. the Christiano-British forces were routed with great loss at Arrigorriaga, near Bilboa, by the army of Don Carlos. The British, it appears, were called out to cover the retreat, but were compelled to join the general flight.

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We feel much satisfaction in having the opportunity of recording the testimony offered in the following letter by the French officers recently employed on a mission to this country to the cordiality of their reception by their British brothers in arms. While we neither affect any violent predilection for the French *nation*, nor believe that a strict alliance with a state which, from irresistible influences, must ever continue *at heart* the jealous rival of our own, is likely to prove the most conducive to our national interests or morals, yet should we be churls indeed did we refuse our respect or friendship to the many individuals of the rival country who claim both at our hands.

It was our good fortune to be well acquainted with the officers in question during their stay in London, and it affords us unaffected pleasure to avail ourselves of a coincidence, which we trust will be acceptable to them, to unite the expression of our personal estimation of their qualities as soldiers and gentlemen to the proofs of a corresponding

feeling on the part of the profession at large, which their letter so handsomely acknowledges.

MR EDITOR,—As it may not be generally known that the Commissioners appointed to revise the British penal code, with a view of ascertaining the customs of the French Army, had requested that Government to send four Officers of distinction and experience to this country, I beg to inform you, that in compliance with that request, the undermentioned Officers were sent, and have only lately returned to France, viz—Le Baron de Lostende, Colonel, Mons Brès, Chef de Batt, Le Baron Bertrand, Chef de Batt, Mons Chapuis, Capitaine.

On their arrival in London, they were invited to become honorary members of the two United Service Clubs, and previous to their departure were entertained at a public dinner given to them by the members of the junior of those Clubs. On leaving England they addressed the enclosed letter to the Committee of the J U S Club which, as it evinces a great deal of good feeling and is happily worded, you may perhaps not deem unworthy of a place in your valuable journal and it will, besides, afford great satisfaction to the absent members of that Club.

I am, Mr Editor, your obedient Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, Sept 26 1835

Samedi, Août 1, 1835.

Mission Francoise, pres le Gov Britanique

MESSIEURS —Au moment de quitter votre belle Capitale ou notre mission est terminée nous éprouvons le besoin de vous exprimer notre vive gratitude pour l'accueil tout cordial, et les politesses que nous avons eues dans votre honorable Club. Je m souviens, croyez le bien, ne s'effacer à point de notre mémoire. Nous dirons à nos concitoyens, à nos émigrés, combien vous êtes aimables et que nous vous remercions aussi de tout notre cœur à l'égard de tout ce que vous nous avez fait de bien, et de tout ce que vous nous avez fait de mal. Nous vous remercions aussi de tout notre cœur à l'égard de tout ce que vous nous avez fait de bien, et de tout ce que vous nous avez fait de mal.

Louis XIV dit autrefois à l'Espagne " Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées, — avec autant d'esprit et plus de vérité la civilisation fera duc à la postérité, nous le espérons. La Manche n'existe plus !

Veillez agréer les adieux et les remerciements, Messieurs,  
de votre très humble et très

Obéissant Serviteur,

M BRÈS  
B BERTRAND  
CHAPUIS  
B DE LOSTENDE.

A Messieurs les Membres du Comité du  
Junior United Service Club.

On the 14th of September the King honored the Royal Military College at Sandhurst with a visit of inspection for the purpose of showing that Establishment to His Majesty's visitor Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal.

His Majesty was also accompanied by the Queen, then Royal Highnesses the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg and Princess Augusta, and the Duchess and Prince of Saxe Weimar and attended by the Marquess and Marchioness of Conyngham, the Marchioness Wellesley, Lady Dr Lisle, Mademoiselle D Este, Lady Caroline Lege, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence, Lord Elphinstone, Colonel Bowater, &c.

The Royal Cortège which consisted of four carriages and four with outriders, arrived at the College from Windsor about twelve o'clock, and being met on the precincts of the Establishment by an escort of the 8th Royal Hussars, its entrance into the grounds of the Institution was announced by



a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the flag-staff battery. On their Majesties' arrival on the parade, they were received by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the head of the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets under arms, with royal honours. Having passed through the ranks, their Majesties and suite took their station at the point of review, and the Gentlemen Cadets marched part them in slow and quick time, and formed close columns, deployments, squares, and other evolutions, with their usual precision and steadiness.

From the parade, Their Majesty ascended the portico of the building, where the Officers and Professors of the Institution, and the Officers studying at the senior department, were successively presented by the Governor. After visiting the Chapel, Halls of Study, the Dormitories of the Gentlemen Cadets, and other parts of the Establishment, the Royal Party entered the Public Examination Room, where the military surveys and plans, and the landscape drawings and sketches from nature, executed during the present term, were submitted to the Royal inspection.

From the main building of the College the Royal Party proceeded to the Riding House, where a class of twenty of the Gentlemen Cadets went through all the exercise of the school before Their Majesties. After which, the Royal Visitors proceeded to the margin of the lake in the College grounds, for the purpose of witnessing as much of the course of practical field fortification and pontooning as could be exhibited at the moment. Here, accordingly, the class of Gentlemen Cadets preparing for public examination in those branches of study before the Collegiate Board at the end of the present term, were assembled, forty in number, and divided into four sub-divisions of different strength, to be severally employed in constructing a pontoon bridge, in making gabions and fascines, and in tracing on the ground the outline and profiles of a bastioned field fort, for the Royal inspection: the whole of these works being under the able direction of the Professor of Fortifications, Major Prosser, half-pay unattached. While His Majesty, who showed the same gracious interest in the proceedings of the day which he is pleased on all occasions to extend to this Royal Foundation, was engaged with the Prince of Hesse in viewing the parties of Gentlemen Cadets who were at work in fascine and gabion making, a flotilla of seven rafts of casks and boats in two columns, manned entirely by the remaining Gentlemen Cadets of the class, began by bugle signal to move down the lake to the point at which it was proposed to throw the pontoon bridge from the shore to one of the islands. At this point the rafts and boats successively took up their position in admirable order, and in less than thirteen minutes the whole bridge, 120 feet in length, 8 feet broad, and of sufficient buoyancy for the passage of light artillery, was put together by the young gentlemen themselves, with a correctness and celerity which would have done credit to a company of experienced pontoonniers. As soon as the bridge was completed, Their Majesties and suite passed over it, and minutely examined its construction.

After this inspection, the Royal Party partook of a collation at the Governor's House, and returned to the College in time to visit the Halls before the young gentlemen sat down to their dinner, at which, it is needless to say, the Royal health was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

About four o'clock, the battalion of Gentlemen Cadets being again drawn up under arms on the parade to receive Their Majesties with royal honours, the Royal Party took their departure amidst loud cheers from the assembled concourse of spectators, and a second salute from the battery.

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## GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &amp;c.

Horse Guards, 1st July, 1835.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having approved of the following instructions for the trumpet-duties of the Cavalry, which have been arranged under the direction of a board of officers, and are now authorised to be published by Mr Harper, is pleased to command that the same shall be adopted by every regiment and corps of Cavalry in his Majesty's service, and strictly adhered to, without addition or alteration, either as regards the soundings or their application. The duty soundings of every regiment are to be invariably performed on trumpets in the key of E flat.

A list of the prescribed trumpet-soundings is annexed.

By command of the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief,  
JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

## LIST OF TRUMPET SOUNDINGS

Soundings for Camp and Quarters—No 1 Reveille 2 Stables 3 Feed  
4 Boot and Saddle 5 To Horse or General Parade—(To be used for, and applicable to, all Parades except Watering Order, also applicable for Mounting on Line of March, or in the field). 6 Dismiss or no Parade. 7 Watering Call. 8 Mess-Call—(To be used for Officers' Dinners as well as for Soldiers' Breakfast and Dinner). 9 Watch Setting. 10 Alarm—(To be used in case of any sudden emergency). 11 Officers' Call—(The first part, sounded by itself, summons Squadron Leaders only). 12 Sergeants' Call—(The first part, sounded by itself, summons Sergeant Majors only). 13 Trumpeters or Band. 14 Orders.

Soundings for Field Exercise—No 1 Parade March—(Used for Salute). 2 Walk. 3 Trot. 4 Gallop. 5 Charge. 6 Halt. 7 Retreat. 8 Rally. 9 Skirmish or Pursue. 10 Cease Firing. 11 Recall. 12 Annul.

Horse Guards, August 31, 1835.

Lord Hill has reason to apprehend, that the orders prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges into the army have not been duly communicated to the non-commissioned officers and privates, or, if communicated, that they have not been sufficiently explained and understood.

His Lordship now refers commanding officers of regiments to the confidential circular letters of the 1st of July 1822 and 14th of November 1829 upon the foregoing subject, and declares, that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall hereafter institute or countenance an Orange Lodge or any other meeting or society whatsoever for party purposes in barracks, quarters or camp, shall be brought to trial before a General Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

His Lordship, moreover, peremptorily forbids the attendance of either officer or soldier at Orange Lodges, by whomsoever or wheresoever held.

The present order is to be read to the troops periodically on the parade with the Articles of War.

By command of the Right Hon. Gen. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief,  
JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

The London Gazette of Tuesday, the 15th of September contains in order—  
'That the number of Sergeants (not including the Sergeant Majors) borne on the existing establishment of the disembodied Staff of the Militia in Great Britain and Ireland on the 10th of October next, reduced in the proportions specified in the schedule annexed—

Statement of the proportion of Sergeants in each regiment, battalion, or corps of Militia in Great Britain and Ireland, proposed to be reduced on the 10th of October, 1835, pursuant to the act of the 5th and 6th Will IV cap 57.

List No 1—Regiments in which a proportion of three-fourths is to be reduced.

Cornwall, Somerset, 2nd, Wilts, Argyll and Bute, Ayrshire, Inverness-shire, Hants, Isle of Wight.

List No 2—Regiments in which a proportion of two-thirds is to be reduced.

Devon, 1st, or 1st, Devon, North Devon, South, Somerset, 1st, Suffolk, West, Worcester, Aberdeen, Berwickshire, Forth and Kincardine, Kirkcubright, Ross, Sutherland, and Cromarty, Antrim, Donaghy, Kildare, Kilkenny, Mayo, North, Mayo, South, Queen's County, Roscommon, Sligo, Tyrone.

List No 3—Regiments in which a proportion of one-half is to be reduced.

Anglesea, Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Cornwall and Devon Militia, Cumberland, Gloucester, North, Huntingdon, Kent, 1st, Lancashire, 1st, London, Montgomery, Northumberland, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor.

Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, East; Warwick, Lanarkshire, Perthshire, Renfrew, Carlisle, Clare, Cork, South; Down North; Down, South; Dublin, County; Dublin, City, Kerry, Longford, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Waterford, Westmeath, Wicklow.

List No. 1—Regiments in which a proportion of one-third is to be reduced.

Bacon, Bucks, Cheshire, Denbigh, Derby, Dorset, Duham, Essex, East; Essex, West, Flint, Glamorgan, Gloucester, South, Hants, North; Hants South; Hereford, Hertford, Kent, West, Lancashire, 2nd, Lancashire, 3rd, Leicester, Cardigan, Lincoln, North, Lincoln, South, Merioneth, Middlesex, East, Middlesex, West, Middlesex, Westminster, Norfolk, West, Norfolk, East; Monmouth, Northampton, Nottinghamshire, Surrey, 1st, Surrey, 2nd, Sussex, Tower Hamlets, 1st, Tower Hamlets, 2nd, Westmoreland, York, West Riding, 1st, York, West Riding, 2nd, York, West Riding, 3rd, York, North Riding, York, East Riding, Dumfriesshire, Edinburgh, Fife, Fife, Stirling, Antrim, Carrick, North, Carrick, City, Fermanagh, Galway, King's County, Leitrim, Limerick, County, Limerick, City, Londonderry, Tipperary, Wexford.

War-Office, Sept 16, 1835.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, that under the provisions of the Act of the 3 and 6 William IV, cap 37, the Drum Majors and Drummers of every Militia Regiment, are to be reduced, and that in pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 9th inst, Sergeants of the regiment under your command are also to be reduced. The reduction is to be considered as taking effect from the 10th of next month but all the individuals to be reduced may immediately receive their pay (and in Ireland the lodging and fuel allowances) to that day, and those who have no claim to the out pension, will be allowed a further advance of pay (but not of lodging or fuel money), to complete the period of six months from the date of the receipt of this letter. The men who have served twenty years without interruption in the embodied Militia, and on the Staff, will, although not unfit for service, be placed on the same rate of pension as if they were disabled, in the case of drummers, service from the age of 16 may be reckoned, but in other cases, no service previous to the age of 18 will be admitted. The men who claim these service pensions will not be required to appear in person at Chelsea or Kilmunham, but their discharges with accurate statements of service, are to be forwarded to those establishments. Sergeants, who, not coming within the above class of service, may claim the pension as invalids, are to appear before the Board of Chelsea or Kilmunham, they will be allowed the usual marching money to those places, and, if admitted on the pension, the usual allowance on their return to their own homes. If not admitted, they will receive the same advance of pay as those who have no pretensions to the pension. The men who are entitled to compensation in lieu of clothing, may receive it to the 31st October. Such instructions as may be deemed necessary for delivering the arms and stores to the Ordnance Department, will be conveyed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or by the Lord Lieutenants of Ireland respectively, to the Lieutenants of counties, the Adjutants of the acting Quartermaster Sergeant is to cease from the date of such delivery, when the reduction shall have been effected. I beg to be favoured with a statement of the names and aggregate service of the individuals reduced.

I have, &c.

Howick.

The Colonel of the — Regiment, Militia.

## ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(Continued from p 133)

*Captain Robison's Case*—The Committee for inquiring into the case of General Darling having been appointed, Lord J Russell brought forward his motion for restricting the Committee from entering into the circumstances connected with the court-martial upon Capt Robison. An amendment was proposed by Mr M O'Connell to the effect that the Committee should have power to inquire into every thing with the exception only of the finding and the sentence. A debate ensued, and upon a division there appeared—for the motion 89, for the amendment 86.

The Militia Bill was read a second time.

Monday, 10th August

*Orange Lodges in the Army*.—Mr Hume moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into Orange Lodges in Great Britain and the Colonies. This

motion gave rise to a discussion which after repeated divisions was adjourned till Tuesday.

Tuesday, 11th August.

*Militia Staff Reduction Bill.*—The House went into Committee on the Bill: the first clause was opposed, but carried on a division, by 96 to 23. The remaining clauses were agreed to without opposition.

*Orange Lodges.*—A Committee was appointed to inquire into the progress of Orange Lodges in England and Scotland.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's resolutions respecting Orange Lodges was resumed and continued during the remainder of the sitting. The resolutions (see last Number) were agreed to, after some divisions.

Wednesday, 12th August.

*Militia Staff Reduction Bill.*—The third reading was carried on a division, by 109 to 9.

Monday, 17th August.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Lord John Russell read the following answer of his Majesty, to the address presented from the House—"I have received your dutiful address, submitting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange Lodges in the Army. My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations, and injurious to, the discipline of my troops. I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown, than to the safety of the country, and the welfare of my brave and loyal Army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks, and you may rely upon my determination to adopt the most effectual means for that purpose." (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) Lord J. Russell then brought up his Majesty's answer, and moved that it be inserted on the Journals, which was ordered accordingly.

Tuesday, 18th August.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Mr. W. H. Oid appeared at the Bar of the House with a report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the existence of Orange Lodges in that portion of our Army which is in the colonies. The report stated, that "having called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, Deputy Grand Treasurer and Deputy Grand Secretary of the Loyal Orange Institution of Great Britain, (who has already appeared and given evidence before them,) to produce a letter-book which he admits to be in his possession, and which he also admits to contain copies of letters entered by himself and his assistant, having reference to the affairs of the Orange Institution, he refused to produce the said letter book." *Ordered*—"That Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman do attend this House to-morrow at five o'clock."

Wednesday, 19th August.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Mr. Hume moved that Lieutenant-Colonel Fairman, Deputy Grand Treasurer and Secretary of the Orange Institution of Great Britain, be called to the Bar for refusing to produce to the Committee on Orange Institutions a letter-book which he admitted to be in his possession.—The motion having been agreed to, Colonel Fairman was brought to the Bar, where he persisted in his refusal to produce the letter-book, on the ground that it was a private book of his own.—Mr. Wallace then moved that Colonel Fairman be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and carried to his house, where the Serjeant at Arms should seize the book, together with such other papers as might be found there relating to Orange Lodges!—Mr. C. P. Ham brought English Gentlemen to reflect upon the course which it was proposed they should pursue. A despotic monarch might cut off the head of a man who thwarted him, but that act, though more cruel, would not be a jot more tyrannical than that which the representatives of a free people were called upon to perpetrate.—Col. Fairman, who had been ordered to withdraw while the motion of Mr. Wallace was made, was again called, when the following occurred:—Mr. Warburton: "Where is the book which you refuse to produce?"—Col. Fairman: "At my house."—Mr. Warburton: "Where is that?"—Col. Fairman: "In Surrey." Mr. Warburton: "At what place in Surrey?" (Murmurs.)—On the motion of Mr. Shaw the witness was ordered to withdraw. Mr. Shaw said that he felt bound to interrupt the Honourable Member when he was proceeding to extract from the witness a confession of his private residence. (Why not? from the Ministerial benches.) Why not? Was it really meant that the officers of that House should be sent to the houses of British subjects to seize upon their private papers for the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of certain Honourable Members? He implored Gentlemen to reflect, that they were about to establish a pre-

cedent which might lead to the worst possible consequences. When he heard the Hon. Member submit his motion, he could scarcely believe that he was in earnest.—After a discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. S Rice, that Col. Fairman should be called to the Bar and informed that the House was of opinion that he was bound to produce the book. Col. Fairman having been called in, was addressed by the Speaker in the following terms:—"It is my duty to inform you that the House is of opinion that you are bound to produce the book of which you have spoken in your evidence, and which you have declined to lay before the Committee. Without adverting to the foundation of what you considered a point of honour, I am confident that when the House has come to a decision that you ought to produce the book, you will forthwith comply, because you must be aware that the first duty of a witness, and one which supersedes all private and personal considerations, is to yield a prompt obedience to the pleasure of this House." Col. Fairman withdrew, and here the matter dropped.

Thursday, 20th August.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—Mr. Hume presented a Report from the Orange Lodges' Committee, which stated that Lieut.-Colonel Fairman had again been called before the Committee, and had again refused to produce the book containing correspondence respecting the Orange Lodges. He moved, having no other course, that the Speaker do issue his warrant for the apprehension of Col. Fairman, and his commitment to Newgate. Agreed to. Mr. Hume said that it next remained for the House to determine whether the inquiries of the Committee should be stopped here.—Mr. Warburton moved that the Serjeant-at-Arms be instructed to go immediately to the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Fairman and search for the letter-book.—Lord J. Russell said that he had no doubt about the power of the House, but he wished such a proposition to be made as would have the general sanction.—Mr. Warburton moved that the House do adjourn.—Mr. Hardy contended that they had no right to demand a private letter-book, contrary to the wish of the owner.—Mr. Hume had waited to see whether the House would have the courage to support the Committee. If the motion for adjournment were withdrawn he would at the next sitting move that the House send and seize the book.—Lord J. Russell had no doubt about the power of the House, and thought that the power could never be lost except by its misuse. Under all the circumstances, if this motion were made, he must oppose it. The question was eventually deferred.

*Capt. Robison's Case.*—On the motion by Mr. Tooke, that the Committee on Genl. Darling have power to send for persons, papers, and records, some warm conversation arose, Sir H. Hardinge condemning the Committee as having acted on Star Chamber principles.

Friday, 21st August.

*Orange Lodges in the Army.*—The Serjeant-at-Arms announced that messengers had been despatched to the residence of Col. Fairman, in accordance with the direction of the House; that they had there made diligent search for him, but without success; and that they had continued there, being relieved at stated times throughout the night, but Col. Fairman had not returned.—Mr. Hume stated that it was not his intention to proceed further with the motion respecting the production of the book which Col. Fairman had refused to deliver to the Committee on Orange Lodges, as it had been ascertained that the book in question was not to be found. This announcement was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.

Monday, 24th August.

*Militia.*—On the motion of the Secretary-at-War, a Select Committee was appointed to prepare the Militia Estimates.

Tuesday, 28th August.

*Naval Officers.*—Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from a gentleman named Boyes, complaining of being struck off the Half-Pay List without any charge being brought against him. He also presented several other petitions from individuals, complaining of similar treatment.

*Capt. Robison's Case.*—Mr. James Oswald, the Chairman of the Committee, reported that Norman McLean had been guilty of gross prevarication. Ordered that the individual in question be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Tuesday, 1st September.

*Capt. Robison's Case.*—Mr. Tooke brought up the Report of the Committee on General Darling's conduct, which was read by the clerk at the table.—Sir H.

Hardinge proposed, that as General Darling had been for some time subjected to imputations, and as the Report completely exonerated him, it should be printed and circulated with the votes.—The Speaker said there was no reason for departing from the ordinary course.—Mr. Aglionby observed that there was an allegation in the Report that no evidence had been offered in support of the other charges against General Darling, besides those involved in the case of Sudds and Thompson. That was true as a matter of fact; but the inference ought not to be drawn from it that the Committee had come deliberately to the same opinion on the subject of the other charges, as in the case of the two soldiers.—Mr. Tooke said that he had put the question in Committee whether there was any evidence to be offered on the subject of the other allegations, and none being tendered, a resolution was handed to him and agreed to, to the effect that it should be reported that none such had been offered.—Mr. Tulk remarked, that the Committee had been unfairly dealt with. After many members had left it, an addition had been made to the report which had not been contemplated by them. The Report was then laid on the table.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee appointed, to inquire into the conduct of General Darling, while Governor of New South Wales, particularly with reference to the grants of Crown Lands by him, his treatment of the public press, the case of Captain Robison and the New South Wales Veteran Companies, and the alleged instances of cruelty towards the soldiers Sudds and Thompson, and other persons, and who were empowered to report their observations thereupon to the House, together with the minutes of the evidence taken before them, have agreed to the following Report:—

"Your Committee have inquired into the cases of the soldiers Sudds and Thompson, and in support of the charges preferred against General Darling in reference to those individuals examined Capt. Robison, Norman McLean, and Dr Douglas, being the only witnesses tendered to your Committee. They also had recourse to the several papers on the subject laid upon the table of the House, but they did not deem it necessary to call for any witnesses in explanation or defence of the conduct of General Darling.

"Under these circumstances, your Committee, without entering into any detailed statement of the evidence, or of the grounds on which they have arrived at that conclusion, beg to report to the house their opinion, that the conduct of General Darling, with respect to the punishment inflicted on Sudds and Thompson, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the colony, especially at that period, and of repeated instances on the part of the soldiers, of misconduct similar to that for which the individuals in question were punished, entirely free from blame, and that there appears to have been nothing in General Darling's subsequent conduct, in relation to the case of the two soldiers, or in the reports thereof which he forwarded to the Government at home, inconsistent with his duty as a public functionary, or with his honour as an officer and a gentleman.

"Your Committee having read the petition of Mr. Robert Dawson, which has been referred to them, are of opinion that it contains matter which cannot be investigated by this Committee with advantage, the subject being more properly cognizable by the Colonial Office.

"No evidence was tendered to your Committee in support of the remaining charges comprised in the order of reference.

"September 1"

Monday, 7th September.

Mr. Hume brought up the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Orange Lodges in England, and, in moving that the Report be printed, stated, that it recommended to the attention of the House the orders issued by the Commander of the Forces on the 31st ult., declaring that any officer or soldier who should attend any regimental or other lodge should be brought to a court-martial and be dismissed the service; and the Committee recommended to the House the adoption of a similar principle with respect to persons holding civil offices—that was to say, that any person holding office under the Crown, and belonging to any society, joined together under secret oaths, signs, or tokens, should be dismissed from his office. Mr. Hume added, that he should feel it to be his duty to lay upon the table the copy of an Address to the Crown on this subject, of which early next session he should move the adoption by the House. The Address would be to the effect he had stated—namely, to pray his Majesty to dismiss from his service all persons who belonged to Orange or other societies bound by secret oaths, signs, or tokens.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY ON THE 1st OF OCT. 1835.

AND REFERENCE TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF REGIMENTS.

Regiments and Corps	Stations of Troops or Service Companies	Stations of Depôts.	Year of going on Foreign Service	Year of return from Foreign Service	Whence returned.	Agents British & Irish Establishment.
1st Life-gds.	Regent's Park	..	..	1816	France	Collyer
2nd do	Hyde Park	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Co.
Rl Horse-gds	Windsor	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Co.
1st Drag-gds.	Birmingham	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Co.
2nd do.	Ipswich	..	..	1818	France	Cox & Co.
3rd do	Dublin	..	..	1814	Spain	Col & Cane
4th do.	Brighton	..	..	1813	Portugal	Col. & Cane
5th do.	Edinburgh	..	..	1814	Spain	Cox & Co.
6th do.	York	..	..	1808	Buen Aytes	Collyer
7th do.	Dublin	..	..	1799	Holland	Col & Cane
1st Dragoons	Newbridge	..	..	1816	France	Hopkinson
2nd do	Leeds	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Co.
3rd do.	Cork	..	..	1818	France	Hopkinson
4th do.	Bombay	..	1822	..	..	Cox & Co.
6th do.	Ipswich	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Co.
7th Hussars	Nottingham	..	..	1818	France	Cox & Co.
8th do.	Hounslow	..	..	1823	Bengal	Hopkinson
9th Lancers	Coventry	..	..	1813	Portugal	Cox & Ar.
10th Hussars	Glasgow	..	..	1828	Portugal	Cox & Cane
11th Lt. Drag	Bengal	..	1819	..	..	Collyer
12th Lancers	Dorchester	..	..	1828	Portugal	Cox & Co.
13th Lt. Drag	Madras	..	1819	..	..	Cox & Co.
14th do.	Longford	..	..	1814	Spain	Cox & Ar.
15th Hussars	Cahir	..	..	1816	France	Cox & Ar.
16th Lancers	Bengal	..	1822	..	..	Cox & Co.
17th do	Manchester	..	..	1823	Bombay	Hopkinson
Gr. Gds 1st bat	Dublin	..	..	1828	Portugal	..
.. 2d bat	The Tower	..	..	1818	France	..
.. 3d bat	Knightsbridge	..	..	1818	France	..
Coldst 1st bat	Wellington B	..	..	1814	France	..
Gds. 2d bat	Windsor	..	..	1818	France	Cox & Co.
Sc. Fu 1st bat	Portman St.	..	..	1814	France	..
Gds. 2d bat	St Geo Bar.	..	..	1828	Portugal	..
1st Ft 1st bat	W. Indies*	Castlebar	1826	..	..	..
2d bat	Ennis-killen	..	..	1831	Madras	Cox & Ar.
2nd do.	Bombay	Chatham	1825	..	..	Ashley
3rd do.	Bengal	Chatham	1828	..	..	Cox & Co.
4th do.	N. S. Wales	Chatham	1832	..	..	Cox & Co.
5th do.	Malta	Dover	1831	..	..	Cox & Atk.
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1821	..	..	Cox & Co.
7th do.	Malta*	Dublin	1825	..	..	Cox & Ar.
8th do	Jamaica	Buttevant	1830	..	..	Cox & Co.
9th do	Mauritius†	Chatham	1832	..	..	Cox & Ar.
10th do.	Ionian Is.	Brecon	1826	..	..	Cox & Co.
11th do.	Ionian Is.	Waterford	1826	..	..	Hopkinson
12th do	Manchester	..	..	1834	Gibraltar	Cox & Co.
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	1822	..	..	Cox & Co.
14th do.	Dublin‡	..	..	1831	Bengal	Cox & Ar.
15th do	Canada	Armagh	1827	..	..	Cox & Co.
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	1819	..	..	Kirkland
17th do.	N S Wales	Chatham	1830	..	..	Cox & Co.

\* Ordered home.

† Ordered to Bengal.

‡ Ordered to West Indies.

Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies	Stations of Depôts.	Year of going on Foreign Service	Year of returning from Foreign Service	Whence returned.	Agents British & Irish Establishment
18th Foot . .	Birr . . . .	. . . . .	..	1832	Ionian Isl.	Cox & Cane
19th do. . .	W. Indies . .	Newcastle . .	1826			Cox & Co.
20th do. . .	Bombay . . .	Chatham . . .	1819			Cox & Co.
21st do. . .	Van Die Land .	Chatham . . .	1833			Cox & Co.
22nd do. . .	Jamaica . . .	Hull . . . . .	1826			Cox & Co.
23rd do. . .	Blackburn . .	. . . . .		1834	Gibraltar	Cox & Co.
24th do. . .	Canada . . .	Kinsale . . .	1829			Colly & Cane
25th do. . .	W. Indies * .	Newbridge . .	1826			Cox & Ar.
26th do. . .	Bengal . . .	Chatham . . .	1828			Lawrie
27th do. . .	Cape of G. H .	Nenigh . . .	1835			Cox & Ar.
28th do. . .	N. S. Wales .	Chatham . . .	1835			Cox & Co.
29th do. . .	Mauritius . .	Tralee . . .	1826			Cox & Cane
30th do. . .	Bermuda . . .	Limerick . .	1834			Cox & Ar.
31st do. . .	Bengal . . .	Chatham . . .	1825			Downes
32nd do. . .	Canada . . .	Plymouth . .	1830			Hop. & Cane
33rd do. . .	Newry . . .	. . . . .		1832	Jamaica	Cox & Co.
34th do. . .	N. America .	. . . . .	1828			Cox & Co.
35th do. . .	Fermoy . . .	. . . . .		1832	W. Indies	Cox & Ar.
36th do. . .	W. Indies . .	Plymouth . .	1830			Price & Ar.
37th do. . .	Jamaica . . .	Plymouth . .	1830			Law & Cane
38th do. . .	Bengal . . .	Chatham . . .	1818			Cox & Co.
39th do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . . .	1827			Cox & Co.
40th do. . .	Bombay . . .	Chatham . . .	1821			Lawrie
41st do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . . .	1822			Cox & Co.
42nd do. . .	Ionian Isl. .	Fort George .	1825			Cox & Co.
43rd do. . .	N. America .	Clonmel . .	1835			Cox & Ar.
44th do. . .	Bengal . . .	Chatham . . .	1822			Cox & Co.
45th do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . . .	1819			Cox & Co.
46th do. . .	Belfast . . .	. . . . .		1833	Madras	Cox & Ar.
47th do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Boyle . . .	1834			Cox & Ar.
48th do. . .	Weedon . . .	. . . . .		1835	Madras	Cox & Co.
49th do. . .	Bengal . . .	Chatham . .	1822			Cox & Co.
50th do. . .	N. S. Wales .	Chatham . .	1834			Cox & Co.
51st do. . .	Kilkenny . .	. . . . .		1834	Ionian Isl.	Kirk & Cane
52nd do. . .	Athlone . . .	. . . . .		1831	N. America	Cox & Cane
53rd do. . .	Malta . . .	Cork . . .	1829			Cox & Co.
54th do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . .	1819			Cox & Co.
55th do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . .	1821			Cox & Co.
56th do. . .	Jamaica . . .	Sunderland .	1831			Cox & Ar.
57th do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . .	1825			Cox & Co.
58th do. . .	Ceylon . . .	Plymouth . .	1828			Cox & Co.
59th do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Portsmouth .	1834			Cox & Ar.
60th do 1st bat	Malta . . .	Stockport . .	1830			Cox & Ar.
2d bat	Cork † . . .	Clare Castle .	1835			Cox & Ar.
61st do. . .	Ceylon . . .	Chatham . .	1828			Cox & Co.
62nd do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . .	1830			Cox & Co.
63rd do. . .	Madras . . .	Chatham . .	1829			Collyer
64th do. . .	Jamaica . . .	Stirling . . .	1834			Cox & Ar.
65th do. . .	W. Indies . .	Chatham . .	1829			Cox & Co.
66th do. . .	Canada . . .	Plymouth . .	1827			Cox & Atk.
67th do. . .	W. Indies . .	Fermoy . . .	1831			Cox & Ar.
68th do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Portsmouth .	1834			Hopkinson
69th do. . .	W. Indies . .	Sheerness . .	1831			Kirk & Ca.
70th do. . .	Gibraltar . .	Portsmouth .	1834			Cox & Ca.
71st do. . .	Edinburgh . .	. . . . .		1834	Bermuda	Price
72nd do. . .	Cape of G. H .	Londonderry .	1828			Cox & Co.
73rd do. . .	Ionian Isl. .	Cork . . .	1827			Lawrie

\* Ordered home.

† Ordered to Gibraltar.



Regiments and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depôts.	Year of going on Foreign Service.	Year of returning from Foreign Service.	Whence returned.	Agents. British & Irish Establishment	
74th Foot . . .	W. Indies	Omagh . . .	1834			Hop. & Ar.	
75th do. . . .	Cape of G. H.	Buttevant . .	1830			Cox & Co.	
76th do. . . .	W. Indies	Paisley . . .	1834			Cox & Ar.	
77th do. . . .	Glasgow . . .	" . . .	"	1834	Jamaica	Cox & Co.	
78th do. . . .	Ceylon . . .	Galway . . .	1826			Cox & Co.	
79th do. . . .	Canada . . .	Aberdeen . .	1825			Lawrie	
80th do. . . .	Chatham*	" . . .	"	1831	Ionian Isl.	Cox & Ca.	
81st do. . . .	Dublin . . .	" . . .	"	1831	Bermuda	Cox & Ar.	
82nd do. . . .	Mullingar . .	" . . .	"	1832	Mauritius	Law. & Ar.	
83rd do. . . .	N. America .	Drogheda . .	1834			Cox & Co.	
84th do. . . .	Jamaica . . .	Youghal . . .	1827			Cox & Co.	
85th do. . . .	Dublin . . .	" . . .	"	1831	Málta	Cox & Ar.	
86th do. . . .	W. Indies . .	Cashel . . .	1826			Cox & Co.	
87th do. . . .	Mauritius . .	Chatham . .	1831			Cox & Co.	
88th do. . . .	Ionian Isl. .	Kinsale . . .	1825			Cox & Co.	
89th do. . . .	Cork † . . .	" . . .	"	1831	Madras	Cox & Ar.	
90th do. . . .	Cork ‡ . . .	" . . .	"	1831	Ionian Isl.	Cox & Ar.	
91st do. . . .	Naas . . .	" . . .	"	1831	Jamaica	Hop. & Ca.	
92nd do. . . .	Gibraltar   . .	Perth . . .	1833			Cox & Co.	
93rd do. . . .	Liverpool . .	" . . .	"	1834	W. Indies	Cox & Co.	
94th do. . . .	Limerick . .	" . . .	"	1834	Malta	Kirk. & A.	
95th do. . . .	Templemore .	" . . .	"	1835	Ionian Isl.	Lawrie	
96th do. . . .	Gosport . . .	" . . .	"	1835	N. America	Cox & Cane	
97th do. . . .	Ceylon§ . . .	Port-mouth .	1825			Cox & Co.	
98th do. . . .	Cape of G. H. §	Devonport . .	1825			Cox & Co.	
99th do. . . .	Mauritius . .	Gosport . . .	1825			Cox & Co.	
Rifle B. { 1st bt.	N. America .	Jersey . . .	1825			Cox & Co.	
{ 2d bt.	Ionian Isl. .	Guernsey . .	1826	"		Cox & Co.	
Rl. Staff Corps.	Hythe . . .	" . . .	Detachments various periods				Cox & Co.
1st West Ind. Regiment .	W. Indies . .	Agents. Cox & Co.	REGIMENTAL AGENTS.				
2nd do. . . .	N. Providence and Honduras	Cox & Co.	Armit, Borough, & Co. Leinster-st Dublin.				
Ceylon Rifle Regiment .	Ceylon . . .	Kirkland	Ashley, James, 135, Regent-street.				
Cape Mounted Riflemen .	Cape of G. H.	Kirkland	Atkinson, John, Ely-place, Dublin.				
Royal African Colon. Corps	Sierra Leone .	Kirkland	Cane, Richard, & Co. Dawson-st. Dublin.				
R. Newfoundland Veteran Companies .	Newfoundland	Kirkland	Collyer, G. S., Park-place, St. James's.				
Royal Malta Fencibles .	Malta . . .	Kirkland	Cox, Hammer-ley, and Cox, Craig's-court.				
			Downes, C., 14, Warwick-st. Charing Cross				
			Hopkinson, Barton, & Knyvett, Regent-st.				
			Kirkland, J. (Gen. Agent), 80, Pall Mall.				
			Lawrie, John & Charles M'Grigor, Robert-street, Adelphi.				
			Price, W. F., 34, Craven-st., Strand.				
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE RECRUITING SERVICE.							
Great Britain—John Kirkland, Esq., 80, Pall Mall.							
Ireland—Sir Bagenall W. Burdett, Bart., Dublin.							
AGENTS FOR THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY.							
Lieut.-Col Arbuthnot and John Kirkland, Esq—Office, 80, Pall Mall.							
N. B.—A reference to the List of Agents will explain the Abbreviations.							

\* Ordered for N. S. Wales    † Ord. to W. Indies.    ‡ Ord. to Ceylon.    || Ord. to Malta.  
§ Ordered Home.

## STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION 1st OCT., 1835.

**Actæon**, 28, Capt Lord Edward Russell, South America

**Æthia** sur v 6, Capt A T E Vidal, Portsmouth

**African**, st v, Lieut I West, Woolwich

**Albin**, st v, Lieut C T Hill, Mediterranean

**Algerine**, 10, Lieut W S Thomas, East India

**Andromache**, 28, Capt H D Chads, C B, Lt. Indies

**Astra**, 6, Capt J Chavell, Falmouth

**Baham**, 50, Capt A L Corry, Mediterranean

**Banishk ketch**, Lieut G G Macdonald, S Amer

**Beacon**, 8 am, v, Com R Copland, Mediter.

**Beagle**, 10, Com R Fitzroy, South America

**Belvidere**, 42, Capt C B Strong, West Indies

**Bermuda yacht**, Capt Sup Sn T Usher, Kt, C B, K C H, Bermuda

**Blazer**, st v, Lieut J Paget, Woolwich

**Blonde**, 46, Capt I Massey, C B, South America

**Busk**, 3, Lieut I Thompson, Coast of Africa

**Britannia**, 120, Adm Sn Thos Williams, G C B, Capt I R Williams, Portsmouth

**Bitumont**, 10, Lieut W H Quinn, Coast of Africa

**Buzzard**, 10, Lieut J M Nimra, Coast of Africa

**Caledonia**, 120, Vice Adm Adm Sn Josias Rowley, Kt, C B, Capt J Brown, Mediter

**Camel**, on 10, Lieut J Bradley, Falmouth

**Carpus**, 84, Capt Hon J Percy, C B, Mediter

**Carr**, st v, Com I Belcher, Woolwich

**Cast**, 36, Capt Lt Hon Lord I Havpatrick, In service

**Ceylon**, 2, Lieut J G M Kenzie, rec ship Malta

**Challenger**, 28, Capt M Seymour, S America

**Champion**, 18, Com R I M West Indies

**Charlydis**, 3, Lieut S Mercer, Coast of Africa

**Chatham yacht**, Capt Sup Sn J A Gordon, K C B, Chatham

**Charles**, 16, Com Hon J Keppel, Mediter

**Cleopatra**, 26, Capt Hon G Cox, particular service

**Clio**, 16, Com W Richardson, particular service

**Coelitus**, 6, Lieut W I Rees, S America

**Coelurus**, 1, Lieut C Holbrook, Kingston

**Coke Ontario**

**Columbine**, 18, Com I Henderson, Mediter

**Comus**, 18, Com W P Hamilton, W Indies

**Constance**, st v, 2, Lieut J W Wagh, Mediter

**Constance**

**Conway**, 28, Capt H Iden, South America

**Cruizer**, 16, Com I M Gansland, W Indies

**Curlow**, 10, Lieut I Norcott, Coast of Africa

**Dec**, st v, 4, Com W Ramsay, W Indies

**Dispatch**, 16, Com G Daniel, Sheerness

**Dublin**, 50, Capt — S America

**Dunbrough**, 74, Capt I R Davies, Mediter

**Endymion**, 50, Capt Sn S Roberts, Kt, C B, Mediter

**Espon**, 10, Lieut Com C W Riley, Falmouth

**Excellent**, 76, Capt I Hastings, Portsmouth

**Fau Rosamond**, sch, Lieut G Rose, Coast of Africa

**Fanny**, sur v, 10, Com W Hewett, North S America

**Favourite**, 18, Com G R Mundy, Mediterranean

**Firefly**, st v, Lieut I Bullock, Falmouth

**Flamer**, st v, Lieut C W G Griffin, W Indies

**Fly**, 19, Com P M Quire, Plymouth

**Forster**, 3, Lieut G G Mull, Coast of Africa

**Fort**, 44, Capt W O Pell, West Indies

**Gannet**, 16, Com I B Maxwell, West Indies

**Giffon**, 3, Lieut J L Pulby, coast of Africa

**Hastings**, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W H Gage, G C H, Capt H Shiffner, Lisbon

**Hermes**, st v, Lieut W S Blount, Woolwich

**Hornet**, 6, Lieut I R Coghlin, South America

**Howe**, 120, Vice Adm Hon C I Hemming, Capt A J L Sheerness

**Hyacinth**, 18, Com F P Blackwood, J Indies

**Invictor**, 2 sur v, M G, Thoms, North Sea

**Jasau**, 16, Com, J Hackitt, Mediterranean

**Jupiter**, 39, Capt Hon F W Grey, Portsmouth

**Luna**, 18, Com W S Smith, West Indies

**Levieth**, 10, Lieut C Bosanquet, Plymouth

**Lynx**, 3, Lieut H V Huntley, Coast of Africa

**Magicienne**, 24, Capt G W St John Midway, N C of Spain

**Magnificent**, 4, Lieut J Paget, Jamaica

**Malibu**, 71, Capt Sn W A Montagu, K C H, Mediterranean

**Master**, 6, sur v, Lieut T Graves, Mediterranean

**Medea**, st v, Com H T Austin, Mediter

**Nautilus**, 10, Lieut W Crooke, Falmouth

**Nimrod**, 20, Com R S Warren, Plymouth

**North Star**, 28, Capt O V Hancock, S America

**Orestes**, 18, Com H J Codrington, Mediter

**Peril**, 20, Com H Nurse, N C of Spain

**Pelican**, 18, Com B Popham, Coast of Africa

**Pelorus**, 16, Com R Meredith, Portsmouth

**Phoenix**, st v, Com W H Henderson, Woolwich

**Pickle**, 5, Lieut A G Bulman, W Indies

**Pike**, 12, Lieut Com A Bocking, part service

**Pique**, 36, Capt Hon H J Rous, N America

**Plymouth yacht**, Capt Sup C B H Ross, C B, Plymouth

**Patrol**, 32, Capt D Price, Mediterranean

**Portsmouth yacht**, Adm Sup Sn I Maud, K C B, Lieut W M Ilwum, Portsmouth

**President**, 52, Vice Adm Sn Geo Cockburn, C B, Capt Jas Scott, N America and W India Station

**Pine**, R, on yacht, Capt G Tobin, C B, Depth id

**Pylades**, 18, Com W I Castle, Plymouth

**Quail**, 4, Lieut P Bissom, Plymouth

**Richhouse**, 18, Com Sn I L Home, Bt West Indies

**Racer**, 16, Com I Hope, West Indies

**Rainbow**, 28, Capt T Bennett, West Indies

**Raleigh**, 16, Com M Quinn, East Indies

**Rapid**, 10, Lieut F Patten, S America

**Rattlesnake**, 29, Capt W Hobson, I Indies

**Raven**, sur v, 1, Lieut H Kellett, Portsmouth

**Revenge**, 78, Capt W Elliott, C B, K C H, Mediterranean

**Rindove**, 16, Com W I Ispidge, North Coast of Spain

**Ridney**, 92, Capt Hyde Parker, Plymouth

**Rolla**, 10, Lieut F, H H Glasse, Coast of Africa

**Rose**, 19, Com W Bannow, East Indies

**Rover**, 10, Com Chas Eden, South America

**Royal Adelaide**, 104, Adm Sn W H Wood, G C B, G C H, Capt G I I deon, Plym

**Royal George**, yacht, Capt Rt Hon Lord A Fitzclarence, G C H, Portsmouth

**Royal Sovereign**, yacht, Capt Sup Sn C Bullen, C B, K C H, Pembroke

**Roydist**, 10, Lieut C A Bulew, Lisbon

**Russell**, 74, Capt Sn W H Dillm, K C H, North Coast of Spain

**Sapphire**, 28, Capt F R Rowley, Mediterranean

**Satan**, 10, Lieut I P H Hardy, North Coast of Spain

**Satellite**, 18, Com G W C Lythard, acting, S America

**Savage**, 10, Lieut R Long, Lisbon

**Scorpion**, 10, Lieut N Robillard, Falmouth

**Scout**, 18, Com W Holt, Portsmouth

**Scylla**, 18, Com L J Carpenter, West Indies

**Seaflower**, 4, Lieut J Roche, Channel

**Serpent**, 16, Com M H Wemy, West Indies

**Shipjack**, 5, Lieut S H Usher, acting, West Indies

**Snake**, 16, Com I Fraser, Sheerness

**Spur whawk**, 16, Com C Pearson, S America

**Speedy**, 8, Lieut C H Nourington, Scotland

**Sphinx**, st v, 6, Lieut A Kennedy, W Indies

**Star**, 46, Capt N Lockyer, C B, part service

**Swan**, 10, Lieut J E Lane, Chatham

Talbot, 28, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamoud,  
Bart., K.C.B., Capt. F. W. Pennell, S. Am.  
Tartarus, st. v. Lieut. H. James, Falmouth.  
Thalia, 46, Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B.;  
Capt. R. Wauchope, Cape of Good Hope  
and Coast of Africa.  
Thunder, st. v. Com. R. Owen, West Indies.  
Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. Mediter.  
Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson, Mediter.  
Tinculo, 16, Com. H. J. Paget, acting, Coast of  
Africa.  
Tweed, 20, Com. H. Matland, port service.  
Tynce, 28, Capt. Vice Ingleton, C. B. Medit.  
Vernon, 50, Capt. I. McKerlie, Medit.  
Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones, West Indies.  
Victor, 16, Com. R. Crago, East Indies.

Viper, 6, Lieut. L. A. Robinson, Lisbon.  
Volage, 28, Capt. G. B. Martin, C.B. Mediter.  
Wanderer, 16, Com. T. Dilke, Sheerness.  
Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman, West Indies.  
Waton Witch, 10, Lieut. J. Adams (b), Plym.  
William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S.W. en.  
C.B. Woolwich.  
Winchester, 52, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir T.  
B. Capel, K.C.B., Captain E. Sparschott,  
K. H., East Indies.  
Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley, East Indies.  
Zebrja, 16, Com. R. C. M. Crea, East Indies.  
PAID OUT OF COMMISSION.  
Victory, 104, Portsmouth.  
San Josef, 110, Plymouth.  
Ocean, 80, Sheerness.

## SHOOPS OF WAR (COMMISSIONED AS PACKERS.

Buseis, Lieut. John Downey  
Eclipse, Lieut. W. Forrester  
Goldfinch, Lieut. Ldw. Collier.  
Lapwing, Lieut. G. B. Forrester.  
Linnæus, Lieut. W. Downey  
Lyra, Lieut. Jas. St. John.  
Mutine, Lieut. Richard Pawle  
Nightingale, Lieut. G. Fortescue  
Opossum, Lieut. Robt. Peter  
Pandora, Lieut. W. P. Croker.

Pigeon, Lieut. J. Binney.  
Plover, Lieut. Will. Luce.  
Remder, Lieut. H. P. Dickson.  
Renard, Lieut. Geo. Dunsford.  
Seagull, Lieut. J. Parsons.  
Sheldrake, Lieut. A. R. L. Passingham.  
Skylark, Lieut. C. P. Todd.  
Spey, Lieut. Robt. B. Jones.  
Swallow, Lieut. Smyth Griffith.  
Tynan, Lieut. Ed. Jennings.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

## NAVY.

## WHITEHALL, SEPT. 15

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Gilbert Earl of Minto, G.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., Captain the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. Sir B. T. Troubridge, Bart., and A. Pimmose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dilmens), to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

## PROMOTIONS.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

Philip Brooke.  
H. D. Trotter.

## TO BE COMMANDERS.

Hon. F. T. Pelham.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

H. Corydon.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## CAPTAINS.

Hyde Parker, . . . . . Rodney.  
A. T. E. Vidal, . . . . . Ætna, Surv. Vessel

## COMMANDERS.

W. H. Henderson, . . . . . Phoenix, steamer.  
R. S. Warren, . . . . . Snake.  
J. Fraser, . . . . . Nimrod.

## LIEUTENANTS.

G. Lavie, . . . . . Excellent.  
R. F. Stopford, . . . . . Cleopatra.  
W. S. Blount, . . . . . To Com. Heimes steamer.  
G. K. Wilson, . . . . . Rodney.  
C. P. Brown, . . . . . Ditto.  
H. E. Edgell, . . . . . Ditto.  
H. Coode, . . . . . Ditto.  
C. Wise, . . . . . Ditto.

W. R. Payne, . . . . . Rodney.  
T. Roche, . . . . . Seaflower.  
F. Hennip, . . . . . Phœnix.  
J. C. Hosington, . . . . . To com. Leander.  
F. Bisson, . . . . . To com. Quail.  
G. T. Gordon, . . . . . Phoenix.  
W. Robson, . . . . . Ditto.  
W. Downey, . . . . . To com. Linnet.  
W. Luce, . . . . . To com. Plover.  
W. Griffin, . . . . . Astrea.

## MASTERS.

R. J. Pittcock, . . . . . Cleopatra.  
J. C. Giles (acting), . . . . . Rodney.  
J. Sindford, . . . . . Astrea.  
J. T. Russell, . . . . . Leveret.  
A. L. Vansell, . . . . . Phoenix.  
J. N. King, . . . . . Linnet.

## SURGEONS.

A. S. Allen, . . . . . Cleopatra.  
J. Drummond (a), . . . . . Jupiter.  
C. M'Arthur, M.D., . . . . . Rodney.  
J. W. M'Donald, . . . . . Phoenix.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

E. Nolloth, . . . . . Cleopatra.  
M. Clute, . . . . . Jupiter.  
J. Steven, . . . . . Rodney.  
W. W. Wright, . . . . . Ditto.  
G. Dunn, . . . . . Seaflower.  
W. M'Auley, . . . . . Linnet.  
J. Goodridge (acting), . . . . . Britannia.

## PURSEMASTERS.

F. Harper, . . . . . Cleopatra.  
W. Knapman, . . . . . Rodney.  
J. Giles, . . . . . Phoenix.  
G. Clarke, . . . . . Columbine.

## CHAPLAINS.

Rev. John Falls, . . . . . Rodney.  
Rev. E. Pittman, . . . . . Howe.



by p vice Davrolles who ret, Ens and Adjut W Fisher to have the rank of Lieut, Ens J. Foott from h p 96th Foot, to be Ens vice Dutts dec C B Hague, Gent to be Ens by p vice Gonnin

71st Foot—Lieut Sir H Dalrymple, Bart from h p unatt to be Lieut vice J Iawson, who exch receiving the dis, W Hope, Gent, to be Ens by p vice Strangways, who ret

76th Foot—C Fenwick, Gent to be Ens by p vice Warden who ret

80th Foot—Lieut G Denshire to be Captain, by p vice Falconair, who ret, Ens W F Christie, to be Lieut by p vice Denshire

82nd Foot—Lieut C R Eustace, to be Capt by p vice Elliott who ret, Ens T W Hornby, to be Lieut by p vice Eustace, J C Macleish 1st Gent to be Ens by p vice Hornby

89th Foot—Lieut-Col R Doherty, from the 1st West India Regt to be Lieut Col vice H R Hartley, who ret upon h p unatt Staff Assist Surg J Gillie to be Assist Surg

99th Foot—Ens H A Overy to be Lieut by p vice Weige, who ret, A W Reid, Gent to be Ens by p vice Overy

1st West India Regt—Lieut Col W Basil from h p unatt to be Lieut Col vice Doherty, app to the 89th Foot

Unattached—Lieut J Holton from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, without p Ens Sir H Dalrymple Bart to be Capt by p

Memorandum—Lieut R Brown, h p 21st Foot has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached commission he having become a settler in Upper Canada

The h p of the undimensioned officers has been cancelled from the 4th inst inclusive, they having received commuted allowances for their commissions—Lieut R W Cooke h p 31st Capt'n C Clithorn 3d Prov Batt of Militia and Lieut W L Braily h p 2nd W I R

#### OFFICE OF ORDINANCE SEPT 1

Royal Regt of Artillery—Lieut 1st Lt Sir H Chamberlain Bart to be Second Captain vice Hall retired on h p S and Lieut A Benn to be First Lieut vice Chamberlain

Chumbei Troop of Sherwood Rangers—J Unwin Gent to be Lieut vice G K Holmes, resigned

#### WAR OFFICE SEPT 11

16th Foot—Lieut H D Gil is from h p of the 48th Foot, to be Lieut vice Taylor who ret receiving a commuted allowance

24th Foot—Ens J T Bouchier to be Lieut by p vice Selby who ret Hon W G Osborn, to be Ens by p vice Bourne

78th Foot—S M Edlington Gent to be Ens by p vice White promoted

81st Foot—Ens Hon R A G Dalzell to be Lieut by p vice Childers who ret J Keane Gent to be Ens by p vice Dalzell

2nd West India Regt—Capt R W Cooke, from the h p unatt to be Captain vice Mann whose app has not taken place

Unattached—Ens H J White, from the 78th Foot, to be Lieut by p

Memorandum—Lieut 1 Foot, upon h p of the 1st Foot having become a settler in Upper Canada has been permitted to retire from the

Army, with the sale of an unattached Lieutenantancy

North Somerset Regt of Yeomanry Cavalry—W A Bruce Gent to be Lieut, II St John Manle, Gent to be Cornet

#### WAR OFFICE, SEPT 18

7th Dragoon Guards—Assist Surg H Marshall from the 87th Foot, to be Assist Surg. vice Barry, prom in the 89th Foot

11th Light Dragoons—J W Reynolds, Gent to be Cornet, by p vice Darnell, who ret

5th Foot—Ens F J Rawlins, to be Lieut by p vice Woods, who ret, G F Locke, Gent to be Ens by p vice Rawlins

7th Foot—Surg R Shean, from the 89th Foot, to be Surg vice Mahony app to the Staff.

8th Foot—Lieut W Calder to be Captain, without p vice Fitzgerald, dec

14th Foot—Captain F H Gennys from h p unatt to be Captain vice I B O'ragh, who exch

20th Foot—Lieut C Dunbar from the 57th Foot to be Lieut vice King who exch

23rd Foot—Lieut J Nowlan, from the 84th Foot to be Lieut vice Thompson who exch

34th Foot—Lieut R W Byron to be Capt by p vice Vandeleur who ret Ens H J Hutten to be Lieut by p vice Byron Ens J MacDonall from the 9th Foot to be Ens vice Hutten

4th Foot—Staff Assist Surgeon W Lloyd, M D to be Surg vice O'Reilly dec

57th Foot—Lieut C T King, from the 20th Foot to be Lieut vice Dunbar who exch

60th Foot—Ens J Brannin, from the 39th Foot, to be Quarterterm vice J Otley ret upon half pay

61st Foot—Captain A Grant from the Ceylon Regt to be Captain vice Walld who exch

3rd Foot—Captain F W Cross from h p of 25th Light Drags to be Captain vice G Connor who exch the difference

76th Foot—M S T Dennis Gent to be Ens by p vice Kennick who ret

94th Foot—Lieut I W I Thompson from the 23rd Foot to be Lieut vice Nowlan who ex

9th Foot—Lieut J N M N Hamilton to be Adjut vice Ramsay, who is the Adjutancy only

8th Foot—Assist Surg S Barry M D from the 7th Dragoon Guards to be Surg vice Shean, app to the 7th Foot

90th Foot—Staff Assist Surg R Dane, M D to be Assist Surg

95th Foot—H O C Mister Gent to be Ens, by p vice MacDonall app to the 34th Foot

Ceylon Regt—Captain C Walllett from the 1st Foot to be Captain vice Grant who exch

Memorandum—M Nucle Gent to be Assist Surg to the Forces vice Lloyd, prom in the 36th Foot

Memorandum—The appointments of Captain Howle, from the 2nd West India Regt to the 8th Foot and of Lieut Calder from the 8th Foot to a Company in the 2nd West India Regt on 28th August last have not taken place

Dorsetshire Regt of Militia—C Chalmers, Gent to be Ens vice C A Emery, Esq prom, G Symond, Gent to be Ens vice J E Manning, deced

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

Aug 12, at Hesse Hiombourg, the lady of Lieut Col Sn C Dance, of a son  
 Aug 22 at Cheltenham, the lady of Capt J M'Lougall, R N of a son  
 At Permoy, the lady of Capt. Whyte, 94<sup>th</sup> Regt of a daughter.  
 At Otterington Hall, Northallerton, the lady of Capt Ross R N of a daughter.  
 At Weymouth the lady of Capt J B. Deecker, R N of a daughter  
 The lady of Lieut James B Kingsley, 98<sup>th</sup> Regt. of a son.  
 At Athlone, the lady of Maj. General Sn I Buchan, of a son.  
 At Woodville, near Lucan, the lady of Maj Gen Sn H Scott, R N of a daughter  
 Aug 28 at Adelaide Place, Cork, the lady of Captain Lionel Westropp, of a daughter  
 Sept 5th, at Kensington, the lady of Capt A V Druy, R N of a son  
 At Lismiskilln, the lady of Capt Muller, 1st Royals of a daughter  
 At Chelsea, the lady of Lieut J P Browne, R N of a son  
 Sept 15 At Plymouth the lady of Capt Dickenson R N C B of a son  
 Sept 21, at Chelsea College, the lady of Lt Col Wilson, of a daughter

## MARRIAGES

At Aidmayk Church Tipperary, G G Roberts, Esq M D Assist Surg 1st, of Royal Regt to Ellen, only daughter of the late Capt Schcedde, 4<sup>th</sup> Regt  
 At Hurlberton Capt Edmund Young, R N to Jane, second daughter of John R Bennett of Sandwell Esq  
 At St George's Hanover square Capt G M to 4th Regt to Emily, daughter of Rev Adm Sir Sturt  
 At St Mary's Maybune the Hon Capt Be to R N son of Lord Weymouth to the Hon Minnie Kenyon only daughter of Lord Kenyon  
 Aug 1 at the Police Chapel Malta Capt G Champart 5th Regt to Harriet Isabella Adlard and Lus 1<sup>st</sup> Fyfe, 5th Regt to Anna Charlotte both daughters of Paymaster Pennington, of same Regt  
 Sept 1, at Clozham Castle, Kent's County, Capt. Craig, R N to Grace Emily, second daughter of the late Grevet O Moon Esq  
 Sept 2 in Dublin, Lieut D Stewart 92nd Highlanders, to Emily fifth daughter of the late Dr Blake of that city  
 At Dry Dryton, Commander J Ramsden, R N to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev Dr Smith rector of that place  
 Sept 8 at Banstead, Lieut G Mortimer R N to Elizabeth Pridaux eldest daughter of the late J James, Esq  
 Sept 9, at 1st Fighmouth Lt J J Pecke, R N to Milia Bowen, youngest daughter of the late Rev Conway Stelfox.

## DEATHS

May 5 on passage from Ceylon, Capt Harris, 61st Regt  
 At St Mary's, Jamaica, J Jackson, Esq special Magistrate, and formerly Lieut and Adjut 94th Regt  
 June 17, at Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Mr W Chamberlain, aged 17, Midshipman of H M's steam vessel Iridely, son of Lieut. W. B Chamberlain, R N

July 8, at Jamaica, Major Fitzgerald, 8th Regt. July 26, on passage to England, \*Commander J. Eyecloigh, R N late stipendiary Magistrate in Jamaica, aged 48

July 26, on passage from West Indies, Ensign Hew Dalrymple Dacres, 67th Regt son of Capt. J Dacres, commanding H M's Edinburgh  
 In Albany street, Regent's-park, W. Rohan, Esq, surgeon, 63d Regt  
 Capt R Deger, half pay, R M aged 52  
 Near Barnstable, aged 50, Lieut J G Bird, R N

At Haddington, Lieut. J Wilkie, R N  
 Capt J Reid, late of the 17th Lancers  
 Aug 16, at Southampton, Capt W. Sargent, R N

Aug 25 at Abbots Langley, Herts, Capt. R M Jackson, R N

At Kyles House, Queen's County, in his 91st year, R Steele, Esq the last Major of the Irish Volunteers of 1782

In Edinburgh, Lieut Joseph Fowler, Military Knight of Windsor

At Southwold, Com E Killwick, R N  
 At Ballynoek, Lieut J Stannus, R N  
 At Plymouth Lieut J Street, R N aged 62.  
 At Highbury Town, Lieut Smith, R N  
 Sept 9, at Brighton Capt Fuller R N  
 Sept 12 at Plymouth, Commander W Price, R N, died of

Commander A Crofton R N  
 Mr J Scott Master R N  
 Sept 21 at Bath Fred Henry Komer, R N  
 Sept 24 in Charles St Berkeley square, Gen the Earl of Chatham K G, Col of the 4th Foot

Lieut Colonel Henry Tate of the 19th Regiment of Foot whose death we have previously recorded entered the Service in 1800 at the early age of 15, as Fusilier in the 19th Regiment of Foot and joined that corps in the 1<sup>st</sup> of India the year following, he was promoted to Lieutenant in 1802 and to a Company in the 19th Regiment in 1804. In 1809 he exchanged into the 19th Rgt of Foot then serving in Ceylon on the arrival of General Sir R Brownrigg, 2<sup>nd</sup> General and Commander of the Force he was appointed principal Aide de Camp. In 1814 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet and was appointed by Gen. Brownrigg, his Military Secretary, in which important and confidential situation he obtained the entire confidence and satisfaction of that distinguished officer. In 1815 General Sir R Brownrigg was compelled to invade the territories of the King of Kandy, which after the capture of that formidable monarch were annexed to his Majesty's maritime provinces and on that occasion at the recommendation of Sir R Brownrigg this Officer with a few others of his rank, obtained the rank of Lieut Colonel and to show further the regard entertained of this officer by Sir Robert he was soon afterwards appointed Deputy Quartermaster General in Ceylon. About two years after, the most formidable rebellion, and the most alarming to the Government, from the extraordinary difficulties of that country, which baffled all former European powers to conquer, broke forth quite unexpectedly, and at a time when Government was so ill prepared to put it down, from the small force upon the island, and the impossibility of receiving any reinforcements from the Continent of India, but all these difficulties were surmounted by the strong, active, and energetic mind of Sir R Brownrigg, with such a Quartermaster General, who proved on this occasion how decisively General Brownrigg

placed so much confidence in him. His intrepid conduct on that service, and able management of the department over which he presided, tended in the highest degree to the crushing of that rebellion and the complete conquest of that most difficult country which, till then, had certainly not been conquered. In 1820 he was compelled from ill health to accompany Sir R. Brownrigg to England; and having been appointed to a Majority in the 16th Foot, by purchase he exchanged to half pay to allow of his returning to his situation of Deputy Quarter-master General, but in 1826 he was again obliged to leave Ceylon for the recovery of his health, which had suffered so severely by his exertions during the Kandyan rebellion.

On his return to England, he was appointed to a Majority in the 9th Foot and in 1828 was promoted to a Lieut. Colonelcy in his old Regt the 19th Foot, upon which he embarked for the West Indies, and took the command of that corps with which he continued till his sudden death.

The estimation in which the character of the late Lieut. Col. Hardy was universally held, which he was known, cannot be better described than in a letter addressed by his Excellency the Governor of Trinidad, (of which the following is a copy) to Lieut. Colonel Doherty who by the death of Lieut. Col. Hardy succeeded to the command of the troops serving in that island.

Government House, Trinidad, April 1<sup>st</sup> 1835  
 Sir,—In consequence of the death of Lieut. Colonel Hardy of the 19th Regt. the command of his Majesty's troops has devolved upon you. The first duty in that capacity I am anxious you should discharge is to express in writing the estimation in which as Commander-in-Chief I held that excellent Gentleman. His Majesty has lost in him one of his most valuable subjects and one of his most valuable military officers. The officers of the 19th have lost their friend their adviser their hospital companion, whose courteous manner and mild temper secured the well being, and much contributed to establish the character of the corps in all that is correct and gentlemanlike. The new commissioned officers and privates of the 19th Regt. lost in the lamented death of Col. Hardy, a humane protector a charitable reliever of their wants and difficulties, an generous contributor to and supporter of the education of their children. So active and so benevolent a truly great and honorable military officer, and I have to deplore the loss of him, I well know your liberal mind will understand you will feel pleasure in giving publicity to these sentiments in which you fully participate.

I have the honor to be &c &c  
 Lieut. Col. Doherty, Commanding, &c &c

## METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KLPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT W H SMYTH, AT BEDFORD

At 1835	Sx x t l e n m e t e r		A t 31 M			W i n d s		W i n d s	t e m p e r a t u r e	W i n d s	t e m p e r a t u r e
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3	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
4	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
5	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
6	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
7	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
8	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
9	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
10	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
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29	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
30	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1
31	7	(12	30	17	7	1	20	—	21	S	1

## GREENWICH AND CHELSEA.

Go with old Thames—view Chelsea's glorious pile,  
 And ask the shatter'd hero whence his smile ;  
 Go view the splendid flames of Greenwich—go,  
 And own what raptures from reflection flow.  
 Hail ! noblest structures, unaged in the wave,  
 A nation's grateful tribute to the brave.—ROGERS.

SINCE the accession of WILLIAM THE FOURTH, his Majesty, in the kind and patriotic spirit of his illustrious race, has directed his fostering attention to those National Institutions created to reward or educate the defender of the country. Appreciating the justice and policy of the principle upon which these Establishments have been founded, and satisfied by repeated and scrutinizing personal inspection of their zealous management and useful results, the King, permitting no cold-blooded suggestions of a perverse and partial parsimony to cramp his heart and understanding, has continued to extend the stimulating influence of his royal patronage and presence to the retreats of war-worn valour and the seminaries of youthful emulation.

The British people need no additional arguments at the present hour, to rivet their respect for the United Service, or to confirm their sense of obligation to the devoted instruments of their national salvation. No nation on earth is more justly proud of its Fleet and Army; the exceptions to this feeling are of a class too degenerate and contemptible to excite any stronger sentiment than scorn in the breasts of brave men.

No State, in fact, whatever may be the form of its government, is insensible to the paramount importance of its armed force, or niggard of the means of rewarding and sustaining its devotion and efficiency. The bloated Democracy which, bursting the conventions of law and society, retrogrades on the track of the savage till it wallows in anarchy and *Lynch-Law*—even the “United” States, we repeat, see cause, amidst their grovelling dissensions, to provide by special institutions for the encouragement and instruction of the National Force. Need we advert to the elementary establishments, on the same wise principle, which consolidate the discipline and nurse the patriotic enthusiasm of the Continental armies? Or can a retrospective glance at the military systems of the ancients—systems by which civilization was made to march in the train of Conquest—add weight to the general conviction of the uses of Greenwich and Chelsea, and the abuses of “Political Economy?”

The King, in pursuance of a characteristic resolution to assist in the commemoration of our great Naval Victories by attending divine service at Greenwich on their anniversaries falling on Sunday, proceeded, accompanied by his august Consort, to that noble Institution, early on Sunday the 11th of October being the thirty-eighth anniversary of Duncan's triumph at Camperdown. Their Majesties were received in the quadrangle of the College by a Guard of Honour of the Royal Marines, commanded by Major Wright, and having alighted at the door of the Governor, Sir Thos. Hardy, who, with Capt. Lukin, Lieut. and



Adj. Rivers, and other gallant officers of the establishment, together with Lady and Miss Hardy, were ready to receive them, the Royal party proceeded on foot to the beautiful chapel, where the service was impressively performed by the chaplains, the Rev Samuel Cole and William Jones. The fine hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was admirably sung by the choir, accompanied by the mellow notes of the organ, after which an excellent sermon was preached by the Bishop of Hereford.

Upwards of eighty men are, it appears, still residents in the College, who fought in the glorious battle of 1797, of these the greater number were present, and conspicuously placed in the Chapel—a stirring and judicious example, operating in the best spirit of patriotic emulation, and in accordance with his Majesty's wise and gracious intentions. But three of the officers who commanded ships at Camperdown survive—namely, Admirals Sir Henry Trollope and Sir John Wells, and Vice-Admiral Sir William Hotham, all Grand Crosses of the Bath.

A most interesting trait remains to be recorded. On this occasion a monument erected in the Royal Chapel to the memory of the late Governor, Admiral Sir Richard Keats, by order and at the expense of the King, was, for the first time, publicly exhibited to view, and inspected by their Majesties. This chaste and touching memorial, executed by Chantrey, and creditable to his genius, consists of a bust, taken from a good picture of twenty years since by Jackson and a more recent cast by Behnes, strongly resembling the late Admiral at that period, and chiselled from the solid block of white marble which also forms its graceful pedestal. Upon the latter is inscribed the following manly tribute, which does honour to the heart and the pen of our Sovereign —

THIS MARBLE IS ERECTED BY  
KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD GOODWIN KEATS, G C B,  
GOVERNOR OF THIS HOSPITAL,  
WHO WAS HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPMAST AND WATCHMAST  
ON BOARD THE PRINCE GEORGE OF 110 GUNS,  
IN WHICH THE ADMIRAL SERVED AS LIEUTENANT,  
AND THE KING AS MIDSHIPMAN,  
(FROM JUNE, 1779, TO NOVEMBER, 1781.

IN COMMEMORATING  
THIS FAIRY PERIOD OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CAREERS,  
THE KING DESIRES ALSO TO RECORD HIS JUSTICE  
TO THE EXCELLENT CHARACTER OF A FRIEND,  
AND HIS GRATEFUL SENSE  
OF THE VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED TO HIS COUNTRY  
BY A HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED AND GALLANT OFFICER.  
DIED APRIL 5, 1834. AGED 77 YEARS.

Though it cannot fall to the lot of many officers to be thus personally

noticed by Royalty, yet such are the stimulants which, if diffused with a wider discrimination by the respective authorities throughout the United Service, would eminently tend to exalt its character and cheer its members in the vicissitudes of duty.

We would gladly pause here to offer some notice, however brief, of the glorious Gallery and galaxy of Naval Heroes, whose persons and achievements, imperishably pictured on the records of their country, now stand collectively blazoned in this appropriate shrine, adding forcibly to the interest and associations of the time-honoured Pile. We may be induced, however, on a future occasion, to give a descriptive catalogue of the Greenwich Gallery, for the information of professional visitors.

Their Majesties, with their suite, returned to St. James's immediately after divine service, followed by the acclamations of the spectators, as they were greeted on their arrival.

But we must now hasten from the Royal Hospital of Greenwich to its twin-brother of Chelsea, where a somewhat parallel scene is to be recorded, and in whose sanctuary a sacred deposit has been lodged, marking a new epoch in the legitimate honours of that Establishment.

On Monday the 12th ultimo, the day following the royal visit to Greenwich, their Majesties inspected the Military Asylum and the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. On a former occasion we alluded to the contemplated dissolution of the former—an institution possessing claims of peculiar force upon the heart and reason. Founded by the "Soldier's Friend," his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, for the reception and training of the soldier's orphan, or destitute children, the Royal Military Asylum has hitherto exhibited a spectacle as impressive to the visitor and as encouraging to the soldier as any establishment which has ever emanated from a nation's gratitude. Conducted with exemplary care, its objects have been pursued with remarkable success—the boys being qualified, at their option, either for his Majesty's service or for any trade or other decent calling. This, by the by, we consider, in a military view, a defect in the practice of the institution, which, we conceive, should train its pupils *exclusively* for that Service of which it is an appendage, and thus be made to furnish the Army with a succession of educated recruits, from whom, according to their conduct and qualifications, competent non-commissioned officers,—a class at present so difficult to be found, yet forming so important a medium of discipline,—might be selected. Still viewed even as a public school, and included in the new-fangled system of popular "education," this great seminary, offering an asylum and a guide to thousands of helpless and ignorant children, might have been supposed to have interested and secured the patronage of the theorizing founders of the system of "National schools," so purely represented and so eminently surpassed in this practical instance.

No, it was military; the Asylum only rescued from indigence and ignorance the infant offspring of a class who, having no "political rights," can offer nothing but their blood to Parliamentary Reformers in return for permission to be treated on a footing with the favoured patriots of the hustings and gin-shop. The fiat of extinction by a consumptive process has therefore gone forth, in the defacing spirit of a bald and brute "utility," against this beneficent and truly *National*

SCHOOL, already reduced to its last gasp by the wasting of unnatural decay. Its noble site will, it is understood, be converted into a Barrack. That additional accommodation is required for the troops stationed in the Metropolis is, to their long-felt cost, beyond question. The Infantry Barracks at Knightsbridge would be condemned as a village workhouse, and the demoralizing effects of the necessity, created by the deficiency of in-quarters, of scattering the men in billets through some of the vilest districts of the Metropolis, would alone have called for the obvious remedy. It is in fact highly creditable to the system of the Household Troops, that the disorganizing tendency of this practice has not led to results more detrimental to the discipline and effective state of those corps.

The want of barrack accommodation being thus not only admitted, but urged, we must still protest against the conversion to such a purpose of the only existing Military Charity—a charity in perfect consonance with the tone of British society, with our public institutions, and, to borrow the language of modern cant, even with the “spirit of the age,” if the latter be aught but a ghost. We would not that our Military Establishments, or any thing connected with them, should cost a farthing which the country could not freely spare; but those who strike off pence and squander pounds must be told—to quote but one of the various ways and means we could suggest—that a year’s salary of the locust Commissioners, whose organs of rapacity and destructiveness are so busily tested by the Powers that be, would more than defray the expense of the required addition to the barracks of London.

Whether the King’s visit on the present occasion was, or was not, meant in the light of a farewell, we fear it must be virtually accepted as such; nor could it, we venture to surmise, have proved an agreeable office to so benevolent a Monarch to attend the obsequies of an institution which his illustrious brother had called into existence.

From the Asylum, their Majesties, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, passed in state to the Royal Hospital—a fabric alike venerable in its motive and construction. At the grand, or state entrance, the Royal visitors were received by a guard of honour, supplied by the Scots Fusiliers, and by the Lieut.-Governor Sir Alexander Hope, Colonels Le Blanc and Wilson, and the other officers of the establishment. On the right of this entrance, from the north, is the Great Hall, a noble apartment, 110 feet long, and 50 wide, serving as the refectory of the pensioners, and adorned by a fine allegorical painting of Charles II., founder of the College, by Verrio and Henry Cooke; and another of large dimensions, by Ward, representing the Duke of Wellington in a triumphal car, surrounded by allegorical emblems. On the left of the entrance, immediately opposite the hall, and also ascended by a flight of steps, is the Chapel, beautiful in its proportions and antique fittings, and commodiously yet simply arranged for its purpose. Their Majesties immediately entered the chapel, where they were received by the chaplain, the Rev. George Gleig, to inspect the trophies taken in war by British troops, of which, by the grace of the King, it is now, with the hall, the appropriate depository.

No act could more strongly evince the propriety of his Majesty’s judgment, and his unwearying solicitude for the honour and interests of

the British service, than his gracious command that the flags and eagles taken from the enemy should be transferred from Whitehall, and other recesses, where they were, to all public intents, utterly buried, to the suitable keeping of the veterans of the Royal Hospital; nor was it difficult to discover, from the looks and language of the latter, that they were fully alive to the distinction and responsibility of the charge so considerably confided to them. We now proceed to describe, to the best of our information, the trophies here collected.

Behind the organ, which is immediately over the entrance, and is fronted by the altar and its beautiful painting of the Resurrection at the opposite extremity of the chapel, so that the whole *coup-d'œil* is obtained on entering the door, on the right and left are two superb Maltese flags, and the Red Cross of the Order, taken when Malta surrendered to Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army on its way to Egypt. The front of the left has two American flags, both taken at Bladensburg, with a French eagle between captured by the 27th regiment, at Barossa. Of these two flags, that on the left, or north side of the eagle, is a civil standard—with that on the right, or south, an incident is connected which attaches a peculiar fitness to its present locality. Mr. Gleig, when serving in the 85th, in that capacity which has furnished him with a title to more than a "Subaltern's" celebrity, being engaged with his gallant regiment at Bladensburg, stepped, in the excitement of the moment, over the very flag in question. The "Subaltern," who was as eminent for zeal and spirit in his martial vocation, as he is distinguished for the best endowments of a Protestant pastor, had received a musket shot in the thigh just before coming to the flag, and a soldier, who closely followed him, was hit in the ankle when in the act of picking it up. It now hangs in sight of his pulpit, as *emcritus* chaplain of the Royal Hospital.

Looking along the north side, let us take the trophy next the organ-loft, as

No 1. A Dutch flag, captured at Flushing, beneath it is an eagle, of which we have not yet ascertained the history.

No. 2. A tri colour, taken, we believe, in Fort Picurinha, at Badajoz.

No. 3. An American flag,—when taken uncertain, but probably in the first war. Beneath is an eagle.

No. 4. One of the flags of the 19th French Demi-brigade,—a revolutionary flag, bearing numerous inscriptions,—among the rest, "Lodi," taken on the 21st March, in Egypt. Beneath is an eagle of the 66th French regiment.

No. 5. The standard of a regiment of Prussians, believed to have been taken in Spain. Beneath is an eagle.

No. 6. American national flag of the 4th regiment, taken on the frontiers of Canada. Beneath is the eagle of the 105th regiment, taken at Waterloo.

Turning to the south side,

No. 6 (nearest the altar), is an American national colour of the 2nd regiment of the line, taken by General Brock on the frontier. Beneath is a Waterloo Eagle of the 45th regiment.

No. 5. A Prussian flag, presented to Le Regiment des Prussiens by

Napoleon, when taken uncertain. Beneath is an Eagle taken at Salamanca

No 4 Revolutionary flag, the fellow to No 4 at the opposite side. Beneath is an Eagle of the 82nd regiment, taken at Martinique.

No. 3. American, of the same kind and date as No 3 of the opposite side. Beneath is the Eagle of the 13th regiment

No. 2 A Spanish flag, taken at Monte Video. Beneath is an Eagle of the 82nd, taken at Martinique

No 1 Dutch, the fellow to No 1 opposite. Beneath is an 82nd Eagle, taken at Guadaloupe

The royal party then passed across to the Hall. Over the doorway of this finely proportioned room is a rich oak gallery having in front an antique shield also of oak, which is surmounted by two British Union-flags. The captured flags, counting from the door, south side, run thus —

No 1 A large Indian flag, the ground crimson, the device warlike instruments—supposed to have been taken at Plassey

No 2 A tri-colour taken in a revolt on the Nellore

No 3 An Indian flag when taken uncertain. Beneath this are the fragments of a very old standard on which are the letters L X (Can this mean Louis the Tenth?)

No 4 A Maltese flag, taken by Sir Ralph Abercrombie

No 5 A tri-colour, uncertain when captured. Beneath is a Prussian flag

No 6 The regimental colour of the 4th American regiment

No 7. A Burbury flag, but when or where taken uncertain

Crossing to the north side—No 7 is a Burbury flag fellow to the last

No 6 An American flag, taken by the 85th on the left bank of the Mississippi. Beneath is a French revolutionary flag (No 5) taken on the 21st of March in Egypt. It was ascribed to Antonio Sultz of the Queen's Germans, 97th, though likewise claimed by Sergeant Sinclair of the 42nd

No. 4 Maltese, taken by "Sir R. Abercrombie. Beneath is a Spanish flag, captured at Monte Video

No. 3 An American flag taken in the first war, probably at Boston. Beneath is the fellow to the old standard on the opposite side, and marked L X

No 2 American regimental flag of the 2nd regiment

No 1 Indian

The transfer of these Trophies to the custody of the College has long been a favourite object with us, and we have fulfilled a gratifying task in stating, for the first time, these particulars, which we deem of no trifling consequence to the *moral* of the Service. We could willingly dwell on a theme so productive of the best national and soldierlike feelings were we not restricted by our prescribed limits, we cannot, however, close this notice without offering one or two suggestions arising out of the subject

Their Majesties' inspection of the Royal Hospital elicited the most satisfactory evidence of the order which reigns in its government, and of the comforts enjoyed by its war-scathed and cheerful veterans, in fulfilment

of the original intention of the royal founder and his advisers. It was animating to see these old soldiers drawn up in their best trim, and to mark the heartiness of their cheers as their King and his Consort passed between their files to the house of the Governor. Here an interesting scene took place. The veteran Field-Marshal, Sir Samuel Hulse, now, we believe, past his 90th year (being prevented by gout from standing, though in the vigorous possession of his faculties, remained seated in his wheel-chair while his Majesty stood beside him for some time, familiarly chatting of bygone times and of the Institution. Their Majesties, having then taken a cordial leave, quitted the College under the salute of the military, and amidst the respectful greetings of a select assemblage of spectators.

To the constitution of the Military Staff of this Establishment the most fastidious inquirer cannot take exception. We have spoken of the veteran Governor, whose Lieutenant, Sir Alexander Hope, with Colonels Le Blanc and Wilson, may challenge the ranks of the College to show more honourable wounds or severer suffering than their own—here is no “jesting at scars” which all have “felt,” and there is a due sympathy and suitableness between the governing and the governed, not so, hypothetically speaking, with what is termed the *civil* department of an Institution in its design and spirit purely *Military*.

We are far from intending to offer the slightest reproach to the many respectable civilians, amounting, we think, to fifty or upwards, who enjoy offices, designed for *emertit* soldiers, in the college; it is not their fault that they have been appointed by the favour of successive Paymasters of the Forces to comfortable situations, of which we believe they conscientiously discharge the duties, where duties are attached to them—nor would we disturb the actual incumbents, though we would have this matter better ordered in future. For the full accomplishment of the design of this Institution, and in strict justice to the British Army, for the interests of which the Hospital was exclusively founded, it appears to us indispensable that *every* appointment in its gift, from the highest to the lowest, should be held by a military man, or the wife or widow of one in such offices as are discharged by females. There is no place, down to that of barber, cook, or scullery-maid, which might not be competently filled from the ranks of the Army, thereby increasing the legitimate means of rewarding wounds and meritorious service, not only without additional, but even with diminished, expense. We trust this “reform” may be borne in mind in future appointments.

There is one more suggestion with which, with due submission, we will venture to conclude. The King, in commemoration of the victories achieved by the British Navy, is pleased to attend divine service on their anniversaries, at Greenwich. In conferring a similar honour upon the British Army, by attending service on corresponding occasions at Chelsea, his Majesty would produce a commensurate impression upon his troops, and draw still closer the bonds of brotherhood between the two great branches of the UNITED SERVICE.

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## ON MILITARY PROMOTION BY PURCHASE.

"A soldier without letters is like a ship without a rudder."—COLONEL MUNRO\*.

MR. EDITOR,—Promotion, by purchase, having lately been defended on the ground of economy, I here beg to offer you some objections to the practice, founded on more general principles.

It must be fairly understood, before we enter on the inquiry, that the Army is raised and kept up for the benefit of the country. The comforts and advantages of the Army, and even the Army itself, must, if necessary, be sacrificed to the good of the country: the country can in no case be sacrificed or injured for the good of the Army. But, self-evident as this proposition is, the interests of the country and of the Army are so closely allied, that any undue attempt to cramp the efficiency of the latter recoils, and may recoil with tremendous reaction, against the safety and prosperity of the former. The extent of sacrifices that a nation has to make in order to support an army must, of course, depend upon circumstances. Nations that have much to lose, whose wealth and prosperity have excited the envy of mighty neighbours, and who are, from the extent of their dominions, liable to be attacked in every quarter of the globe, are necessarily called upon to make great sacrifices for the support of a defensive force: the people of Iceland would, if independent, require comparatively a small army.

This point being fairly admitted on one side, there is another, and a very important one, which the other party must establish before they attempt to defend the present system on the grounds of economy; and that is the relative value of blood and gold. How many men may be risked in order that an ensign's half-pay may be saved? How many may be sacrificed in order that a lieutenant-colonel's pension may be gained? Did Mullins, for instance, purchase his commission? If so, on which side of the account did the balance ultimately fall? The country gained a few pounds and lost 2000 men, to say nothing of honor and renown, by the bargain. Was it a good or a bad bargain, and did the sterling pounds outweigh the sterling bones? All such points must be fairly settled before we can uphold the system of purchase on the grounds of economy.

To say nothing at present of the circumstance that the sale of unattached commissions has entailed upon the public a double corps of officers, and a half-pay list greater than it was on the reduction of the war establishment twenty years ago; let us suppose, for argument's sake, that the system of purchase actually saves to the country a certain sum annually; still must we look at the results which that system produced, and may produce again, before we can place a single one of the splendid farthings, equal almost to Hamilton's wonderful penny, to the clear profit side of the account. Set off against the farthings the blood, fame, and treasures lost by the failure of the following expeditions—all, as we now know, fully equal to the objects for which they were fitted out: Porto-Rico, Holland, Ferrol, Buenos Ayres, Walcheren, New Orleans, Sacket's Harbour, and Platsburg. Tell us, before a balance is struck, what the three sieges of Badajoz may have cost. They were occasioned, in a great measure, by the unsatisfactory result of the action of Campo-Mayor, which enabled a French division to reach the fortress and aid in its defence. The blame of this was not altogether thrown

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\* His expedition with the worthy Scotch regiment of Mackay.

upon the commander of the Southern Army, but fell upon individuals of far inferior rank. How much may the battle of Fontes d'Honor have cost? It would not have been fought had not an error sent the gallant Beckwith, at the head of the light division, across the Coa, apprized Regnier of his danger, and enabled him to effect his escape. How much loss may the French garrison of Almeida have inflicted on the British in the different actions fought after its evasion from that half-ruined fortress? And how much may have been paid for the unsuccessful cavalry actions fought during the Peninsular War?

We need not suppose that the cause of failure in the enterprises here named rested exclusively with the commanders, in some cases it is known not to have done so. But as it cannot be charged to a want of gallantry on the part of either men or officers, it must be charged to a want of conduct or professional knowledge on the part of influential individuals: there were men on some particular points, or in some particular stations, who were not equal to the duties demanded of them. The just confidence which can result from knowledge alone was wanting somewhere, and without it little of permanent good can be effected in war. The blame, however, was not entirely with the officers or with the military administration. From the very commencement of the contest a set of economical patriots proclaimed to the world that the British Army were scarcely better than an armed mob, totally incapable of taking the field, or of encountering the tried soldiers of France. Not content with loudly uttering such unpatriotic sentiments, which, had they not been criminal and injurious to the interest of the country, would only have presented amusing specimens of ignorance and folly, these men strove to make good their disastrous prophecies by crushing the military genius of the nation, and by repressing the progress of military science, and to a certain extent they succeeded in their endeavours. There was not enough of military knowledge in the ranks of the Army to put such unworthy sentiments to shame, and torrents of gallant blood had to be wasted in unprofitable enterprises, before the descendants of those who, as history amply shows, had never fled from a fair field, knew that they could fight—before the brothers, comrades, and countrymen of the victors of Camperdown, St Vincent, and the Nile, knew that they could face a manly foe on firm ground. There was not enough of military knowledge in the ranks of the Army to counteract this monstrous evil, simply because military knowledge, and reflection on professional subjects, were not, and are not, called for by the British system of promotion, according to which wealth is everything, and merit absolutely nothing. There was not knowledge enough in the ranks of the Army to tell us that a bold onset, and good hard blows were worth all the mighty and mystic science of which our adversaries made so loud a boast, and we really did not know that Englishmen could hit as hard as their neighbours. To such an extent had this delusion spread, that even George the Third, the boldest and most British-hearted monarch perhaps that ever sat on the throne of these realms, objected to risk the British Army in Egypt; and his fears, as he himself most nobly confessed, were only overcome by the resolute spirit of old Henry Dundas—not a general or commander of high degree—but a plain Scottish lawyer and honoured by that lawyer's name, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon it by the liberal spirits of the age of intellect.



The country is just now paying 15 000*l.* annually in retired allowances to three Lord Chancellors, it is no doubt paying also large sums of the same kind to retired judges and other high legal functionaries. Now all these retired allowances might have been saved to the public, provided the retired parties had been allowed to sell their chancellorships and other legal situations, to good plain honest persons well provided with cash and patience. And as there would not, in the first instance, have been any unattached judges and chancellors, there must evidently have been a clear and distinct saving to the country. And yet, where is the man who, in his sane and sober senses, would propose or defend such a measure for the purpose of such a saving? What, intrust the lives, safety, and property of individuals to the decision of judges merely because they were wealthy enough to purchase their appointment? The very idea, we should be told is monstrous and unheard of. And true enough, it would be so. Why then intrust the lives and happiness of soldiers, not by ones and twos as the lives and fortunes of individuals are intrusted to judges, but by thousands, to officers, merely because they are wealthy enough to purchase their rank and power?

We shall no doubt be told, that judges and chancellors require to be learned in the law, and shall also be reminded perhaps of the well-known saying, which describes the dunces, *par excellence*, of every family, to the mere head-breaking profession of arms. As to the necessity of learning on the part of clerymen and lawyers I am willing to subscribe, and I have a pleasure in adding my conviction that no time, nation, or profession, ever produced so many men of high character, talent, learning, and integrity, as the British bar, and the established churches of Britain. Evil times have undescribedly come over the latter but the noble character which the former have maintained constitutes one of the best pillars on which rests the internal peace and safety of the country. That any dunce is fit for the arms is a saying, that has been so often repeated, as to have become almost a fixed axiom, in an age as presumptuous as it is incapable of reasoning, and deeply has the country paid for believing the absurdity. The administration of justice is the calm application of established rules, requiring learning, honour, dignity, and impartiality. War, on the other hand, is continued action, requiring the constant exertion of all the best mental and bodily faculties of which men are capable. Exertions not directed against passive resistance, but against constant reaction. A reaction that comes not in the shape of armed foes alone, but in a thousand different shapes. It comes in the shape of cold, heat, frost, rain, want, rivers, roads, breakages, accidents, miscalculations, misunderstanding. It comes in the shape of all the perverseness, as well as of all the feebleness of body and character to which men are liable, the mere overturning of a cart may, by blocking up a pass or road, impede a movement and cause the loss of valuable lives. Let it not be thought that Generals and Commanders of armies are alone oppressed by such untoward circumstances,—for from it, they press upon the leader of every division and subdivision of an army, and every picquet and detachment is as much exposed to them as to the shot of the enemy. And the less a commander, be he Ensign or Field-Marshal, can overcome the difficulties by conduct and judgment, the more must the soldiers suffer in order to atone for the deficiency. To act with energy under the sort of diffi-

culties here stated, a man must possess extensive general knowledge, above all, a knowledge of human character; and he must be able to draw just and quick conclusions from that knowledge, in order to make it available in the hour of trial. When Sir Hussey Vivian charged the French cavalry at Waterloo, before he attacked the infantry, he bore in mind, as he has himself told us, the loss which the French cavalry inflicted on the Austrian infantry at Marengo, under nearly similar circumstances, and therefore he determined to put the cavalry *hors de combat* first, and to deal with the infantry afterwards. A man of Sir Hussey's talents would probably have acted as he did without having these events in his mind, but the mere recollection could hardly fail to bring him to such a resolution, and shows the mighty benefit that may be derived from knowledge.

Ambassadors, the givers of balls, the presenters, at foreign courts, of travelling diaries, the occasional bearers of diplomatic notes—men, in fact, on whom nothing of the slightest importance depends, in these statistical days, never sell their situations to secretaries of legation for the benefit of the public, though every ambassador receives an allowance equal to what is received by about 15 Captains, possibly of long and eventful service. Clerks and subordinates in the different public offices, who are only required to write a clear hand, and to understand, perhaps, the ordinary rules of arithmetic, on whom no responsibility can possibly devolve, never sell their appointments for the sake of public economy. Military men only, on whom the happiness of thousands must depend in time of peace,—who in the course of their professional service may be called upon, and are called upon, to act as judges, jurors, governors, and magistrates, and to whom, in time of war, the lives of thousands are intrusted,—these men only are allowed to sell the rank that gives such fearful power, and on which such high and appalling responsibility is constantly made to rest. Nothing but the fact of our having, all our lives, been familiar with the existence of a system so completely at variance with civilization and humanity, could make us credit the possibility of its existence in an age making the slightest pretension either to the one or the other.

As we live in times not over famous for discrimination, I must here beg the gentlemen who have acquired rank by purchase to recollect, that I am arraigning a system of promotion, and not the individuals who have availed themselves of that system. All men of honest ambition must strive to rise as high as possible in their professions. No man of manly feelings can see himself passed over, by purchase or otherwise, without having those feelings severely lacerated, and the present writer, like others, purchased promotion to the extent of his means, and would have purchased still higher had the means been at his disposal, but such feelings, however natural and laudable to individuals, say nothing in favour of a pernicious system.

But it will perhaps be said,—for what is not said in these days?—that the splendid victories gained under the present system are sufficient proofs of its goodness and excellence. High sounding assertions of this kind may blind the ignorant, and impose upon the superficial observer who can see only one side of a question; but they will make little impression on minds accustomed to take a full and enlarged view of a subject. We have seen that a number of military enterprises failed in consequence of faulty leading, resulting from the system of promotion now existing in

the Army. We can trace those failures to no other source, as we know that the means placed at the disposal of the commanders were fully equal to the objects intended to be accomplished. But if we can only account for the failures mentioned by tracing them back to our system of promotion, we can easily account for the success achieved, without sharing with that system a single fragment of laurel. Our success was due to the gallantry of the troops, to the courage and devotedness of the officers, to the intelligence which pervaded all ranks, and which, in the mass, atoned for the loss so often sustained, even in the midst of victory, on particular points, by the mistakes and misconduct of individuals. All this zeal and courage ultimately threw so bright a lustre over the last events of the war, as to cast completely into the shade the recollection of the toil and suffering by which victory had been gained, as well as of the torrents of gallant blood which had so often been wasted, in order to redeem the errors of the rash, the foolish, and the feeble. The sun never shone on a nobler host than the British Army which took the field at the commencement of the Peninsular war. Under fair circumstances, such an army could hardly fail of success, but the splendour of that success must not blind us to the price at which it was purchased, still less should it blind us to the weak points of our system of organisation and training, which rendered that price so fearfully heavy. The drowning honour of the country was brought up by the locks, indeed, but of blood was the sea into which the gallant bands had to plunge before the rescue was achieved.

Military men enter the army at an age when they are more likely to take up the opinions already in vogue than to form opinions of their own. They grow to manhood, as I formerly stated, in carrying into effect measures founded on the existing opinions; they become by degrees identified with those views, so that, as years advance and as rank is gained, the ideas become too firmly fixed to be easily shaken by argument or demonstration. This is doubly the case with individuals who have been successful in the profession, and accounts for that tenacious adherence to existing practices for which military men of the highest talents and genius are so often distinguished. But let the unprejudiced officers who served in the Peninsula, and who are capable of forming an opinion of their own, tell us how much more might have been done by individuals of very subordinate rank had they then possessed the knowledge which they derived from subsequent experience and still later reflection. I speak particularly of captains and subalterns, as I belonged to the class, and feel confident that few saw the importance of the troublesome, detail duty which so often fell to their share. There was always a readiness to meet danger certainly, every battalion could no doubt have furnished, at any time, a dozen of leaders for forlorn hopes, but with all this alacrity to meet the enemy, there was too often as great a tardiness to perform less brilliant though very essential services. The endless train of orderly and fatiguing duties, so important in the field, were mostly looked upon as unworthy the notice of future generals and marshals, as unworthy the attention of gentlemen who had purchased their rank, and who only waited for opportunities to purchase still higher rank. Can any one look back on the events of that war, and, hand on heart, fairly and openly deny that toil, labour, and suffering were constantly occasioned by the negligent manner in which detail duty was so often hurried over?

All this arose from ignorance—an ignorance to which those who come after us will be as liable as were their predecessors, and for the same reason. Professional knowledge and reflection on military subjects is neither called forth nor rewarded. The American war of independence surely gave some insight into the nature of bush-fighting and rifle-practice. But the actors in that contest have long passed away; and if the Army were to take the field in America to-morrow, they would be as ignorant of that species of warfare as they were in 1776. And why should this be so? Simply in order that promotion may be the reward of wealth instead of being the reward of merit. There was no tendency in the Army to collect the scattered facts and causes that led to disaster on one side, or to success on the other; there was no following up of those causes to their dark and hidden springs, so often far removed from the mere surface of events. There was no reasoning, no philosophising on the subject; no attempt to avert by knowledge a recurrence of evils, and to render success as independent as possible of the caprices of fortune. No—the less that was said about failure the better, and if the gallantry of the troops made us victorious on one occasion, why, it would probably do so again.

Appeals to authority—the usual resource of the feeble, who can not appeal to arguments—will prove nothing in a case of this sort. We must appeal to principle, and on what principle, human or divine, can reasoning men defend the system of selling military rank—selling for money the right of exercising over men the power and controul that officers must necessarily exercise over their soldiers in time of peace, and the still more awful power of leading those soldiers into battle in times of war? Is it credible that such things are, and that they are actually defended? The Army has known officers who had attained to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the highest rank that can be purchased, and who were ultimately forced to leave the service for incapacity or misconduct of some sort or other. But do we know how much unjust suffering, or needless loss, such men occasioned before they were finally dismissed? As there are gradations of demerit as well as of merit, there must occasionally have been men in the service who by good fortune escaped dismissal, and got quietly into higher rank, or out of the Army altogether, leaving subordinates to suffer for their misdeeds and inability. Men in power look too often for implicit obedience alone, and forget that no man can possess a grain of military knowledge without being fully convinced that obedience is the first duty of a soldier.

Let us suppose an officer, having purchased his rank, to be arraigned for misconduct in the field, and for having thereby caused the loss of valuable lives, or merely, let us suppose, for having made an entire regiment unhappy by his folly and misconduct—for having driven deserving officers out of the corps, and for having punished deserving soldiers. Might not such a man, on being accused, turn round on the country and say, “I purchased from you the right of commanding these men, you asked me only for money in return for the rank and power which you sold, you required of me neither knowledge, valour, nor wisdom; no, you required only gold, and you got it, and the fruit which you reap is of the seed which you have sown.” Power would, no doubt, bear down such objections, but justice would still be on the side of the defender.

The feeble and partial arguments brought forward to support the present system of promotion may be comprised in a few sentences. It is said that purchase hastens promotion, that it tends to check mere patronage, which acts so injuriously in the Navy, and that it enables officers to obtain rank while yet in the active years of life: an advantage not to be had without purchase, as the slow promotion in the Artillery is brought forward to prove.

All this is easily answered. Purchase only hastens preferment to the wealthy at the expense of the unwealthy; and when nearly all the commissions that fall vacant are filled up by purchase, there can be little promotion without it. But let the commission be purchased up by the country (as commutation allowances are now given to officers of subordinate rank), and let them be cancelled or filled up according to circumstances, and promotion will soon flow in its natural and regular channel. That purchase checks patronage is altogether an idle assertion. Is there no such thing as giving promotion by purchase from one regiment into another? Is there no such thing as promoting one officer into a West India regiment, and another into a regiment pleasantly situated in England or in the Mediterranean? Who ever heard of a scion of nobility being promoted by purchase to a regiment stationed at Honduras? Perhaps there is no such thing as promoting by purchase a junior officer from one corps over the heads of all the purchasing officers of another? Or do we never see half-pay officers placed on to full-pay in one Gazette, in order that they may sell out, in the next, at the full-pay price, leaving the half-pay officer who was anxious to serve the choice of selling at the half-pay price, or continuing his half-pay and half-dinner existence together? A pretty protection against patronage this indeed! The slow promotion in the Artillery cannot be taken as a criterion of what promotion, without purchase, would be in the Line; because the Artillery is a very limited service, which admits of neither change nor transfer, and into which officers enter after a long course of professional study, and with the general intention of making it their profession for life. Whereas officers are constantly retiring from the Line after a few years' service. Many young men enter the Army only for the purpose of agreeably passing away a few years; and in some circles the service is now looked upon as nothing more than a good finishing school of manners. But if there is long study and no purchase in the Artillery, it must still be recollected that, in military estimation, this non-purchasing branch of the service acted more perfectly up to its duties during the war than either of the other branches of the service. The Cavalry, in which purchase prevails to a greater extent than in the Infantry, were, on the other hand, supposed to have been the least efficient of the three arms. I do not exactly lay this, even if true, to the charge of the Cavalry; for the very qualities most required in their service—dash, daring, and confidence—were the very qualities that our military system and the efforts of modern patriots tended most to repress.

The partiality with which promotion is granted in the Navy is no reason why purchase should be allowed in the Army. The Navy is always under the immediate controul of a member of the Government, and is therefore more likely to be made a direct medium for obtaining parliamentary support than the Army has ever been made in our time. But unfairly as naval promotion is said to be distributed, we must still bear in mind that the Navy had swept the seas, before a British Army

ventured to show itself in the field. The Navy, like their comrades, experienced occasional disaster during the war, but it was only in fair and manly fight against bold and superior adversaries; they never, like the British Army at Sacket's Harbour, Plattsburg, and Walcheren, fled from phantom hosts and imaginary foes. The Navy often sustained heavy losses, but they never handed brave men, defencelessly, over to useless slaughter, as British soldiers were handed over to slaughter at Buenos Ayres and Rosetta. The Navy may probably have their weak points as well as their neighbours, but they have neither cuirassiers nor one hundred lancers,—they have neither bear-skin caps to make men hideous, nor bayonets to make them ridiculous.

Men of high merit, we shall be told, have purchased the rank which they hold in the Army. Most certainly so, and every officer can name many individuals who, by their noble bearing, have shed a lustre over the rank so acquired. Wealth is no bar to merit, and should form no bar to preferment. The mischief is that many men of no merit also purchase rank, and by doing so they may, and often must, exclude meritorious but unwealthy officers from promotion. In the military profession, a profession on which so much depends, there cannot be too great a supply of merit, and by conferring promotion on the wealthier classes only you strike off about one half of the mass of merit which the country could otherwise command,—a diminution of merit for which it must ultimately pay in blood tears, and shame.

How, it will be asked, is the relative merit of individuals to be discovered in the midst of blindness, partialities, and in a time-serving age, if promotion is to be given according to merit alone? All I can say at present is, that if there is a will there is a way. Let merit be looked for and it will be found. Make the reward of merit the foundation of the system, and though many errors may at times be committed, yet must the imperfect working of a good system produce far better results than the most perfect working of a bad one.

Providence, for inscrutable purposes no doubt, seems every where to have made man the enemy of man, and the evil passions implanted in the human breast have forced all the nations of the earth to dedicate numbers of their citizens to the profession of arms, in order to protect from violence and aggression the lives and properties of the peaceful and the industrious. But in rightly calling on a portion of their citizens to enter on the toilsome and dangerous trade of war, the nations are, on their part, bound by every sentiment of honour, justice, and humanity to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of their defenders, and to diminish, by every effort, the dangers to which they are exposed: for what is the plumed helm of the warrior but the garland denoting the victim always ready to be offered up, in melancholy sacrifice, to the blood-stained deity of wrath and war? And the first and best mode of affording this protection is to place the troops under the most efficient leaders that by an honest and zealous search can possibly be discovered. In such a search men must be as little influenced by the rank and station as by the wealth of the candidates, the highest attainable merit alone must be looked for, and that with a total disregard of favour and affection. We want in the Army neither the pedantry of the schools, nor the more useless pedantry of the Martinets. We want high conduct, high feeling, and high character. We want men who by their manners shall gain the affection of the soldiers, and who by their know-

ledge and bearing shall command the esteem and confidence of these rough and illiterate, but never blind, children of war.

In the hour of battle the soldier must feel that in following the command of his officer he is following the surest road to victory. Amid the turmoils of home dissension he must feel that in following the same command he is following the just road of honour, loyalty, and duty. At the voice of his officer the soldier must be deaf to the arts and instigations of professional demagogues and incendiaries. Should he see brothers, friends, and relations, misled by evil counsel, arrayed in opinion against him, he must still feel confident that in obeying the dictates of his superior he is obeying the best dictates of the country. But neither wealth nor rank will ever of themselves inspire men with this sort of confidence.

We live in times when the efficiency of armies must not be risked to please either patriotic economists or interested theorists. Our empire extends to every quarter of the globe, and from Lahore to Washington, from Paris to Petersburg, mighty nations, instigated by envy and ambition, are fully prepared to strike at any weak point that ill-judged economy may have left unguarded. The want or inefficiency of a single battalion, at a proper time or place, may ultimately render necessary the employment of entire armies. And absolute imbecility can alone, in the nineteenth century, talk of returning to the most formidable establishment ever known in earlier times. Not only have our own possessions vastly increased, but independent nations have sprung up in quarters where, a few years ago, feeble colonies alone existed, and states that half a century back exercised little or no influence in Europe have now become empires of threatening and gigantic strength. The events also of the late wars have taught nations to collect, concentrate, and wield their forces in a manner of which no conception could have been formed by our immediate predecessors. In such times the best economy commands us to be always armed, and at every point.

At home, the melancholy march of what is called improvement has raised up a numerous population to an inheritance of heart rending toil and precarious subsistence. Every change of trade, or fashion, brings thousands of able and deserving individuals to the very verge of want; practised agitators, aided by an active and revolutionary press, are always, like exulting demons hovering over their prey, ready to inflame the angry passions, and to instigate the unhappy sufferers to mischief and ruin. And where is the shield to protect us from such ever threatening storms? Patriotism can hardly be expected from men who know no country but their smoky workshops and the unhappy lanes of manufacturing towns. The reverence once entertained for the old established institutions of the land has been swept away by what is termed Reform, as well as by the means employed to bring about more dangerous innovations. The Church is insulted, long-established authority openly denounced, and the laws are obeyed only because there is an armed force in the background ready to give them effect. The result of our boasted improvements has been to make the security of property and the tranquillity of the country rest entirely on the loyalty and fidelity of the Army. Is this a time for making the wealth of its officers the criterion of professional merit? I pause for an answer,

And am, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,  
J. MITCHELL, Major H.P. Unattached.

**NOTICES OF NAVIGATION, DISCOVERY, COMMERCE, AND SHIP-BUILDING, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS.**

**No. I.**

Among the countries earliest settled after the flood were probably Egypt and Greece. The contiguity of those countries to the regions from which the first migrations have been made, the fertility of their soil, the salubrity of their climate, and the acknowledged antiquity of their history, all warrant the supposition. Yet of Greece we have no authentic accounts which carry us back farther than 1600 years before Christ, and in regard to Egypt, though its settlement can be traced back farther than that of Greece, we have no evidence that it was settled till a considerable time after the deluge. Tradition states that the first settlements in Egypt were made by Misriam, grandson of Ham, 160 years after the flood.

In all probability most of the early migrations of mankind were made by land, for not only the ocean, but even a channel or frith of any considerable extent, would, in the infancy of society, be invested with enough of terror to deter the unpractised wanderer from trying so dangerous a path to discovery. The colony that Misriam led to Egypt probably preferred the isthmus of Suez, rather than tempt the dangers, fearful, indeed, to them, of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It may, however, be safely concluded, that the inventive genius of man did not rest very long without attempting some way to surmount the obstacles to human intercourse, and the settlement of the world, interposed by rivers and arms of the sea, and the still more formidable ones presented by the ocean itself. Doubtless, tradition, and probably some remains of knowledge relative to Noah and the ark, continued long to exist among his descendants. These would suggest the practicability of forming structures which would form a safe means of conveyance across rivers and arms of the sea, as the ark had over the waters by which the world was covered.

The first attempts at ship-building and navigation after the deluge were probably the construction of rafts and canoes, and the guiding of them, with more or less skill, over the rivers that impeded the huntsman in his pursuit of the chase, or the channels and arms of the sea that interrupted the communication between the occupants of opposite shores.

Under these circumstances, it would soon be found that the water, instead of impeding the intercourse of men with one another, furnished far better means and far greater facilities for carrying on that intercourse than the land. Hence, maritime intercourse between comparatively distant cities on the same coast would arise, and the commodities of one would be exchanged for those of the other. The convenience of water as a means of transporting those commodities would become more and more obvious, as their commercial operations became more extensive, and this would excite increased attention to the arts of ship-building and navigation. In the course of the voyage thus made, new discoveries would from time to time occur, and these would stimulate the spirit of enterprise to more active efforts, and give it a higher tone. In this way we may safely conclude that the foundation was laid for the



advancement of commerce, and for the many splendid discoveries which have attended and rewarded the enterprise of subsequent ages.

Like all other arts, the arts of ship-building and navigation were at first very imperfect. Naval operations which, in subsequent ages would have been considered as unworthy of mention, were, in the earlier ages of antiquity, regarded with such wonder, that the conductors of them were deified, and the names of the ships themselves transferred to the constellations of heaven. With many of the great principles and operations in navigation which are now considered as the very elements on which that science is founded, the ancients were wholly unacquainted. The property of the magnet, by which it attracts iron, was known to them, but that more important property, by which it points to the poles, had entirely escaped their observation. They had no other means of regulating their course than the sun and stars; their navigation, of course, was uncertain and timid. They seldom ventured far from land, but crept along the coast exposed to all the dangers, and retarded by all the obstructions incident to a course so circuitous and so liable to interruption. A voyage which would now scarcely require weeks, then required months for its completion. Even on the calm waters of the Mediterranean they ventured to sail only in summer, and few indeed were the hardy spirits that did not shrink back as they thought of encountering the wild waves of the Atlantic. Winter laid an embargo on all their maritime operations. To put to sea at that season would have been deemed the height of rashness.

The art of ship-building appears to have made much more rapid progress than that of navigation. The account of the commerce of Tyre given in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel affords strong evidence that the Tyrians had made no small advances in this art; and it is reasonable to conclude that the naval and commercial operations in which the Tyrians and other ancient nations were engaged, would stimulate them to devise various means of increasing the strength, and speed, and convenience, of their ships. The Romans transported from Egypt to Rome obelisks formed out of a single stone, of a length and size so enormous, that it is questionable whether they could have been put on board any modern ship whatever. This fact shows that the Roman ships must have been large and strong, and that a considerable degree of skill must have been exhibited in their construction.

Athenæus gives the following account of one of the ancient ships:—

“It had forty ranks of oars, was four hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, and nearly eighty feet in perpendicular height from the taffrel to the keel. It was furnished with four rudders, or steering oars, forty-five feet in length, and the longest of the oars by which it was impelled were in length equal to the extreme breadth of the vessel. The crew consisted of upwards of 4000 rowers, and at least 3000 other persons employed in the different occupations connected with navigating so immense a fabric.”

The earliest mode of conducting commerce was doubtless by caravans, which, as appears from Scripture, were known as early as the days of Joseph; and the merchants to whom he was sold probably belonged to a caravan. The earliest commerce with India, of which we have any authentic account, was carried on in this way by the merchants of Arabia and Egypt.

The Mediterranean and Red Sea were the scenes of the first commerce carried on by water. This would naturally be the case, as those seas border on the countries in former days distinguished for the richness and variety of their productions; and the first people of whose maritime commerce we have authentic and distinct account are the Egyptians. They are said, soon after the establishment of their monarchy, to have opened a commerce with the western coast of India, though of the extent of this commerce we know but little. It appears, however, that its flourishing period was short, for pursuits of this kind were by no means congenial to the spirit of that proud and self-sufficient people, who regarded themselves as superior to all other nations, and their country as superior to all other countries. Thus considering themselves the first of men, they looked down with contempt on other nations, and were supposed to stand at a haughty and repulsive distance from them. Seafaring-men were regarded by them with a feeling bordering on contempt, their manners and institutions differed widely from those of other nations. Possessing a character, and cherishing a spirit so entirely the reverse of that which commerce is calculated to form and to foster, it is not strange that they soon retired from the theatre of commercial enterprise, and left it to be occupied by a people possessing more of that free and social spirit which commerce requires.

The character and situation of the Phœnicians were as favourable to commercial pursuits, as those of the Egyptians were adverse to it. Addicted to no unsocial form of superstition, and indulging in no self-important notions of their own superior dignity, they mingled freely and familiarly in the society of those with whom commercial or other pursuits called them to associate. Their territory was small, and not remarkable for fertility, hence commerce was the only means by which they could obtain wealth. Before them opened the Mediterranean, vast in extent, and almost unoccupied, as if it were inviting them to enter a field in which commercial enterprise was yet to reap its richest rewards. It is not strange that, with all these motives pressing upon them and urging them forward, the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon engaged in commercial pursuits with an ardour which in a short time gave them the empire of the sea. The trade of these cities was far more extensive and enterprising than that carried on by any of the other ancient states, they visited all the Mediterranean, the western part of which was almost wholly unknown before their time, and explored the western coasts of Spain and Africa; they probably discovered England, and by some are thought to have accomplished the circumnavigation of Africa. Of these two famous cities Sidon was the more ancient, having been built, as is supposed, soon after the flood, by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan. Tyre, about twenty five miles south, was built about the year 1252 B.C., by a colony from Sidon.

The fullest account that we have of the commerce of Tyre is to be found in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel, and from that account it appears that she traded with Judea, Egypt, Persia, Greece, Syria, Babylon, Arabia, Spain, and India. From the mines of Spain she procured great quantities of silver, and the inhabitants of that country being then savages, unacquainted with the precious metals, the Tyrians easily persuaded them to sell large quantities of silver for a few gaudy trinkets;

thus treating them, as the Spaniards themselves, at a subsequent period, treated the inhabitants of Mexico and Peru.

The numerous colonies planted by the Phœnicians on the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, while they added to the wealth and splendour of the parent state, diffused to a greater or less extent, among their uncivilized neighbours, the arts and improvements of civilized life. The city of Cadiz in Spain is supposed to have been founded by one of these colonies about 1000 years before Christ. The commerce, however, of the Phœnicians was not wholly confined to the lawful and honourable interchange of the produce of their soil, or their industry with those of other nations. There is but too much evidence that some of their maritime operations were little better than piracy; and in Scripture they are expressly charged with seizing the Israelites and selling them to the Grecians for slaves. Possessing such resources, and controlling the commerce of the world, it is not strange that the Phœnician cities excelled all others in commercial importance and naval power, and that Tyre especially, situated, as she was, "at the entry of the sea," became "a merchant of the people for many isles."

The Israelites, though a considerable portion of their territory bordered on the sea, do not appear to have applied themselves to commerce to any considerable extent before the time of Solomon. During his peaceful and prosperous reign their commercial operations were extensive and important, and the wealth thus brought into the kingdom made Israel in his days the glory and wonder of the East. After his death the dreadful division which took place on the accession of his son, and the subsequent misfortunes which befel the Israelites, doubtless exerted a most injurious influence on their commerce, as well as their other resources. In the reign of Jehoshaphat an attempt was made to restore the commerce of that people to its ancient prosperity, but the attempt was in a great measure unsuccessful. In fact, the religious character of the Jews, their worship, so different in its nature and objects from that of the surrounding nations, and the light in which they regarded the nations around them, all tended to prevent them from taking a high rank among the commercial nations of the world. Although at one period their commerce was flourishing, they cannot be reckoned among the nations who have improved navigation or extended discovery."

Thus, while Tyre and Sidon attained their career of commercial glory, a colony founded by themselves on the northern coast of Africa was fast rising to distinction among the maritime powers of the world: that colony was Carthage. The Carthaginians, finding the Phœnicians completely in possession of the trade with India, did not attempt to wrest any portion of that trade from them, but directed their own attention principally to the countries that lay to the west and north. Although the Phœnicians had visited these countries, and had colonized some of them, yet their commercial intercourse with them was not very frequent or extensive; and the local situation of Carthage, not far from the present site of Tunis, gave her much more ready access to the western countries of Europe and Africa than it was possible for the mother country to have.

The commercial spirit which so much distinguished the Phœnicians was no less prevalent among the Carthaginians. Influenced by this,

and encouraged by the prospect of an extensive and lucrative commerce which was offered to them, they rapidly extended their maritime operations till the name of Carthage was known, and her power felt, through the greater part of Europe and Africa; and while the name of Rome, afterwards the formidable rival, and ultimately the relentless destroyer of Carthage, was scarcely known beyond the limits of Italy, the fleets of the latter city were traversing every sea where there appeared a prospect that wealth might be acquired by commerce, or glory attained by the discovery of unknown regions. Even at the time of the first war between Rome and Carthage, about 264 B.C., the Romans had scarce begun to turn their attention to maritime operations, and a Carthaginian ship, accidentally cast away upon their shores, furnished them with a model for the construction of those ships which afterwards bore their victorious armies to the destruction of Carthage, with the words on their banners, —“*DELENDÆ EST CARTHAGO.*”

The Carthaginians appear to have been the first who undertook the voyages solely for the sake of discovery. The discoveries of the Phœnicians were numerous and important; but they were made in the course of their voyages of commerce, rather than by ships sent out for the purpose of discovery. On the other hand, the Carthaginians not only explored the western coasts of Europe and Africa far more thoroughly than they had ever before been, but pressed forward far into the Atlantic, and finally discovered the Canary Islands, lying at the distance of 150 miles from the nearest land on the continent. From the dispositions which they manifested to keep their discoveries private, their knowledge of geography for the most part perished with their power, and was of comparatively little advantage to after-times.

The progress of commerce and discovery among the Greeks and Romans, though perhaps less splendid than among the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, is better ascertained. The situation of Greece is peculiarly favourable to commerce; the fertility of her soil would furnish valuable articles of export, while the intercourse which would naturally subsist between the different Grecian islands, would tend to give boldness and experience to the navigator, and thus prepare him for more distant and important voyages. Still a long time elapsed after the settlement of Greece before her commerce became extensive. Even at the period of the destruction of Troy, which is placed by Sir Isaac Newton at 905 years before Christ, the art of navigation had made so little progress in Greece, that the voyage from that country to the eastern border of the Mediterranean, where Troy was situated, was thought to be an enterprise requiring no small degree of courage, and conferring on those by whom it was made great and lasting glory.

It is not till after the rise and organization of the Grecian republics that any indications of that spirit of enterprise are observable, which ultimately gave Greece so high a rank among commercial nations; but after this period the progress of commerce and navigation in that country was very rapid, and she soon became an important maritime state. It is questionable whether ancient Greece ever attained to so high a degree of naval skill as the cities of Phœnicia; but her naval victories, the result of native spirit and courage inspired by liberty, rather than any remarkable skill in maritime operations, have made her naval battles and heroes more famous perhaps than those of any other ancient nation,

It is very certain that, until the time of Alexander the Great, the commercial operations and geographical knowledge of the Greeks were far inferior to those of the Phœnicians. The genius and talents of Alexander gave a new impulse to the energies of Greece. His insatiable ambition led him to explore many regions previously unknown, in search of conquests; and thus, under his direction, the Greeks, though enthralled and subjected, extended their geographical knowledge far more rapidly than they had done in the days of their national glory.

Grecian commerce also owed much of its importance to Alexander. The siege of Tyre, which detained him seven months in his career of victory, taught him the power and consequence which commerce can give a nation; and the lesson thus given him he was not slow to improve. He saw that there were places in his dominions capable of being made all—and more than all—that Tyre ever was, and he knew that he possessed resources far greater than that proud mart could ever boast, he therefore resolved to build a city which should be called after his own name, and which should become the commercial emporium of the world. In the selection of the site for the contemplated city, Alexander showed the correctness of his judgment, and the grandeur of his views. Situated in a country then rich and prosperous, at the mouth of a noble river, and near to both the great scenes of enterprise, Alexandria in a short time became the most important commercial city in the world, and controlled the trade of both the East and the West; and notwithstanding the commotions which followed the death of Alexander, the trade to India continued to flow through the city which bore his name, till the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, a period of more than 1800 years. During all this time it was one of the principal commercial cities of the world, and even at this day it is a place of considerable trade, few cities, indeed, have maintained their rank as seats of commerce for so long a period as Alexandria.

The progress of discovery under Alexander has already been alluded to\*. Before his time, the regions east and north of Persia were almost wholly unknown to the Greeks, but in the course of his victorious career he is said to have visited Samarcand, and to have explored all that part of Asia which lies south of independent Tartary, and west of the Indus, and a considerable portion of the rich and extensive country between the Indus and the Ganges. How much farther he would have gone, had his soldiers been willing to follow him, we cannot say; but they, seeing no prospect of termination to their toils and wanderings,

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\* A recent discovery seems to afford strong evidence that the soil of America was once trodden by one of Alexander's subjects. A few years since there was found near Monte Video, in South America, a stone, with the following words in Greek written on it:—"During the reign of Alexander, the son of Philip, king of Macedon, in the sixty third Olympiad, Ptolemy," the remainder of the inscription could not be deciphered. This stone covered an excavation which contained two very ancient swords, a helmet, a shield, and several earthen amphoræ of large capacity. On the handle of one of the swords was the portrait of a man, and on the helmet there was sculptured work representing Achilles dragging the corpse of Hector around the walls of Troy. This was a favourite picture among the Greeks. Probably this Ptolemy was overtaken by a storm in the great ocean (as the ancients termed the Atlantic) and driven on the coast of South America. The silence of Greek writers in relation to this event may easily be accounted for, by supposing, that on attempting to return to Greece, he was lost, together with his crew, and thus no account of his discovery ever reached them.

refused to proceed, and the ambitious conqueror was constrained to yield to their wishes and return. On reaching the Indus, he directed Nearchus, a general in whom he placed great confidence, to proceed down to the mouth of that river, whilst he went on to Persia by land. On reaching the mouth of the Indus, the Greeks beheld with astonishment and terror the ebb and flow of the ocean, which are there very great. The object of Alexander in sending Nearchus on this voyage was to see if a channel for the commerce of India could not be opened through the Euphrates.

After the death of Alexander, his empire fell to pieces, and in the division of his possessions, Seleucus obtained that part of India which had become subject to Greece. Some exploring tours were made under his patronage, but the reader can easily judge of the value and correctness of the information thus obtained, from the fact, that the tourists stated that they met with men who had ears so large that they could wrap themselves in them, and that they saw ants as large as foxes, employed in digging up gold.

After the overthrow of Grecian power in India, no European nation obtained possessions in that country till near the close of the fifteenth century. The change of political relations did not, however, produce any material effect on the commerce with India: this still continued to flourish, and to add wealth and splendour to Alexandria, by which city it was entirely possessed.

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## THE INDIAN ARMY.

### No. II.

IN the July Number of this Journal a paper appeared to which we gave the general title of the "Indian Army," and of which it was the object to point out both the actual condition of that very important branch of the public service, and the best means, according to the views of the writer, for increasing its efficiency. We stated, in our short preface to the paper in question, that we were anxious to follow it up with others of a like nature. We cannot, indeed, conceive a more agreeable task to one who may be familiar with the subject, nor any by a successful completion of which he would earn for himself greater credit, than the compilation of a faithful and spirited history of the Indian Army. The annals of war, from the earliest times, present not, to our minds at least, a chapter more full of interest, whether we look to the slender beginnings, to the noble services, or to the rapid growth of that body. But we ourselves have neither time nor space to enter on so wide a field. Still, in the hope that we may induce some competent Indian soldier to undertake the task, we propose to sketch a sort of outline of a plan, which, if judiciously filled up, might do more to serve the cause of our brother soldiers in the East than all the remonstrances of counsel or the set speeches of advocates. Let him who feels that he is able to improve upon our suggestions do so.

The Indian Army forms, perhaps, the most extraordinary spectacle on which the eye of the philosopher has ever rested. Composed

almost exclusively of natives, none of whom are ever permitted to rise to offices of rank or trust, it has ensured to England, for not less than seventy years, the undisputed sovereignty over a tract of country incalculably more extensive than herself, and divided from her by the distance of half the globe. Nor is it alone by preserving peace at home, and supporting a handful of strangers in the dominion which they there exercise, that the Indian Army has established for itself an illustrious name: whenever they have been employed in the field—whether against foreign or domestic enemies—whether against Asiatics or Europeans,—the Sepoys have done their duty, if not with the daring recklessness which characterises British soldiers, at all events with steadiness, with patience, and with courage. Such a body deserves, if ever an armed body did, that its merits should not pass unnoticed, and that they who benefit by its devotion and its truth should at least give to it the recompense of well-earned praise.

There is nothing in the records of ancient or modern times more remarkable than the rise of the Indian Army. It has been, if we may so express ourselves, the growth of a day. It sprang up all at once from the seed to absolute maturity. For many long years after the trade with India had been opened, and the Company had established factories at different points along the coast, the Indian Army had positively no existence. A few peons, armed, according to the custom of the country, with swords and circular shields, were the only species of guards which the factories admitted; and these never ventured to oppose themselves to the encroachments of the local authorities, however flagrant and however unjustifiable. The fact, indeed, is that when the English merchants first established themselves in the ports of Hindustan, they did not dream of the possibility of founding anything like an empire in a country thickly peopled, highly civilized, and accustomed to the working of regular governments. They were content to receive protection—they never thought of being able to afford it; and so long as the native princes permitted them to trade, their ambition soared no higher. The excessive caution with which they departed from this system is very striking; and we will endeavour to give of it a sort of bird's-eye view.

On the 2nd of May, 1601, Captain Lancaster's renowned squadron sailed from Torbay. After touching at Acheen, in Sumatra, and trading there—after capturing in the Straits of Malacca a rich Portuguese ship, and receiving from the Moluccas large quantities of spices, Lancaster steered for Java, where, in Bantam, the first factory was established over which an English merchant had ever presided in those seas. This was in 1602. In 1612 we find new factories erected at Surat, Amedabad, Cambaya, and Goja. As these increased in wealth and importance, they drew towards themselves the notice not only of the native princes but of European rivals, who, sometimes by force, but much more frequently by intrigue, endeavoured to ruin them. Against direct hostility, however, the English were content to guard themselves by appealing to the Nabobs and Naigs on shore; while at sea their ships maintained, as they best could, a struggle with their assailants.

But this state of things could not last for ever. Their rivals, especially the Dutch, gathered strength from day to day: they built forts, they sent out bodies of troops, and began to wage war with the powers

around them—a species of hardihood which both astonished the English and very justly alarmed them. They conceived that they must in some sort follow the example, not indeed in commencing hostilities with the princes under whose protection they dwelt, but by assuming such an attitude as might overawe the Europeans, and hinder them from acting towards themselves on the offensive.

In 1626, when displays of hostile intentions had become, on the part of the Dutch, more than ever frequent, and the condition of India, torn by civil wars, chanced to be peculiarly forlorn, the English merchants judged it expedient to apply to the soubahdars of the different provinces in which they were settled, for permission to inclose their factories with fortifications. Some time elapsed ere the desired sanction was obtained; and when it did reach them, they were too poor and too feeble every where to avail themselves of it; but at Armagon, on the Coromandel coast, a fort was erected in 1628, which mounted twelve pieces of cannon. The garrison of that fort—the nucleus as it may be called of the Indian Army—consisted of twenty-three soldiers,—Europeans hired by the chief of the factory, and of course subject to no species of military law; for the idea of establishing an armed force in the East had never occurred to any of the home authorities, and no provision could of course be made for its management. There it was, however, the foundation-stone of the hosts which now keep in subjection a population of one hundred millions of souls—a gallant army of twenty three burgher-guards, of which the chief of the factory was the commandant.

The small end of the wedge being thus introduced, the enterprising men who managed the Company's affairs did not delay to drive it continually farther into the wood, though for a time with excessive caution. In 1629 Bantam was fortified; and in 1630 an addition was made to the garrison of Armagon of not less than twenty men. Thus, allowing fifteen for the garrison of Bantam, and forty (for death had not been idle) to that of Armagon, we have a force, in 1630, of fifty-five soldiers, to whom if we add the merchants themselves and their peons, we may perhaps make out an army of one hundred Europeans and seventy topasses.

The site of Armagon had been selected for a fort because it was that of a considerable factory; it soon began to be discovered that it was not convenient as a place either of defence or of commerce. Something more close to the sea was needed; and in 1640 Madraspatnam, the present Madras, having been purchased from the Nabob, permission was applied for and obtained to build a fort there. The fort was built accordingly, and became, what it now is, Fort St. George, though the town was permitted to retain its ancient name; and thither, as being in all respects more commodious, the strength of the English factory was removed. In proportion, however, as the Dutch war became more and more alarming, the Governor—for so he came now to be called—felt and deplored his own weakness, so he solicited an increase to his garrison, and received twenty-six men. This was in 1652, at which period likewise the works of the fort were improved and extended. Neither was the Company indifferent to the chances of effecting something elsewhere. In 1643 Surgeon Broughton, of the ship Hopewell, having succeeded in earning for himself a good name in Delhi, solicited and obtained leave for his countrymen to establish a factory on



the Hooghly, out of which in due time sprang up Fort William, as well as the flourishing and wealthy capital of the British power in the East, Calcutta.

The Dutch war, though it threatened much, brought no serious evils on the Company's stations; and being exclusively a naval contest, afforded little opportunity to the Company's troops of gathering laurels. At its termination, moreover, the spirit of economy awoke; and the mighty garrisons by which the factories had been held were pronounced unnecessary. That of Fort St. George was reduced to the number of ten men. But the time was approaching when the folly of not retaining force enough at each station at least to protect it from the attacks of marauders was to be demonstrated. In 1657 there was a fierce struggle among the native princes, consequent on the death of the Emperor Shah Jehan; and one of them, seizing upon the Company's factory at Surat, gave it up to plunder. Now, if ever there was a time when the English ought to have resisted, and might with an adequate force have resisted in perfect safety, it was then: for the Dutch had set them the example, and the individual who maltreated them, failing in his attempt on the throne, any repulse which he might have sustained at their hands would have been accounted by his rival a meritorious act. But they had not force enough; and if the contrary had been the case, it may be questioned whether they would have had the courage to make use of it. For when, in 1650, Bantam was attacked by the Dutch, they were content to act solely on the defensive—not presuming, in a strange country, to return evil for evil, even in their dealings with Europeans. Thus no scope was as yet given for the display of any species of military virtue, unless indeed subordination and a steady performance of garrison duties be so accounted.

While the military affairs of the Company—if the phrase be admissible—thus languished, an act of indiscretion on the part of their chief at Calcutta had well nigh brought upon them the whole force of the Mogul empire. Meer Jumlah, the Nabob of Bengal, had, it appeared, exercised some severities towards their agents—a line of conduct which in the end provoked the chief to attempt a reprisal: he seized a junk upon the Hooghly, detained its crew as prisoners, and removed the goods with which it was laden to Calcutta. Great was the indignation of Meer Jumlah, who immediately threatened to march the whole force of the province against the factory, and who, without doubt, would have kept his word, had not his wrath been appeased by submission; for when it came to this, the strong disinclination of the English to involve themselves in a native war displayed itself. Peremptory orders were sent round to Calcutta for every compensation to be made, and that no consideration whatever should induce the local authorities to add to the enormity of their offence by making a show of resistance; on the contrary, all the out-stations were abandoned; and the goods being packed up, and shipping held in readiness, all things were prepared, in case of extremity, to abandon the settlement. Happily this extremity did not arrive, and the merchants returned to their former vocations.

From the outline which we have sketched, it will be seen that hitherto the merchants neither possessed nor desired to possess in India one inch of territory, properly so called. Some of their factories had, indeed, become forts, under the protection of which their trade was carried on;

and among themselves, and the natives who contracted to serve them, they administered a sort of modification of the English law. Their troops, again, were nothing more than a burgher-guard, consisting of a few scores of men, English or Portuguese, whom they hired for that especial duty, and whom they governed in the best way they could. But in 1661 a new state of things began, of which the consequences, though slow of appearing, were certain, and might have been, in some sort, calculated upon at the moment. By the contract of marriage between Charles II. and the Princess Catherine of Portugal, the island of Bombay was ceded to the British crown; and there were sent out a fleet and an army to take possession. The army, which consisted of 500 regular troops, with twenty-one pieces of cannon, was under the command of Sir Abraham Smith, and it reached the bay after a tedious passage, and much suffering from scurvy. But the Portuguese authorities refused to give up the place, or admit the English troops within the walls. There was, it appeared, a difference of opinion touching the true import of the treaty: the English claimed Bombay and its dependencies, including Salsette and the other islands and stations near, whereas the Portuguese contended that Bombay alone was specified, and that they were not justified in going beyond the letter of their instructions. Sir Abraham Smith had received no orders to take the place by force of arms, neither was his corps of sufficient strength to justify the attempt. He therefore landed his people in the island of Argedivali, where they endured all manner of privations, and died in large numbers. Still the Portuguese held out, and though intimation had been early sent home of the turn which affairs had taken, so long was the answer of the Government in arriving, that Sir Abraham grew apprehensive lest all his people should perish. Under these circumstances he offered to cede to the Company the rights of the Crown, and used his best efforts with Sir George Oxenden, then Governor of Surat, to carry his point. But besides that Sir George did not conceive that the King's general possessed authority to complete the arrangement, he was himself destitute of powers to treat. The negotiation therefore failed.

Meanwhile, a fresh war threatening, orders were issued to put Fort St. George in a posture of defence, and leave was given to such of the King's troops as might be willing to volunteer into the Company's service, and become part of the garrison. Before, however, that arrangement could be carried through, fresh changes befell, and a new order of things arose out of them.

Sir Abraham Smith died, and his secretary, Mr. Cooke, succeeded to the command of the King's forces. Under him the negotiations for drafting men to Fort St. George languished; and in the meanwhile the Company's burgher-guard at Surat were, for the first time, put in a position to show how adequate they were to repel a sudden attack of the natives. In 1664 Sevagee, the famous founder of the Mahratta empire, attacked Surat, where Sir George Oxenden was settled. Fortunately Sir George received intimation of his design a few days prior to its execution, and was a man not liable to fear, so he called in a body of sailors from the shipping in the harbour, and adding them to his little garrison, shut the gates. Sevagee attacked him fiercely, but was repulsed; and so highly did Sir George's conduct gratify Aurungzebe, that he forthwith granted an enlargement of privileges to the English.

But he could not prevail upon the Portuguese to relax in their pretensions. On the contrary, they persisted in their right to hold all its dependencies, while they surrendered Bombay alone; and the English, through very weariness, were in the end compelled to accept the place on the terms offered by their rivals.

When Mr. Cooke took possession of the place concerning which so much discussion had occurred, his force was reduced from 500 to 113 rank and file. Such a corps would scarcely suffice to do the every-day duty of the place, and was manifestly incompetent to set the English affairs in the East on anything like a footing of equality with those of Holland or Portugal. Accordingly, Sir George Lucas, who succeeded Mr. Cooke, applied for a reinforcement of 400 men, and received, in due course, 60, under the guidance of a lieutenant. It soon appeared, however, that even 160 men, not subjected, like their own people, to the control of the merchants, were likely to produce, in the internal affairs of the Company at least, as much of evil as of benefit; for the King's and Company's authorities could not agree; and disputes, which began on points of precedence, threatened ere long to take higher ground. The consequence was, that Charles, who found his Asiatic dependency a source of expense rather than of profit, cheerfully resigned it into the Company's hands; while at the same time he gave permission to his troops to transfer their services to the new masters of the place in which they were quartered. It does not appear that there were any recusants to the proposal which Sir George Oxenden was authorised to make. On the contrary, there passed into the service of the merchants two complete companies, of which the one consisted of two commissioned officers and sixty-six non-commissioned officers and privates; while the other mustered three officers with seventy-three rank and file. Here then we have the East India Company supported by a regular army, of which the total strength fell somewhat short of two hundred men, for, in addition to the Europeans, the battalion had attached to it some fifty or sixty topasses. But these were all disciplined soldiers; and as their park of guns could muster twenty-one pieces, they flattered themselves that they were equal to any force which either of the rival European powers could bring into the field.

As we are not writing an account of the affairs of the Company, considered either as a firm of merchants or as a ruling body, we pass over the mutiny or rebellion of Sir Edward Norton at Fort St. George, in which the garrison took no other part than to obey the orders of one who had long acted as their chief. It was entirely an affair of civil life, originating in the disinclination of Sir Edward to make way for Mr. Foxcroft as his successor; and though at one time so formidable as to call for military preparations, it subsided eventually of its own accord. Mr. Foxcroft, whom his rival had imprisoned, was released; Sir Edward obeyed the mandate of recall; and matters resumed a pacific appearance. Neither is it necessary to describe the particulars of a blockade to which, in 1669-70, Fort St. George was subjected: no collision between the Company's troops and the rabble which the Naig sent against them took place; and the latter were, by the Nabob's command, withdrawn without bloodshed. For in spite of the late accession to their strength at Bombay, the policy of the merchants continued to be pacific; indeed they rarely thought of defending themselves, unless the native

prince under whose protection they lived chanced to be too busy to interfere, or the violence threatened came from Europeans. It is true that on one occasion they ventured to measure themselves with *Sevagee*, and the result of the contest ought to have satisfied them that they might safely repeat the experiment. Nevertheless, though the Dutch set them a noble example, by standing to their arms, and keeping the *Mahratta* at a distance, the English officials permitted *Surat* to be plundered in 1670.

Something, however, may be said in vindication of them: they had but an unruly set of people to deal with; for, as we have already shown, their authority over their own men rested on no sure foundation of law. And as to the soldiers who had come to them from the King's service, they proved exceedingly refractory. They insisted upon their right to be discharged whenever the humour might take them, and positively refused to submit to any further restraints than might suit their own convenience. Probably the consideration of these matters may have infused a degree of timidity into the councils of the chiefs from which those of their rivals were free, and of which they themselves learned by and by to be ashamed.

Such was the condition of affairs when the threat of a French war, in 1671, caused the chiefs of factories to look about them. They hastened to put their forts in a state of defence; and began to recruit, especially at *Fort St. George*, among the seamen embarked in the fleet; for as yet nobody dreamed of putting muskets into the hands of the natives, or bestowing upon them such discipline as might render them efficient in the field. This was a course which it remained for the French to adopt, and of which the utility was speedily proved. But for the present, all that the Company's chiefs thought of was to increase the number of their European soldiers, in whom, and in whom alone, they were constrained to repose confidence. We do not find, however, that any trial of strength between the land forces of the rival powers ensued on these preparations. It is true that the Company went prodigious lengths to ensure success in the event of such an occurrence. It appears, for example, that in 1675, the garrison of *Bombay* amounted to not less than 400 men, and that *Fort St. George* could boast of an array of 250 Europeans, besides a corps of *topasses*. Moreover, the jealousy that subsisted between the Dutch and the French was of considerable benefit to our countrymen, for though both cordially hated the English, neither was willing, by giving a hearty support to the other, to ensure their own inferiority in all time coming. Nevertheless, both were, taken separately, much more than a match for the Company. The French, for example, had under arms 1300 Europeans, besides a well-disciplined corps of 800 natives; while the Dutch army, entirely European, fell not short of 4000 men.

While other rival European powers were thus strengthening themselves, and employing in their service abroad officers both of high rank and distinguished reputation, the English East India Company exhibited in all their bearings the most extraordinary and groundless jealousy of military interference. The highest rank in their service was that of captain, and the sort of control which he had over his men was far from defined or satisfactory. To be sure they had granted to *Capt. Longford*, who commanded the garrison of *Bombay*, a seat in the council; and

they had delicacy enough not to put a slight upon him by rescinding the order. But they took care to enter a minute on their records to the effect that this arrangement should not be drawn into a precedent. Nor did their caution end here. In order that all doubts as to the inferiority of the soldier to the civilian might be removed, they enacted a regulation, that every civil servant should study the art of war, so that, on the breaking out of hostilities, such of them as displayed any talent for the field might be able to assume the guidance of the troops—for which he should receive pay as an officer! A strange order this, it must be allowed, and every way calculated to disgust the military, nor were its effects long in displaying themselves in a manner which occasioned both anxiety and trouble to the Company.

On the death of Capt. Longford, Capt. Kergwin, hitherto commandant of the garrison of St. Helena, was appointed to command the troops in Bombay. He was a man of some experience, greatly attached to his profession, and jealous of the honours which he believed to be due to it. He arrived at his new command during a season of more than ordinary excitement, and, as it seemed, of more than ordinary daring on the part of his employers, for he found the civil governor (President Aungier) full of bustle, and happy in the possession of powers such as had not been granted to any of his predecessors. The Company, it appeared, though reluctant to recommend an appeal to arms, had so far yielded to the representations of their agents, that they directed large additions to be made to the military force of the place. They gave orders to enrol 600 militia—a corps, for the maintenance of which one hundred of the principal landed proprietors were to provide funds,—as well as to establish a troop of horse, a description of force which, in the hot climate of India, would, it was conceived, prove peculiarly useful. Nay they went farther. Still recommending a pacific policy, and advising that it should as little as possible be departed from, they yet left to their president a discretion, which cast upon him a responsibility from which they appeared willing to shrink, and which, as may be imagined, he was in no degree anxious to incur.

For something less than a year the increased establishment was kept up, from which a detachment marched to Surat, to protect it from plunder, and succeeded. At the end of that period, however, a new president entered on his office, with instructions from home to diminish as far as possible the expenses of stations. Mr Child, the brother of Sir Joshua Child, then at the head of the Company's affairs at home, was the individual entrusted with this invidious commission, and if we may believe Captain Hamilton and others of his contemporaries who have left their sentiments on record, no instrument more fit for the purpose could have been employed. He is represented as a man cursed with a singularly selfish and tyrannical disposition; devoid of talent, devoid of public spirit, and destitute of all regard to common decency—one who was willing to stretch to its utmost limits whatever authority might be committed to him, and should he fail by such means of gaining his end, to try others still more disreputable. This man was instructed to dismiss Captain Kergwin from the service; to disband the militia and the troop of horse, and to reduce the regular garrison to 180 men, to be commanded by two lieutenants. He carried these orders into their fullest effect, he denuded the troops employed beyond the walls

of all the extra allowances which had heretofore been awarded them; and otherwise evinced by every means in his power the sovereign contempt which he entertained for the military.

This, to say the least of it, was bad policy—so bad indeed, that though the very same inducements operated at Fort St. George, the authorities there were careful to avoid it. Neither did any great while elapse ere President Child himself was forced in some degree to deviate from it. Both the European and native powers put on, at this time, an aspect so threatening, that it was found necessary to embody two companies of militia, each of which was, strange to say, commanded by a captain, while the regular troops had no officer of higher rank than a lieutenant. Captain Kergwin, of course, could not resume his station; neither had Mr. Child the hardihood to require it, notwithstanding the occupation by Sevagee of several important posts near at hand, which hampered the trade of Bombay, and seriously incommoded the garrison. But when a large fleet from the Baltic put to sea, avowedly, as was believed, for the purpose of sweeping the English out of India, orders were dispatched to reinstate Kergwin in his command, and to put the place in a posture of defence, by returning seventy discharged Europeans in the service. In consequence of these instructions Kergwin became once more Captain Lieutenant, receiving as the amount of his pay six shillings daily, without any allowance whatever for a table.

The Baltic fleet made no attempt on Bombay, but the Company's settlement at Bantam was taken by the Dutch; while the King of Persia, entering into alliance with the latter power, grievously annoyed the English trade. To recover Bantam, as well as to protect the remaining factories from insult, a fleet and army were equipped at home, which did not arrive, however, in the Indian seas till after the Dutch had restored their conquest. This was in 1684—a period memorable in the annals of the East India Company for the great activity of their rivals the free-traders, or, as they were designated in Leadenhall-street, the interlopers. Against them, therefore, the armament intended originally to overawe the Dutch was diverted, and many an enterprising mariner fell into their hands, and suffered the fate of a pirate.

Meanwhile, however, Bombay, now the chief seat of English power in the East, was a scene of great excitement, of the causes that led to which, as well as of the consequences arising out of it, it is necessary that we should give an account.

Reference was made a short time ago to the excessive unpopularity of Mr. Child, nor, if half the data that have come down to us be true, can the circumstance occasion a moment's surprise. Among other measures of retrenchment to which he had recourse, Mr. Child, very unwisely, cut down the pay of the troops, by deducting thirty per cent., under one excuse or another, from the amount of allowances to which they were entitled. Now at this time the exchange was so much against India, that the troops, being paid in bills, had all along submitted to a clear loss of twenty per cent. When, therefore, the civil authorities came to mulct them in thirty more, their subsistence was reduced one-half; and they were by no means inclined to submit willingly to the privation. It indicates very little judgment on the part of the governor his having made such an attempt at a moment when he seems to have been without a friend even among the civilians, and

the results were not different from what might have been expected. Capt. Kergwin and Ensign Thorburn, in the name of their brother officers and fellow soldiers, waited upon Mr. Ward, the lieutenant-governor, (Mr. Child resided at Surat,) to remonstrate against the measure, and added to their remonstrance an application for table-money. The latter was granted, though with a very bad grace, at the rate of twenty-five rupees per month to the commandant; but to the request of restoring the pay of the troops to what it used to be in former times, a peremptory refusal was returned.

Immediately the troops stood to their arms. There was no tumult, no noise, no outburst of angry feeling; but the companies mustered on their several parades by beat of drum, and their commandant informed them of what had happened. To a man they undertook to obey whatever orders he might issue; and the lieutenant-governor was forthwith put in arrest. Three ships that lay in the harbour with treasure were seized, and the money being landed, it was safely lodged in the fort. Neither did the inhabitants, though at first startled by these bold proceedings, offer the slightest opposition. On the contrary, so thoroughly were they disgusted with Mr. Child's proceedings, that they ranged themselves on the side of the mutineers; and when Capt. Kergwin declared that the island belonged to the Crown, and that he would keep it for the Crown against all other claimants, they highly applauded the determination.

A short time only elapsed ere intelligence of what had occurred reached Mr. Child at Surat. He was grievously alarmed and annoyed. Nevertheless, trusting to the deference which men are accustomed to pay to constituted authorities, and hoping that there might be in the place a party favourable to himself, he lost no time in despatching commissioners to treat with the mutineers about returning to their duty. The commissioners came to Bombay; but, like John's messengers, they returned not again: instead of gaining over Capt. Kergwin to their own views, they became converts to his, and threw in their lot with the disaffected. Neither was Mr. Child himself more successful when, a short time afterwards, he followed with three ships, and opened a correspondence with Kergwin. Kergwin would not so much as consent to see him; but stated boldly by letter that he was determined to keep the place, till the King's pleasure should be known, against all who might seek to subvert his authority. Moreover, the very men whom Mr. Child employed to act as his agents went over to the opposite party, and the crews of his vessels deserted daily.

Mortified, chagrined, and burning with rage, he returned whence he came, leaving on the island of Kenery and in the Portuguese settlement at Vessavah spies to observe and report on what might occur in Bombay. And with respect to his ships, these he sent home,—partly to convey the investments which had accumulated at the factory, partly to report to his superiors in London the turn which their affairs had taken.

There was great alarm and much anxiety in Leadenhall-street when the revolt at Bombay came to be known. Petitions for aid poured in upon the Crown; and a committee of the Privy Council was ordered to meet and draw up a report as to the steps which, under existing circumstances, it would be necessary to take. The com-

mittee gave it as their opinion that the powers of the Company ought to be more clearly defined; that a commission under the great seal ought to be passed, requiring the restoration of Bombay, and a general pardon ensured, in case of obedience, to the mutineers, with the exception of Captain Kergwin, Ensign Thorburn, Captain Addeston, and Lieutenant Fletcher, the ringleaders. At the same time a fleet and army were required to assemble, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the King's orders; of which the command was given—over the land-forces, to Governor Child—over the marine, to Sir Thomas Grantham. The chiefs were, however, cautioned not to employ force except in the last extremity; indeed the Court of Directors obtained that Captain Tyrrel, of his Majesty's ship *Phoenix*, should precede the expedition, for the purpose of accomplishing by fair means, if possible, the object which it was designed to serve. It does not exactly appear how far Captain Tyrrel was intrusted with the whole of the Company's desire in reference to the leaders of the mutiny after their persons should have been secured. He seems to have gone out impressed with a conviction that his powers were unlimited; and a clause in the last copy of instructions given to General Child somewhat bears him out in that notion. Thus the General is cautioned to exempt the ringleaders, if possible, from the amnesty; but in case they should have surrendered previous to his arrival, on the faith of being included in the pardon, then not to violate a previous pledge; but keep the strictest watch over their future conduct, and on the first appearance of renewed disaffection, to seize, try, and bring them to execution.

But Captain Kergwin and his associates were too prudent to involve themselves in any such risk. They yielded obedience to a command emanating from the King, surrendered Bombay to Captain Tyrrel, and so secured for themselves the pardon in which their followers only were designed to participate; and it is somewhat remarkable that they experienced much more difficulty in persuading the soldiers to agree to this arrangement than they had done in exciting them to revolt. So indignant, indeed, were the men at the idea of returning to the service of the Company, that they could scarcely be prevailed upon to ground their arms; nor did they ground them till after an attempt was made to shoot the commissioner to whom they were required to make their submission. Nevertheless, Bombay passed first into the hands of the King, and then from the King back again into those of the Company; Captain Kergwin and his friends eventually departing for England, while the remainder consented to take service once more under their old masters.

The troops which had been sent out to suppress the mutiny were now arrived; and being joined to the ancient garrison, they added very much to the Company's military strength. Moreover, the power of military law being by this time awarded them, the merchants felt themselves better able than they had hitherto been to deal with their armed followers. Probably this consideration was not without its weight in drawing General Child into a bolder line of policy than had as yet been followed. At all events, we find him, in 1685, censuring the authorities at Hoogley, because their bearing towards the Nabob, from whom they had sustained various insults, was too submissive. At the same time the works at Fort St. George were strengthened and enlarged; while such communications were made to the Court of Direc-



tors as induced them also to enlarge their views in a very remarkable degree. They determined to take higher ground in their dealings both with the natives and the European powers. They proceeded to embody seven companies of soldiers, who were to be officered, on their arrival in India, by civil servants of the Company; and who, being joined by three companies more, of equal strength, from Bombay and Fort St. George, were to proceed to Bengal, seize Chittagong, and retaliate on the King of Siam certain insults which the merchants had received from him. Nor was Chittagong to be restored;—on the contrary, two hundred pieces of cannon accompanied the expedition, to be mounted on the walls which were to be drawn round the place; while forty more pieces over and above were added, with the view of putting the rest of their stations in a better state of defence.

As if, in preparing ground for a contest with the Mogul, they had not cut out work enough for themselves, the Directors, while their expedition was departing by detachments from England, sent orders to the authorities at Fort St. George to espouse the cause of the King of Golcondah against the Dutch, who were threatening him with war. These orders did not, however, reach Madras till the spring of 1687, when the inevitable results of a war wantonly begun and most improvidently conducted had displayed themselves. We have just stated that the expedition from England sailed in detachments—in detachments also it arrived at Bengal; while the letter of secret instructions which the Court had addressed to General Child fell, unfortunately, into the hands of his deputy, Sir John Wyborne, by whom its contents were forthwith communicated to the council. It was a disastrous act this for the Company; and they soon found it so: for while the Directors at home, the better to ensure success in their new undertakings, were negotiating with the King's government the transference of a company from the Marquess of Worcester's regiment to their service, their own troops had become involved in hostilities abroad, from which they reaped little honour and no profit.

It chanced that, soon after the arrival of the first detachment at Hoogley, three English soldiers quarrelled with some peons belonging to the Nabob, with whom they came into collision in the bazaar. A tumult ensued, during which the Englishmen were wounded; and when a company was called out to protect them from further violence, the native troops attacked it. More troops followed on both sides, till at last the action became general; and the fleet lent what aid it could to the soldiers on shore by battering the town. Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the English, who, in spite of a very great disparity of numbers, overthrew the natives with prodigious slaughter, made themselves masters of eleven pieces of cannon, and burned not fewer than five hundred houses. But they could not venture to keep the ground they had won; so the goods were all packed, and the factory being abandoned, a retreat was effected to Calcutta.

This was in December, 1686; and the alarm which was felt at Madras, when the account of the action arrived, proved excessive—for President Gyfford, obeying the instructions which he received from home, had so weakened the garrison by drafts, that there remained no more than fifteen soldiers to do the duty of the place. Still he felt, as became him, that even in such circumstances a bold countenance would

avail much more than its opposite, so he remonstrated with the Dutch, then marching to the attack of Masulipatam. Of course the remonstrance was disregarded and the place fell while Mr. Gyfford was labouring as well to conciliate the Mogul by representing the affair at Hoogley as a mere riot as to obtain an increase to his slender force from Bombay. Nevertheless, in Bengal the battle of Hoogley—if such it may be called—was not regarded in the light of a mere riot. Both parties made preparations for another trial of strength; and in the month of February, 1687, a second rencontre took place. On that occasion the English were the assailants. They attacked Hoogley, into which the Nabob's general had thrown himself, defeated his numerous hordes, expelled them from the town, and took possession. Determined, moreover, not again to relinquish advantages which their valour had won, they threw up a few field-works for their own defence, and kept possession till the bad success of their comrades elsewhere led to a termination of the war very different from what the Directors had anticipated.

We have nothing to do in this sketch with the different arrangements into which the Directors judged it expedient to enter for the better conduct of their trade and the civil administration of their foreign possessions. The facts, therefore, that Bombay was this year elevated to the dignity of a regency—that General (now Sir John) Child was declared Governor General of British India, demand notice, like the establishment of a corporation at Madras, only so far as they may seem to bear upon the fortunes of the Indian Army. The former events do, however, come within our province, inasmuch as it was by an injudicious exercise of his new powers that General Child involved himself in a war which he was unequal to sustain, and brought disgrace upon the arms of his country, which as yet had suffered no triumph. There can be very little doubt that Child was both an ambitious and a headstrong man. He had taken up the quarrel of the Company's agents at Hoogley with equal precipitation and violence, and in contemplation of a rupture with the Mogul,—which occurred too soon for his purposes,—he entered into a sort of alliance with Seavage. This mistaken stroke of policy he immediately followed up by seizing certain vessels which were proceeding to join the fleet of the Mogul's admiral, in which were loaded with provisions. Aurungzebe was not the sort of man to put up with such a slight quietly. The Seddees, his admiral, were directed to demand reparation, and in the event of a refusal, or even of procrastination, to proceed to extremities.

General Child either did not choose to make any submission, or desired to delay it as long as possible, when upon the Seddees proceeded to act in the spirit of their instructions. They came down with their whole fleet against Bombay, and of the operations that followed we cannot give a more graphic account than in the words of one who took a part in them. After describing in his own way the efforts made by the Seddees to recover their provision ships, Capt. Hamilton goes on to say—“Seddee Yacoub sent again to desire the delivery of his fleet in fair terms, otherwise he would be obliged to come with his army and quarter in Bombay where his provisions were detained; and that if his fleet was not set at liberty before the 11th of February, which was near at hand, he would certainly be in Bombay on the 14th; but still receiving

uncivil answers, he performed his promise to a tittle, for that very night he landed at a place called Souree, about four miles distant from the main fort, with 20,000 men at his back. Our general's security had made him neglect providing for such guests, trusting to the reputation of his forces, who were greater then than ever they had been before or ever were since that time; and he had small ships enough, had they been placed in proper places, that might certainly have hindered his landing, and forced him home again. But all those necessary preparations were neglected; and the Seddee landed at midnight, and the redoubt where he landed fired a great gun to give the alarm, and so deserted their post, and the Seddee took possession of it. At one in the morning the castle fired their guns to give the general alarm, which brought such fear on those that lived securely in their houses without the castle, that the poor ladies, both white and black, ran half-naked to the fort, and only carried their children with them; but they were all obliged to wait without the wall till daylight relieved them.

"Next day the Seddee marched to Mayagan, a small fort of fourteen guns, and about a random shot distant from the castle. On the approach of the enemy, that fort, though situated on a point of rock where the sea defended three quarters of it, was also deserted in such precipitancy that eight or ten chests of treasure, which generally contain 1000*l.* each, and four chests of new arms, were left behind, though the scamen that were sent in boats to bring them off offered to carry them along with them; but the commanding officer thought them not fit to be trusted with money and arms, and so they were left for a present to Seddee Yacoup, with the cannon and mortars, and some powder, shot, and shells.

"Seddee Yacoup, finding no opposition, sent a party of men towards Matun to plunder the poor peasants, and to take that fort, which he thought might be deserted as the rest had been, and was not in the least out in his conjecture, for the garrison had embarked in boats, and were come to Bombay, before they saw an enemy. The Seddee, taking possession of Mayagan, hoisted his flag there.

"The following day some of the enemy appeared on Mayagan hills, which grieved our general's righteous soul to see infidels come so near him in a hostile manner. He called a minion of his own, one Captain Piam, who was no better soldier than himself, and ordered him to take two companies, each containing about seventy men, and march to those hills, and drive the enemy out of his sight. He ordered one Monro, who had been a soldier at Tangier, to be his lieutenant. The lieutenant advised the captain to march up the hill in platoons, to separate the enemy's forces. The captain took it as an affront to be advised; told his lieutenant that when he had the command in his own hands he might use it as he thought fit, but as it was intrusted to him, he would use it according to his own mind; and so ordered his men to spread as much as they could, and when they saw the enemy open in the plain, to discharge all at once amongst them, which, he said, would terrify them. Monro opposed his scheme, and told him of the danger he would bring himself and them into, if the enemy should attack them while their arms were reloading; but nothing could dissuade him from his project, so he commanded his men to fire as he had directed. The Seddees being ten to one in number, and better runners than our men, and better acquainted with close fighting with sword and target, took

hold of the opportunity, and advanced with all their speed; which the captain perceiving betook himself to his heels, and was the foremost man to the Portuguese church, where he took courage to look behind him to see what was become of his men. Poor Monio, thinking to stop the enemy's career by a part of the wing that he commanded, found himself deserted by all but thirteen or fourteen stout fellows, who were soon surrounded by the enemy and cut to pieces.

"And now the Seddee being master of the whole island, except the castle and about half a mile to the southward of the castle, he raised batteries on Dungere hill, which overlooked the fort wall, and disturbed the garrison very much, then he put four great guns in the custom-house, commonly called the India House, and raised a battery at the Moody's house, within two hundred paces of the fort, and another in the ladies' house that he had been so unkind to, so that it was dangerous to go out or in at the castle gate, till we got up a half-moon before it. All men were then pressed into the Company's service, and I amongst the rest. We passed the months from April to September very ill, for provisions grew scarce by the addition of 3000 Savages that were employed as auxiliaries in the military service of the Company."

With this quaint but spirited account of the siege of Bombay we close our Indian chapter for the present month. It may be taken as a pretty fair specimen of the mode in which operations were conducted, while as yet the Company's empire extended over a few factories only, and their troops consisted of nothing more than a handful of the offscourings of English society, with bands of undisciplined natives, hired as often as danger seemed to threaten. We shall return to the subject when a convenient opportunity offers.

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### MODERN MAROONERS.

#### • No VII.

#### IN CONCLUSION OF PIRATES AND PIRACY FROM THE EARLIEST AGES.

No sooner had the colonies of South America declared their independence, than the consequence of a sudden rupture of social ties, and the relaxation of law among a people of loose morals, became manifest in the number of predatory vessels which were fitted out in their ports. Under the style and title of patriot privateers, these corsairs scoured the Atlantic on pretence of seizing Spanish property, but as they often sunk what they took, after plundering, under the axiom that "*il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas*," it was soon seen that they were actuated by a spirit of lawless adventure, and that the commerce of all nations was threatened. Meanwhile Spain, which within our own remembrance, was at least the third naval power of Europe, had been so prostrated in the late wars, that she was unable to protect her coasts from the insults and ravages of these new and inveterate enemies.

The piracies in the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico were committed by bands of robbers who preserved a good intelligence with the neighbouring towns of Cuba, where the pillage, as of old, was sold at seducing prices, and so feeble was the government, that it was utterly unable to suppress or punish so infamous a combination. Nay, the

very magistrates had the turpitude to give direct encouragement to crime by openly sharing in the spoil, and affording the thieves every facility for disposing of the remainder. It was no wonder, then, that the whole of the West Indian seas and the waters of the Spanish Main should become the theatre of the utmost depravity, and that a second system of buccaneering should be organized in those parts. Their vessels were generally very fast-sailing and well-armed schooners, under one or other of the revolutionary flags, and manned with Spaniards, English, Americans, and desperadoes of all nations. Like the Buccaneers, their professed object was to humble the pride of old Spain, while the real pursuit was debauchery and gain. They especially frequented the shallows and creeks of the coasts of Cuba, where they kept a good look-out for merchant-vessels, in stations inaccessible to men-of-war on account of shoals and reefs, and there were instances where they have been among the Keys, within musket-shot of British and American cruisers, without being perceived, completely screened from observation by the exuberant vegetation.

For some time a salutary respect for English prowess checked the rovers from attacking our flag; though, from several acts of horrible atrocity which they perpetrated on other ships, there is much reason to apprehend that many of their misdeeds were buried in the ocean. The apparent exemption did not last long: on the 19th of April, 1815, a shallop of Margheretta, on the Spanish Main, suddenly attacked the Sisters, an English schooner, at anchor off Isle Blanco, and having carried her, cruelly murdered Mr. Beck, the master, and thirteen of the crew. Occasional violations of right occurred, but the system had not attained its height; and though these hordes, who aggravated piracy by wanton barbarity, were dreaded by "all such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions," the grievance had not greatly attracted the public notice in England.

This impunity quickened crime, and the ravages inflicted on trade were rarely unaccompanied by brutality. On the 13th of December, 1821, a large Liverpool ship, as Mr. Canning informed the House of Commons, was boarded by the Corsairs, when the English captain, after having been tortured to insensibility, had his brains blown out by a wretch, who also killed the steward. The Martha, the Harborough, and the Alexander, were taken by the same ruffians shortly after; and the captain and crew of the Alexander were all murdered. In 1822 the Alpha, the Hebe, the Zephyr, the Vittoria, the Industry, the Protheroe, and other English vessels, were captured and pillaged, and their crews treated with the most savage inhumanity.

Such wholesale depredations naturally excited a great ferment in our commercial cities, and remonstrances both loud and deep were submitted to Government; but in several instances the complaints were too strongly tinged with the bias of the calculating economists, who, "sitting behind their desks, sneer at valour and virtue," since they winced more at the pecuniary loss than at the cruel aggression of the acts. Such men could not perceive the difficulty arising from so new a case as that of the insurgents and Spanish flags, either of which were worn by the same vessel as circumstances demanded, and whose commanders bore regular commissions. It was absolutely necessary for us to wait a reasonable time, to see in what way the Spaniards meant to act before

we could take very strong steps. There could exist no doubt, that if any of our naval captains got sight of a pirate, and had proof of his being one, he would take or destroy it, wherever it might happen to be, leaving the question of the flag and neutrality to be settled by higher authority; yet such straightforward measures can seldom occur, owing to the wary rover availing himself of all the wiles of paint, rig, documents, and flags, to hide identity and frustrate proof. Such considerations never entered many of the heads of those who so clamorously invoked the Government to execute vengeance; and even the Committee of Lloyd's carried themselves so untowardly on a fancied breach of etiquette, that the Admiralty declined all further correspondence with the subscribers.

From the recriminations which passed, reports deeply injurious to the naval character got abroad; and the extent to which they reached cannot be better proved than by the circumstance of the editor of a work so ably conducted as the Annual Register, after representing the measures of Government as being *extremely inadequate* to check the outrages, adding these odious words:—"One great topic of complaint was, that the captains of our frigates on the West Indian station, allured by the profits which they have on the freight of bullion, were more assiduous in transporting gold and silver from the contiguous ports of South America than in protecting our trade." Such are the ignorance and falsehood with which official matters are treated by general writers, and the passage affords a striking specimen of the malignity with which irresponsible people can impute motives to a whole body of high-minded men, of whose rules of behaviour or principles of action they can know nothing. Leaving private impulses to "the Searcher of all hearts," we will only remark that the imputation is absurd on its open bearing; for an editor who presumes to cater politics for the public ought to be sufficiently acquainted with the service of that public to know that "the captains of our frigates" could only act in obedience to their orders—orders which the same writer, in the same paragraph, had just before declared to be inadequate for their object. Accurate knowledge of the subject would have shown him that the conduct of these officers had been in exact accordance with the duty which they were directed to perform.

The discussion which had taken place, however angry and rife with invective, had the effect of awakening attention to the sufferings of commerce; and orders of a more direct tendency than they had hitherto received were despatched to our cruisers. The consequences were quickly apparent in the activity with which the pirates were pursued into their very haunts, and there crushed; and the gallant officers employed in exterminating this second race of Marooners gave a practical refutation to the slanders against them. Numbers of the outlaws ignominiously ended their lives at Jamaica and other islands, for the law was as severe as of yore, inasmuch that of thirty-two men of Las Damas Argentinos, prize to H.M. sloop Victor, who were tried at St. Christopher's in 1828, twenty-eight were executed, three pardoned, and only one acquitted.

Some of the pirates were captured under circumstances highly creditable to the spirit and address of their captors. Early in 1823, H.M. ships Tyne and Thracian gained sight of the well-known and dreaded piratical schooner, the Zaragozana, on the coast of Cuba. They fol-

lowed her at a distance for several days, for light and baffling winds prevented their closing; till at length they arrived off Port Baracoa, she evidently standing for the open anchorage of the *Playa de Miel*. The British ships, disguised to resemble merchantmen, also stood in under very easy canvass, and gradually neared the chase, who remained unaware of deception till they had approached pretty close, when she suddenly perceived her danger, and crowded all sail to the eastward, to gain the difficult harbour of Mata. Having the legs of her pursuers she soon got to an anchor, and sprung her broadside athwart the narrow entrance, which was little more than a furlong wide, and carrying only from twelve to sixteen feet water between the shoals. As the ships were thus debarred from acting, and it was essential that so mischievous a vessel should be taken or burnt, all the boats were instantly hoisted out, well manned and armed, and led by Captain Walcott, the commanding officer, proceeded to attack her. At about three in the afternoon the boats arrived within gun-shot, when the *Zaragozana* opened her fire under Spanish colours, which, after the first shot, were supplanted by the black flag. She had previously landed a party of marksmen, and stationed them among the bushes at the harbour's mouth, which increased the advantages of her already excellent position for defence, and placed our lads under an incessant and galling fire. This was sustained and returned with intrepidity and spirit for upwards of three-quarters of an hour, when a favourable moment arising, the Britons dashed alongside with three loud cheers, and boarded under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. The effect was instantaneous, for the pirates, who till then had evinced firmness and courage, were now panic-struck: ten were slain outright, fifteen wounded, twenty-eight made prisoners, and the remainder leaped overboard, some of whom were drowned and others taken by the Spaniards. Our loss, considering the hardship of the attack, was singularly small, being only two killed and four wounded.

The prize was a remarkably fine schooner, of 120 tons, carrying one long 18-pounder on a pivot, four long 9-pounders, and eight swivels, with a large proportion of small arms. Among other preparations against boarders, her decks were covered with bottles full of combustible materials, which might have proved destructive had not the desperate bravery first manifested evaporated. Knowing that the ships could not attack them, they were daunted by the resolute approach of the boats in full day, and to their wavering must be imputed the comparative smallness of our loss. The *Zaragozana* was conducted to Jamaica, where her commander, Guyatano Aroganez, and twenty-three of his associates, were tried, cast, and executed.

About the time that this was being transacted at the east end of Cuba, an equally gallant exploit occurred on its western shores. On the 20th of March, 1823, H.M. cutter, the *Grecian*, observed a rakish schooner in the mouth of the Filipina river, at the bottom of the bay of Cortez, and, though apparently more than her match, instantly stood in. The place was a favourite haunt of the old marauders, whence it was named the *Pirate's Lagoon*; it has about three fathoms water, but some of the narrow passes formed by the reefs have not more than six or seven feet. While the cutter was threading her way, the schooner hoisted a blood-red flag at the fore, and one with a death's head and

cross-bones at the main, with a view, no doubt, of intimidating the British. This, however, was soon proved to be a fruitless bravado; for the gallant cutter only redoubled her efforts to close; whereupon the pirate opened her fire of round, grape, and small shot, having all her guns brought over on one side. At about one, P.M., the Grecian commenced close action, and continued it for nearly an hour, when she grounded in two fathoms water, within pistol-shot of her opponent. This might have been fatal to her, but that the freebooter had resolved to abandon the defence of the schooner, which at this critical moment blew up with a tremendous explosion. Meanwhile the pirates had taken to their boats, and made for the shore, which was only half a cable's length distant, whither they were quickly pursued by the English tars. A desperate, though short, conflict took place on the beach, in which the pirates had about thirty killed and wounded and five made prisoners, when the rest fled in all directions.

It proved that the schooner was *La Gata*, of ninety tons, commanded by *Josef Sabina*, a notorious outlaw, with a complement of ninety men; she was armed with two long guns, an 18 and a 12-pounder on pivots, and six 9-pounders, with small arms. She had also a stout felucca with four carriage-guns, and two other boats with a mounted swivel in each, besides musketry, all of which were in the action.

Various and spirited were the attacks made upon the outlaws, in their very dens; but the service was of a very harassing nature. On one occasion, soon after the barbarous murder of one of our old messmates, Lieutenant Layton, in 1824, the boats of the Hussar frigate being sent, under the command of Lieutenant Holt, against a horde who had taken possession of the Isle of Pines, on the S.W. coast of Cuba, they were absent 67 days, enduring all the privation and fatigue of such a duty, in that sultry and unhealthy climate. On the 20th of August, in the same year, the boats of the *Icarus* were despatched from the Havannah, under the orders of Lieutenant Croker, in quest of a mischievous schooner, the *Diablo*, of 6 guns and 50 men. They stood to the eastward beyond Bahía Honda, and in a creek within Cayo Blanco, caught the pirate at anchor, with one of her prizes. A few shot that she fired not having retarded the resolute approach of the boats, some of the outlaws quitted their vessel, and made for the shore in four shallops, while others leaped overboard, and got among some mangrove bushes; five of them were killed by musketry, and several appeared wounded; but from the nature of the marsh, they could not be secured. On boarding the schooner, Lieutenant Croker had the satisfaction to release the master and crew (nine persons) of an American brig, the *Henry* of Hartford, which had been taken by the *Diablo*. They had been treated in the most inhuman manner, and were to have been put to death on the following morning, their lives having been spared so long only for the purpose of removing the brig's cargo.

The modern Marooners exhibited many of the traits by which their predecessors were distinguished, though they never acted in formidable concert. Yet the same proverbial carelessness in the disposal of their pillage, the same reckless cruelty, and the same drinking, gambling, roaring, brawling, ruffian revelry obtained among them. On the 19th of December, 1823, a man named Aaron Smith was tried at the Admiralty sessions, in London, on charges of piracy committed in the Caribbean sea. Full proof was given in evidence that he had feloniously



entered the brigs *Victoria* and *Industry*, in company with others, who assaulted the crews with cutlasses, long knives, and pistols. But as it also seemed that Smith was acting under bodily fear, and that he did not associate with the miscreants till he had been tortured by being bound to the mainmast while cartridges of gunpowder were exploded between his legs, the jury acquitted him. To be sure, the full benefit of compulsion was allowed him, for the law insists that a pirate must be a free agent; but there were some awkward circumstances delivered against him on oath, at which an Admiralty Court in the West Indies might have stumbled. This man afterwards published a narrative of his sojourn, or, as he called it, his captivity among the pirates of Cuba. In this work, though there are several passages which shake the writer's testimony in point of veracity, considerable insight may be gained into the manners and habits of the Piccaroons. We will cast off the storics of the loves of *Seraphina* and the Spanish wife for Smith, and his wonderful lunar observation, as matters of moonshine, and proceed to what might really have fallen under his notice; and even this we principally select, because it is borne out by collateral evidence.

Aaron Smith, it appears, was chief mate of the brig *Zephyr*, which was captured by a piratical cruiser, under the orders of a ferocious half-caste Spaniard. The English commander, and a Captain Cooper, his passenger, were tortured with fire till all the specie on board was produced; after which, their plundered vessel was restored, and they resumed their voyage, leaving Smith behind as a man of all work. The Corsair then stood among the reefs, into a secure and commodious harbour called *Rio Medias*. Here the connection between the rovers and the inhabitants was palpably evident, for not only *ladies* and *gentlemen* repaired on board to negociate for the spoil, but even priests and magistrates. A dance and carousal followed, in which all the men became madly intoxicated, and two of the crew had a desperate fight with knives, while the "cool spectators" looked on. At length, both combatants being desperately wounded, the guests departed, and the evening was closed by a scene of barbarous atrocity. One of the fighters accused his antagonist of having conspired with others to assassinate the captain, and deliver the schooner into the hands of the chief mate. The commander became furious, and resolved to glut his vengeance. "I saw," says Smith, "that his brutal temper was excited by this information; his eyes flashed fire, and his whole countenance was distorted. He vowed destruction against the whole party, and rushing upon deck, assembled the crew, and imparted what he had heard. The air rang with the most dreadful imprecations; they simultaneously rushed below, and dragged the helpless wounded wretch on deck, and without taking into consideration that the accusation against him might be unfounded, proceeded to cut off his legs and arms with a blunt hatchet, then mangle his body with their knives, threw the yet warm corpse overboard."

The pages we are citing afford many melancholy proofs of the fierce brutality which invariably attends the loosening of moral and religious restraints. We will not dwell upon the disgusting topic; but it is necessary, in exposing the odious effects of lawless habits, to exhibit an example:—

"In the afternoon, a boat full of men appeared coming towards the schooner, which, upon examination, was found to contain some of the chief mate's party. No sooner was this known than the captain declared that he

would kill them all, and ordered thirty muskets to be loaded and brought on deck. When the boat was about two hundred yards from the schooner, the men ceased rowing and held up a white handkerchief for a signal, as if doubtful of their safety, which was answered by a similar one from on board, and they again advanced. When within reach of the musketry, the dreadful order of 'fire' was given. Five of the men fell in the boat, the sixth leaped over and began to swim, after whom a boat was dispatched. On his being brought on board, the captain told him the accusation that was against him and his party, and threatened him with a cruel and lingering death, if he did not confess the whole truth. In vain did he declare his innocence, and ignorance of any plot; the ruffian was resolved to glut his vengeance and ordered him to be stripped and exposed, naked, wounded, and bleeding as he was, to the scorching fervour of a July sun, the July sun of a tropical climate!

"The feelings of humanity got the better of my caution, and I entreated the captain not to torture the poor wretch in that dreadful manner, declaring that I firmly believed him innocent; for, had he been guilty, torture and terror would have wrung a confession from him. In vain I pleaded, in vain I represented the inhumanity of punishing a poor wretch in all probability innocent. ~~My~~ crime led to his charge. He was deaf to my entreaties, and threatened me with vengeance for my interference, declaring that he had not done half that he intended to do.

"Having said this he turned to the man, told him that he should be killed, and therefore advised him to prepare for death, or confess himself to any of the crew whom I chose to call aside for that purpose. The man persisted in his plea of innocence, declared that he had nothing to confess, and entreated them all to spare his life. They paid no attention to his assertions, but by the order of the captain, the man was put into the boat, pinioned, and lashed in the stern, and five of the crew were directed to arm themselves with pistols and muskets and to go in her. The captain then ordered me to go with them, savagely remarking that I should now see how he punished such rascals, and giving directions to the boat's crew to row for three hours backwards and forwards through a narrow creek formed by a desert island and the island of Cuba. 'I will see, cried he exultingly, 'whether the mosquitoes and the sandflies will not make him confess.' Prior to our leaving the schooner, the thermometer was above ninety degrees in the shade, and the poor wretch was now exposed naked to the full heat of the sun. In this state we took him to the channel, one side of which was bordered by swamps full of mangrove trees, and swarming with the venomous insects before mentioned.

"We had scarcely been half an hour in this place when the miserable victim was distracted with pain. his body began to swell, and he appeared one complete blister from head to foot. Often in the agony of his torments did he implore them to end his existence and release him from his misery; but the inhuman wretches only imitated his cries, and mocked and laughed at him. In a very short time, from the effects of the solar heat and the stings of the mosquitoes and sandflies, his face had become so swollen that not a feature was distinguishable; his voice began to fail, and his articulation was no longer distinct. I had long suspected that the whole story of the conspiracy was a wicked and artful fabrication; and the constancy with which this unfortunate being underwent these tortures served to confirm my suspicions. I resolved, therefore, to hazard my interference, and after much entreaty and persuasion, prevailed upon them to endeavour to mitigate his sufferings, and to let the poor wretch die in peace, as the injuries which he had already sustained were sufficient of themselves to occasion death. At first they hesitated; but, after consulting some time among themselves, they consented to go to the other side of the island where they would be secured from observation, and untie him and put something over him. When we had reached that place, we lay upon our oars and set him loose; but the moment he felt the fresh sea breeze, he fainted away. His appear-

ance at this time was no longer human, and my heart bled at seeing a fellow-creature thus tormented. When our time was expired we again tied him as before, to prevent the fury of our captain for our lenity, and once more pulled for the passage on our way to the vessel. On our arrival, his appearance was the source of merriment to all on board; and the captain asked if he had made any confession. An answer in the negative gave him evident disappointment, and he inquired of me whether I could cure him. I told him he was dying; 'Then he shall have some more of it before he dies,' cried the monster, and directed the boat to be moored within musket-shot in the bay. This having been done, he ordered six of the crew to fire at him. The man fell, and the boat was ordered alongside. The poor wretch had only fainted; and when they perceived that he breathed, a pig of iron was fastened round his neck, and he was thrown into the sea. Thus ended a tragedy, which, for the miseries inflicted on the victim, and for the wanton and barbarous depravity of his fiend-like tormentors, never perhaps had its equal. The inhuman wretches who had been the chief participants in this horrid deed seemed to regard it as an every-day occurrence: the guitar tinkled and the song went round, as if nothing had happened; and the torments which their victim had just undergone, and the cries that he had uttered, served to form the subject of their jests, and to be echoed in their barbarous mirth."

Such was the modern buccaneering which the spirited officers of the British and United States navies exterminated. Piracy, however, was not wholly suppressed. While these affairs were transacting in the "far" West, some light and fast-sailing vessels, under patriot flags, were infesting the Atlantic; and the sea-robberies in the Archipelago, which followed the Greek declaration of independence, seemed to make the striking off of every other moral obligation with that of allegiance a concomitant of regeneration. The latter afforded a melancholy proof of the ferocity imbibed by those who know no law but force, no restraint but inability,—whom appetite and passion rule, without the controul of reason or reflection. For under the noble, and soul-stirring pretext of liberation, they impeded and disregarded the efforts of their gallant compatriots by the most sordid rapacity among vessels of all nations; and in addition to the excesses committed by other pirates, the most revolting and disgusting mutilations were perpetrated on the Turks who fell into their hands. On one occasion, while we ourselves were on the coast of Egypt, a Karamanian brigantine being taken by a Greek corsair, after unheard-of cruelties had been practised on the bodies of the miserable victims, they were cast overboard alive, with their arms and legs previously broken, and jeeringly told to "swim for their lives."

This ferocity seems to be a natural consequence of maritime robbery with people of all persuasions and countries. The practice of piracy among the revolutionary flags awakened and allured the cupidity of several oceanic wanderers, who, but for the infection, might have plodded on in reputed honesty. But in no instance were these fellows less cruel than the oldest practitioners; cases of felony were not sufficient to glut their new passions, but they must also exercise the utmost insolence and barbarity. Numerous and harrowing instances have come to light; but it may be inferred that many of the worst cases have been buried in the "vast deep," from the known instances of vessels being sunk after pillage, with their crews, to cut off all clue to detection, under the horrid axiom that "dead men tell no tales." It is only from some expressions dropped by a pirate that it was understood his Majesty's packet, the Redpole, of 10 guns, was taken on her passage from Rio

Janeiro, in 1824, and the worthy Captain Bullock, with all his crew and passengers, made to "walk the plank." The cruelty was as indiscriminating as wanton. On the 4th of August, 1829, the *Irism* was boarded in the Atlantic ocean, by a piratical cruiser, commanded by a Frenchman, when every person on board was brutally maltreated, and the vessel pillaged and scuttled. Three men were killed, Captain Campbell was cut and wounded in several places, and his sister, a girl only 16 years of age, was stabbed to the heart, and thrown overboard with her servant. The same miscreant had recently boarded the *Marv of Bristol*, whose crew, with one exception, were murdered in cold blood.

The sanguinary propensity of all who break the moral ties is a serious and striking ethical lesson. Unbridled authority in general operates as a moral poison; but its deadly tendency is most manifested when it is allowed to unsettle the understandings, and inflame the passions of the ignorant and ferocious part of the community, among whom it never fails to extinguish the feelings of the heart. France had no sooner *regenerated*, than, to the horror of such of her reformers as were really well intentioned, though short-sighted, she displayed a rancorous depravity that renounced humanity altogether. Spain is now labouring under the same evil, and bands of men seem associated and organized more for the gratification of personal hatred, and the unworthy purpose of ministering to the stormy projects of the malignant, than for the weal of that wretched nation. And another heretofore happy country has reason for alarm and apprehension, since it is more owing to the good sense of its people than to the wisdom or energy of its rulers, that equal license for hatred, impiety, and rapine, is not proclaimed. Even now the sparks of revolution, which shone in glimmering coruscations, blaze forth with a violence that blinds its frenzied promoters. The dog-star rages, and so virulent is the imparted venom, that all the hellebore of Anticyra would scarcely suffice for the cure. Our business, however, is not with nations, and we merely glanced at them for proofs of the deplorable weakness of human nature, when abandoned to its own pride and perversity. And it is thus that, the moment a man turns to piracy, it seems as if the fiend had full possession of his faculties, for the qualms of conscience give way to a reckless thirst for blood, and the most dreadful inhumanity. This has been shown by the conduct of such as have never confederated with other freebooters, of which we will adduce an instance or two which have happened within our own knowledge.

A small band of Sicilians fitted out a felucca in the summer of 1817, who, from inquiry which was made on the spot, had till then pursued the guiltless calling of coasting mariners, and had suddenly resolved to go "upon the account." Armed with muskets, sabres, and long knives, they boarded a vessel near Milazzo, and in a few minutes murdered twelve men, a woman, and a child, besides three men and two women mutilated and left for dead. After this horrible carnage, the villains deliberately seated themselves in the midst of the terrific spectacle, and surrounded by the dead and dying, they feasted on the provisions which they found on board. In a few days afterwards, these same wretches took another felucca, *La Generosa*, and after killing three men, drove the remaining six below, nailed down the hatches, and scuttled the vessel, for the purpose of sinking her. It is only from the miraculous escapes of some of these devoted ships that we learn the full barbarity of pirates, and as these can hardly be supposed to bear any proportion to those "targetted,"

or shot at till sunk, and otherwise destroyed, how many called "missing" must have fallen to ruthless freebooters? In the present case, it fortunately happened that a boy, who in the confusion had stowed himself away in one of the sails, remained undiscovered; after the departure of the pirates, he flew to the assistance of those below, and with their united exertions the hatches were torn up, and the vessel kept above water until relief was rendered by some fishermen.

In July, 1819, the English brig *Helen* was suddenly boarded by a vessel off Cape de Gata, and after being rifled, and her crew battened down in the fore peak, was scuttled, with the intention of the atrocity being for ever concealed beneath the waters. Yet, under such duress, the master, Cornish, retained all his presence of mind, for while his cargo was being ransacked, he saw through a hole in the hatches the maker's name and residence on his plunderer's top-sails. When the pirate parted company, the imprisoned men, desperate by the rush of waters into their vessel, forced open the hatchway, and gained the deck; but the spoiler being yet in sight, they were compelled to act with strict caution. At length they entered the boat, which had also been scuttled, and quitting the sinking vessel, they rowed for the coast of Spain, where they gave intelligence of their disaster to the British Consul.

Meantime the *William* of Liverpool arrived at Malta, where her crew made themselves remarkable by their extravagant prodigality,—one man being seen tarring down the rigging with gold chains round his neck, another gave an expensive supper to a large party of port nymphs and street musicians, a third ordered a dozen of satin waistcoats from a tailor, with other freaks of a similar nature. But as she was commanded by a well-known mariner, Delano, who bore a most respectable character, no suspicion arose, and she sailed away to Smyrna. Information, however, having been forwarded to Malta respecting the affair off Cape de Gata, and two of the *Helen's* crew being also brought there, further inquiry took place. It appeared that though the *William* was only in port from the 29th of August till the 3rd of September, the master had carried on so great a contraband trade during his stay, that some of the petty shops were quite stuffed; this circumstance, coupled with the folly of his men, and the mischievous rakishness of his vessel, left little doubt as to the perpetrator of the piracy. At that moment there were only two royal vessels in port, the *Spey* and the *Race-horse*, both of which were under refit; the insurance companies of Valetta, therefore, determined on preventing the escape of the criminals, chartered a Gibraltar brig, the *Frederic*, which was manned by 20 seamen from the men-of-war, under the command of Lieutenant Hobson of the *Spey*, and sent her in pursuit of the *William*. The *Frederick* arrived at Smyrna in thirteen days, where the object of their visit was descried riding at anchor, and was immediately recognised by the two sailors of the *Helen*, as the identical vessel that had boarded them off Cape de Gata. After taking up a berth near her, Lieutenant Hobson proceeded with the utmost circumspection and ability, to preclude the possibility of resistance or escape. Hoisting out the long boat, in a manner sufficiently lubberly to lull apprehension, he conveyed most of his men, well armed, into it, and there covered them over with tarpaulms; after which she was taken in tow by a skiff, and proceeded slowly towards the harbour in the manner of a load of merchandise. By this precaution, the lieutenant pulled on unnoticed, till having

reached his desired bearing, he suddenly dropped alongside and instantly took possession of the *William*. So masterly and unexpected was the manœuvre, that the pirate and his terror-struck gang were all taken and secured, with the exception of one man who happened to be absent. After their return to Malta they were brought to justice; the proofs were clear and unequivocal; and another melancholy example was afforded of the cold-blooded inhumanity which instantly steels the heart of the freebooter. Delano and his crew, save the King's evidence, were condemned and executed on board the *William*, which was moored in the middle of the port, and appropriately fitted for suspending them all at the same instant: half of them were then hung in chains at Fort Ricasoli, at the entrance of the harbour, and the others were interred at the feet of the gibbets. A wily attorney, with a view to procrastination, had started an objection to the legality of the court, and was clamorous for his hopeful clients being sent to England, where the Old Bailey chances sometimes run mightily in favour of delinquents, as was found by the thirty-eight choice robbers taken by Captain Turner, of the *Black-Joke*, in 1828. Sir Thomas Maitland, however, aware that, if an example were necessary, it should be prompt and near the scene of the crime, was of another opinion:—"I shall try them," said he to the writer of this, "and if they are convicted of the abominable villainy charged against them they shall be hung, and the point of law may be set led afterwards."

The noted Benito di Soto, who was executed at Gibraltar in 1830, was another instance of the instant demoniacal tendency of piracy. This man had peacefully plied his vocation, till having leagued with the mate of the *Defensor de Pedro*, a slave, to take her from the captain, he at once suggested that all who remained faithful to their trust should be turned adrift in a boat; a measure which was immediately adopted, and the people were never heard of afterwards. A gale of wind sprung up that same evening, and while the pirate ship left the devoted boat at the rate of ten knots an hour, the most outrageous revelry reigned within her.

Soto alone was alive to his own interest, promoting the mad orgies which he scarcely participated in, till seeing the new commander fall into a drunken sleep, he put a pistol to his head and deliberately blew out his brains. He now became a monster of blood and cruelty. An American brig had the misfortune to fall into his clutches just afterwards, when the crew were driven down into the hold, and there secured, except a negro, who was kept on deck for the amusement of Soto and his steel-hearted miscreants. They then set fire to the doomed vessel, and while the miserable African leaped from place to place to avoid the flames, the most hellish shouts of laughter burst from the fiendish spectators. At length the fire seized every part, the poor black fell exhausted, and the ocean soon closed over him, and his unhappy shipmates.

The next exploit was the pillage of the *Morning Star*, an English ship, on her passage from Ceylon in 1828. This vessel, besides a valuable cargo, had several passengers on board, consisting of Major and Mrs. Logic, an army surgeon, two civilians, and about five-and-twenty invalided soldiers, several of whom had their wives with them. Being overtaken near Ascension, her captain was ordered on board the pursuer, where he had no sooner mounted the side than he was instantly

killed, together with his second mate, who had accompanied him. A party of villains, headed by a brute named Barbazan, were then dispatched to the *Morning Star*, with orders to plunder her, put every person to death, and then to sink her. Having by dint of cutting and stabbing driven the men, who were utterly unarmed, into the main-hold, except some who were reserved to assist in their operations, the work of pillage and brutality proceeded. After having been thus employed for upwards of two hours, they set down to a licentiously horrid repast in the cabin, whither all the helpless females were driven, whose fearful screams added to the agonies of life imprisoned. Fortunately the ruffians caroused so long that Soto hailed them in anger; and in their hurry to obey his commands, they contented themselves with fastening the cabin-doors, heaping lumber on the hatches, and boring holes below the water-line. The ship was then left to her apparently certain fate, and the *Defensor de Pedro* sailed off as full of plunder as she could stow. The unhappy women, thus accidentally left alive, succeeded in forcing their way out of the cabin, and became the means of liberating the men, who must otherwise have perished. Still the ship was falling fast, and, but for the most unceasing efforts, must have foundered that night: a stranger, however, who fell in with them on the next day, relieved them from their peril and carried them in safety to England. This was the more providential, for it was not till the night had far advanced that Soto discovered the *Morning Star's* people, instead of being slaughtered, were only left to be drowned. Furious at the information, he immediately hauled to the wind to regain sight of her and complete her destruction; but finding no traces of the vessel, he consoled himself that she was buried in the deep.

Such being the hateful fruits of piracy, it behoves all governments to exert themselves in its extinction. It is not enough to declare that freebooters are *hostes humani generis*, and then shield them under every quibble that pettifoggers can muster together. By the whole tenor of their lives pirates openly abdicate all rights and claims founded on the social laws of nature; as they directly and avowedly oppose the whole foundation and object of that law, the happiness of mankind. The public interest, therefore, which is the end of all law, requires that such avowed enemies of all should be destroyed, and the utmost to be afforded them, on capture, should be a summary court martial.

Even this would avail little, unless the scoundrels of receivers and purchasers of the plunder, without whom piracy would die a natural death, were also ferretted out and condignly punished. The statutes say, that as pirates are robbers, and as a sale by them is, of course, only a sale by robbers, a third party, though a *bonâ fide* purchaser, cannot claim against an owner upon the allegation of a capture by such pirates and a sale to himself. Such a taking is not a capture but a robbery, and does not divest the owner of his property. We would go farther than this, and, with Grotius, authorize any one, although not the right owner, to strip pirates of their prizes and stolen goods wherever they might be found.

Heretofore, whenever sea-roving ran high, the natives of Europe were clamorous for England's interference, on the ground of her acknowledged maritime supremacy. Thus in June, 1699, a very rich ship belonging to Norrköping, being taken by corsairs off the coast of Holland, it was argued that Selden, and all our authors who have written

in defence of our dominion over the adjacent seas, do own that England is obliged in consequence thereof to cleanse those seas from pirates, and provide for the safety of navigation in them. It may be supposed that the new nations of liberal reciprocity has "altered all that," and we, therefore, call on the Princes of Europe to lend their aid in suppressing the nefarious system. Much can be effected by very easy means if our advice be taken. As men assembled together, without acknowledged authority, have ever been considered to associate *sceleris causa*; and those "*qui civitatem non faciunt sunt pirate vel latrones*," it is in the power of any government to disperse suspicious bodies of people. Privateering is well known as the nursery and school of piracy, an essential improvement in the art of warfare, and consequent anchorage to the condition of the human race, would result from the abolition of private war on the sea. This might easily be carried into effect were the great powers to adopt, as a permanent and invariable rule, in all future maritime wars, that no commissions of letters of marque and reprisal be granted to privateers. Smuggling, that lawless union of trade and piracy, must be vigorously suppressed, for though, from the open hazard of their calling, they aspire to a dissiduous distinction above the business of ordinary fraud, their audacious bravery, tried hardihood, and fertility of expedient, render them dangerous to the community.

Another golden rule which we would recommend, is to make merchant vessels defend themselves better than they have latterly done: they fall an easy prey to any gung however small, that takes up the "account." Boarding nettles, close quarters, and good small arms, should be supplied to every ship that sails the ocean. Nor should they ever place such reliance in colours as to let a stranger find them unprepared, for the better the front displayed, the larger and better manned must be the pirate ships, and therefore the more difficult to equip. Nor must caution be abandoned, even when running towards an apparently disabled stranger, the demand for assistance having frequently lured the generous to their destruction. This is a diabolical feat. "Counterfeiting the signals of distress," says Paley, "is an artifice which ought to be reprobated by the common indignation of mankind; for a few examples of captures effected by this stratagem would put an end to that promptitude in affording assistance to ships in distress, which is the best virtue in a sea-faring character, and by which the perils of navigation are diminished."

We have taken this general sketch of piracy, through all ages and countries, because it is strikingly involved with the histories of commerce and navigation. Nor are our views wholly retrospective. The rapid spread of liberalism now unhinging society, the altered views on colonial policy, and the present relaxed state of discipline, may tend to nourish a practice so congenial to random adventurers, loose-livers, swaggering renegades, and all that class of hap-hazard fellows, who detest the restraints of law and gospel. Let those whom it may concern look to it.



## LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK.—MY SECOND TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMIT, P.M.

“And back I flew to its billowy breast.”—*The Sea.*

## No. IV.

WE had crossed the Line—the gem in the extremity of the tail of Ursa Minor no longer appeared above the horizon to remind us of our northern home, but the bright Cross of the South, and the brilliants of another hemisphere had arisen into view, presenting the gorgeous spectacle of the heavenly orbs nearly from pole to pole. I have ever loved to gaze on the splendid canopy jewelled with the myriads of its sparkling hosts; and in after-life it was my lot to reside for a considerable time under the Equator, during which period I never missed a night from observing the constellations as they progressively appeared in their proper season, priding myself on the idea that I should be enabled to boast of having seen every visible star in the heavens. I did see them; but the proud boast never escaped my lips, for the utmost extent of information that I gained did but show me the imperfection of the human understanding, when compared with the boundless infinity of power possessed by the Creator. I grasped at knowledge, and the attainment delighted me—but who can fathom the wisdom that

“Guides, directs, and rules the whole!”

The utmost bounds of man's intelligence is only calculated to fill his mind with admiration and worship whilst he humbles himself before Omniscience.—But to proceed with my voyage.

We were approaching the southern extremity of Africa, and preparations were consequently made to contend against the gales so common in this part of the world. The worn sails were shifted for the best suit; greater security was given to the masts by setting up the rigging which had become relaxed through the heat of the torrid zone, new tiller-ropes were rove—in short, everything was done that prudent foresight could suggest. There always has been a something peculiarly interesting to me in the performance of the necessary duties to counteract the effects likely to be produced by a gale of wind. The tempest, like the breath of the Almighty, rushes over the face of the ocean, manifesting his wonderful power on the deep; but at the same time the Great Being has given to his creature man the knowledge, the skill, the judgment, even the wisdom, to struggle against the storm he has loosened from the hollow of his hand; and I have often thought that Omnipotence looked on with pleasure to witness the exercise of those talents which are the peculiar characteristics of a thorough seaman. Many persons would probably condemn the indulgence of such feelings, preferring to attribute effects to the mere common course of nature, but for myself I can truly say, that in many an hour of peril, when the wild waves have beat over me, and the storm has poured its vengeance on my head, the conviction that the eye of the Deity watched over my conduct, has quickened my intellect, increased my vigilance, and rendered me firm and collected in the midst of threatened danger.

We were somewhere about the latitude 39° S., when a sudden squall

took us aback, and the sea was in an instant one white sheet of foam. It was the morning-watch, under Tremenhere, and the hands were instantly turned up to "shorten sail."

"Ma conscience, Pascoe," exclaimed Marshall, who had the watch on deck, and had come below to rouse the mates—"Ma conscience, Pascoe, but yon's a fearful sight--the waters are like lime-wash, and Muster Tremenhere says there's a gale coming on!"

"The devil he does!" returned Pascoe, turning out of his hammock and drawing on his trowsers. "But, Marshall, bear a hand up, and tell him to stop the ship till I get on deck, and make all snug. Halloo, Gummitt, show a leg, man, we're going to have a regular sneezer, and must wait upon old Snatchblock for a taste of diamond P."

In a few minutes we were on the quarter deck, and ordered aloft to furl the mizen-topsail. "Eh, Pascoe, what 'll I do wi' my great coat?" inquired Marshall—"I canna take it wi' me on the yard, and if I leave it here——"

"It will be washed overboard," said Pascoe; "but twig the parson there—(the Rev Mr C. had come on deck through alarm, and was standing holding on by the run-brace cleat)—"twig the parson—don't you see how he's shivering and shaking—he's just changed his religion on account of the weather."

"Nay, nay," returned Marshall, "he's too good a man for that, Pascoe—he's no' the minister to forsake his faith."

"But I tell you he has," rejoined Pascoe in seeming anger; "don't you see he has turned quaker?—Now, Scotchman, lend him your coat, and make an act of charity of it—he'll perhaps say a good word for us whilst we're handing the topsail."

The reverend clergyman had come from his warm cabin, and being suddenly exposed to the keen cold blast, he did tremble most aguishly. Marshall approached him—"Eh, Mr. C——, the caller air is shaking you a wee bit, and I'm grieved to see it. You're cauld, Mr C——, and young bluid does na feel the biting o' the wind sae vera much, so, Mr C——, you'd better take ma great coat to keep you warm."

"You are very kind, my young friend," said the divine, "but I cannot think of depriving you of your covering."

"Eh, Sir," returned Marshall, stripping off the coat, and handing it to Mr C——, "Eh, Sir, but ye're unco welcome!" The clergyman took the garment, which Marshall assisted him to put on, and then starting up the poop-ladder, the wily Scotchman exclaimed to Pascoe, "Ma cutie, but it will be dry and warm for me when I come doon agan."

We had handed the mizen topsail, and were preparing to descend, when Tremenhere hulked us to strike the mizen top-gallant mast, (the yard had already been sent on deck by the watch,) and we consequently obeyed orders. Pascoe was in the cross-tees to remove the fid, when we heard his voice in shouts of laughter above the howling of the gale, as he pointed down to the quarter deck. The reduction of canvass had made the *Lady Graves* very unsteady in her motions; and as there had been for several days previous a long swell, which the freshening gale increased into mountain-waves, that toppled and broke from their great weight, a heavy sea occasionally rolled completely over us, sweeping the whole range of the decks. One of these had struck the ship

just abaft the main chann'ls, and an immense body of water fell with its greatest force on the poor parson, who was instantly forced from his hold, and washed away into the lee-scuttles, where he sprawled about unable to rise, and the men were too busy to lend him a hand. Marshall had been taking great credit to himself for his kindness to Mr. C——, when Pascoe's laugh directed our attention to the disaster—"Ma coat, ma coat!" shouted Marshall—"will nobody save ma coat? Hoot toot, Grummett, it'll be washed out at the port!"

"The parson will keep it company, then," said I, "but it is evident, with all your generosity, that you think more of your coat than you do of Mr. C——. Here comes another sea—hold on, my boys!"

The clergyman had made a shift to crawl on his hands and knees to the capstan, round which he threw his arms and endeavoured to cling to it, but the heavy waters again broke over the gangway, and he was a second time washed down to leeward, and would in all probability have lost his life, or sustained serious injury, had it not been for black Jackson, who had finished his duty aloft, and descended to the quarter-deck. "Gar Amighty, massa parson, what he do in a lee scutler, eh?" said the black, raising the reverend gentleman in his strong arm, and holding on by the Jacob's ladder. "Here, massa Snatchblock," addressing the boatswain, "you please lend a me a hand to get dar massa parson to windard—he do same for you some day."

"How naturally the clergy help one another," said the boatswain to his mate, pointing to black Jackson and the minister. "Well, well, mayhap one of us may want a cast of his office afore we reaches Madderass or Calcutta, so, Bill, clipp on t'other side of the thunder cloud and parbuckle him awtist you to the companion ladder—my, for the matter o' that, you may see him to his cabin, and my word for it there's a hicker-case in the corner—How are you Sn?" The clergyman shook his head, from which the water poured down, and closing his eyes, compelled him to close them—"Aye, aye, I know how it is," continued Snatchblock. "I've swallowed many a quart of the briny helement in my time, but yer coneyhick is a good preventer, and my-hap a toothful wouldn't do the lads any harm."

"Take me down stairs," requested Mr. C—— in a faint voice—"I fear I have got my death."

"Lord love yer heart, no," replied Snatchblock, "you've only got a little salt water, which mayhap may sive a dose from the medicine chest. You'll be spinning us another yarn next Sunday, wind and weather permitting, and don't forget brandy is a good *anecdote* against a sea-drencher."

"Do, my good fellows, carry me down stairs to my apartment," urged the parson, "and you shall have a glass of grog each, but first of all let me slip off this saturated and heavy garment."

"Ma coat, ma coat," exclaimed Marshall, who now joined the group, "did you ever see sic a concern as ma coat, Mr. Snatchblock?—it is literally soaking."

"Aye, aye, young gentleman, it's very like a whale—fond of suction," returned the boatswain, and raising the ponderous robe, he threw it, as if by accident, over Beaumgardte, who had that moment slid down to leeward amongst the party, and the weight bore him to the deck. "Ax your pardon, Mr. Beaumgarden," said the veteran, as the cadet rose

upon his knees, and shook off the wet coat—"I warn't aware you was anigh, or I should not have hove it slap in your teeth, but mayhap you arn't never none the worse for it, and maybe it'll teach you a lesson I lained long ago, though, as you may see, I don't always practise it—never throw hot water and ashes to windard."

Beaumgardte received the apology rather ungraciously, but as he could not say it was done intentionilly, he thought it best to take no further notice of it. Mr. C—— was conveyed to his cabin, and the negro and the boatswain's mate got a stiff nor'-wester, whilst Pascoe, myself, Marshall, and old Snatchblock, paid a visit to diamond P.

"I'm thinking, Mr Marshall," said the boatswain, as he mixed himself a regular out-and-out good un, "I'm thinking there's nothing on aithe, no nor on the ocean neither, as equals this here stuff, and I'm pleased to see you take to it kindly, for you were apt to grum at it when you first came aboard. Howsomever, there's some difference, I must allow, between Johnny Groat's house and the latitude of the flying Dutchman."

"The flying Dutchman!" reiterated Marshall—"what do you mean by the flying Dutchman?"

"Well, I'm blessed if that don't beat cock-fighting!" exclaimed the boatswain contemptuously. "Here's a youth is his liv'd fourteen or fift'n years in the world and doesn't know what the flying Dutchman is!—why where did you get your edication?—it's the ghost of a ship with spectrines for a crew."

"And winding sheets for sails," chimed in Pascoe, "we saw her last voyage, but we were a little farther to the eastward—My eyes, but that was a heavy lurch, borsun—she's shaming it out amongst them upon deck!—that scashock every timber in the craft!" A crying noise was heard—"There's something curred away depend upon it!"

"It's only Iremenhie dropp'd one of his front teeth," said the boatswain. "But about this same flying Dutchman, young man—so you never heard of her, eh?" Marshall answered in the negative, and Snatchblock went on—"She's a doomed craft, stered by a dead man's hand!"—The Scotchman shuddered—"I remember seeing her once we were lying-to under a mainstaysel forestaysel and trysel, and it was blowing hard enough to blow the devil's horns off!"

"Maccie!" exclaimed Marshall, "but you must have had main bud weather of it, Mr Snatchblock."

"Why, it did blow a bit of a breeze, I must own," rejoined the veteran, "and we were forced to shove our heads down the hitchway to get breath. I was boason's mate at the time, and the wind jammed my eith so tight twixt my teeth that they were obligated to get a handy-billy to bowse it out. The captain happened to take off his hat to look aloft, when away went as fine a head of him as ever barber twizzled, and he was left as bald as a coot. Well, d'ye mind, we were lying-to, as I said afore, with the sea running as high as the Peak o' Teneriffe, and the rain pouring down marlin spikes and top-mauls, and there we was pitching bows under, till the best bower jumped slap in-board, and one of the flues went right through the fokstle into the cook's coppers, and was boiled as soft as a doughboy—one of the messes had it for dinner. Well, I had the first watch that night, and it was somewhere about four bells that away goes the mainstaysel sheet, and the block hit

the long-boat a rap that made all sneer again, so we hauled down the sail, and were busy in the lee-waste reeving a new sheet, when the officer of the watch sings out through his speaking-trumpet, 'Hard up with the helm—hard up with it—and away aft there the watch and brail up the trysel—hard up, boy,—hard up!' 'Hard up it is, Sir,' said the weather-wheel, 'but she's got no way, and won't answer.' 'Aft, and brail up the trysel!' shouted the officer again—'B ar a hand, men, for your lives!' Well, young gentleman, I felt quite contwisted to think what he could be arter, for though there was as pretty a gale o' wind as ever a lubber would wish to skulk in, yet we were all alone, and nothing whatsoever to keep us company, howsoever we drops the mainstaysel like a hot mufpy, and away we sallies aft to the trysel brails; but just as we'd clapt on we hears the officer hail, 'Ship, ahoy! starboard yer helm, or you'll be aboard of us!' But he might as well have whistled a hornpipe to a haystack, for I looks out dead to windard, and there in the dim haze, looking just as if she had stept out of a cloud, was a large craft coming right down stem on, with studd'n-sels set aloft and aloft, and t' gallant royals over all, though the breeze sneezed hard enough to blow the canvass out of the bolt-ropes. On she came right slap afore it, but she didn't seem to settle down atwixt the waves like as a right arnest natral ship would do, but she appeared to dance along the tops of the seas for all the world like a flying-fish, keeping straight on in a direct course from the crest of one foaming mountain to another, as if she'd been sailing in a smooth tideway. 'Ship, ahoy!' shouted the mate again, for he warn't up to the thim, and 'I'm d—d, odd chap,' says I to myself, comotherously under my voice, 'but you're expending good breath for no manner o' use—howsoever, brail up the trysel, lads—ease off the sheet handsomely, you lubber, and do everything ship-shape, for the gaze of the deul is upon you—that's the flying Dutchman, or my name's not Joe Snatchblock!' 'Does she answer her helm?' inquired the mate. 'Aye, aye, Sir,' replied the quartermister—'she feels the forestaysel, Sir, and is paying off—she'll gather way directly.' And she did gather way, but still that church-yard craft came on, with her sails bleached in the sun and storm, like grave-clothes on a corpse, and her white shrouds showing like the blanched bones of a skeleton, and onward she came till she fairly mingled up alongside of us, and there we could see amidst something like a crystalline light, the men—that is, them as was men once—all standing stiff and stark, with their glazed eyes fixed, and looking like the horn in a purser's lantern, whilst bolt upright in a perpendicular upon the tittrel, holding on by the vang, was a tall fellow in Dutch trowsers, and on his head a broad-brimmed hat big enough for a jolly-boat; he had a speaking-trumpet in his hand as long as the spanker-boom. 'Ho, the ship ahoy!' from whence came you?' shouted the mate, but there was no answer; and so says I to the officer, 'It's no manner o' use hailing, Sir—it's the flying Dutchman, and none other.' 'Flying devil!' says he in a passion: 'but devil or Dutchman, clear away that fokstle gun there foued, and give him a bit of iron, as he won't answer a civil question.—Ho, the ship ahoy!'—he hailed again from the starboard gangway, but all was as silent as the tomb, and away she went past us like a shot, her topmast studd'n-sel boom just clearing our main-yard, and there the ship's company was like so many corpses, not one on 'em stirring a limb.

Are you ready with that gun for'd?" shouted the officer—"D—n, bear a hand, and let fly right at his cabin window! Hand me here a musket—I'll have a slap at that fellow on the taffrel, if he's the devil himself!" "He's only the flying Dutchman, Sir," says I, "and you may just as well try to poke daylight through Adams grandmother as to think of killing a dead man." The musket was handed to him, and he stood on the bulwark of the gangway (for her sides were built up, lads) taking a steady aim; but a tremendous sea came roaring up astern of us, lifting her quarters high in the air, and burying her bows as she plunged down for'd, it toppled over the sides just as the mate fired, and away the whirl of waters carried him into the boiling eddies of the deep, we saw him for a minute or two struggling amidst the white foam of the ocean, and then we saw him no more. "Clear away the small cutter!" shouted the second officer of the watch, and some of the lads jumped into her, and were casting off the lashings, when the captain runs out of his cabin, and demanded the cause of her being before the wind, and what the uproar was about. "The ship, Sir," cries one—"The mate, Sir," cries another—"The flying Dutchman," says I. "Silence, fore and aft!" he hallooed out—"Quartermaster, bring her carefully to the wind." "All ready with the small cutter!" sung out the lads who had been clearing her away. "Mr Darrell's overboard, Sir," said the midshipman. "Keep all fast!" shouted the captain—"no boat could live in such a sea as this. To your stations, men!—where's the stranger?" We ran to board, and there went the craft away into the thick gloom till she disappeared. The poor officer was buried in an ocean grave."

"And where about did this happen, Mr Snatchblock?" inquired Marshall. "It is a horrible story, if true."

"Why, young gentleman, what right have you got to doubt it?" retorted the boatswain: "d'ye think I sail under false colours, and carry sham papers? And as to whereabouts it happened—why it was at no great distance from where we are now, he's always cruising in these here latitudes, and mayhap you may have proof of the fact afore many dog-watches are out. But come, young gentlemen, it's time we looked at the weather again—there's a fresh hand at the bellows, or I'm much mistaken, she's getting cursedly uneasy, and kicks like a young horse."

The gale was indeed severe, and the *Lady Graves*, before night closed in, was lying-to under a main staysail in a sea literally running mountains high, but the *Indiaman* behaved extremely well, and climbed over the rolling waves as if replete with instinct. The fleet were scattered—each ship taking care of herself, for in bad weather the exertions for individual safety supersede all other considerations of a general nature, yet occasionally we could see a ship, or two on the crest of some enormous billow, as her masts and rigging came against the light of the sky.

Mr. Allen had the middle watch, and of course Pascoe and myself shared it with him. The gale still raged in all its fury, but every thing was snug, and the watch having nothing to do, stowed themselves away from the cold, although ready in an instant to start up and obey orders. It was four bells when the forecastle mate (the sixth), Mr. Purvis, came aft and joined us on the quarter-deck, to windward of the captain, against which we were standing, and holding on by a rope extended fore and aft. "This is a pretty sea-boat, Purvis," said the second officer, "she

comes up and falls off with all the grace of a lady of fashion in a ball-room, and tops the seas as easy as a gannet."

"Yes, she behaves well, Sir," replied Purvis; "but I really wish the witch was out. D—n all watches,—any body should have mine for a trifle. But, yo-hoy, reefers, it's past four bells,—where's the goblet and glasses,—the bread-basket and cheese, have you forgot this is the middle watch?"

"They waited for orders, I believe," said Allen, "but bear a hand, Pascoe, tell the quartermaster to get his lantern ready, and away down and fetch up the grub, this breeze has given me an appetite, can we muster nothing but bread and bees'-wax? I should relish——"

"A nice piece of pork pie, Mr Allen, for instance," said Pascoe, "I saw the Captain's steward stow one away last night in this hurricane-house," laying his hand upon the safe that was fixed to the drum head of the capstan, "don't you think it would eat better than weevily bread and rotten cheese?"

"Hold your tongue, youngster, and don't be speaking disrespectfully of the Company's provisions," said Allen, "but was it a large pie?"

"It had a beautiful build, Sir," returned Pascoe, "there would just be enough for a glorious tuck-out, it seemed to be made on purpose for such a night as this, if we could only get at it."

"Aye, there's the rub," exclaimed Purvis, feeling the bars with a little more strength of hand than conscience could properly sanction, but they resisted his efforts. "There, be off with you, youngster, we must be content with the usual fare," and away went Pascoe with the quartermaster. "It is hard too, to have such a delicious morsel close to us and not even to be allowed to look at it."

"I know where there's one or two bars loose," said I, "and they may be removed with very little difficulty, I'll unship them, Mr Purvis, if you'll take the pie in to it."

"In tow?" reiterated Purvis, "you mean me to take it *in toto*, but 'lead us not into temptation,' why, it will be a downright act of plunder, and may bring me to the bar as a robber."

"According to Grummett's account," said the second mate, "you must be brought to the bar before you perpetrate the theft. Well, well, I warn you not to steal the Captain's pie, unless indeed the breach is *very* practicable, still I warn you against the consequences, though, if you should commit such an act of felony, and Grummett will stand *pie lot*, why, I shall expect my full share, to induce me to keep the secret."

"Mc—give 'em, me take 'em," returned Purvis, laughing, "but come, Grummett, it is evident you have been at the trick before, or how the devil should you become acquainted with the *insecurity* of the safe?"

"Indeed, Mr. Purvis, you wrong me," replied I, "it was only done to day, when one of the sodgers fetched way to looard, and stove it in with his head. I saw the steward myself bunging at it with a hammer, to make all fast, whilst the carpenters were battening the hatches down, but he only made pitch-work of it, and so slued the capstan round, that the place might not be seen to windard;—it is a most delicious pie, Mr. Purvis!"

"Saw wood, then, my boy," said Purvis, "but avast a minute, here comes Pascoe, he must lend us a hand."

Pascoe appeared with the quartermaster, carrying a basket, which was

deposited on the deck, and jammed up with swabs, and secured by marline to the capstan pauls, whilst a dry boat's sail was spread to sit upon.

"A good look out, there, forud," shouted the officer of the watch; "keep your eyes unbuttoned upon the poop; do you see any thing of the Commodore's light?" An answer in the negative was returned.—"Then here goes for a middle watcher,"—taking his seat—"Quarter-master!"

"Aye, aye, Sir," answered old Johnson, making the best of his way towards us, "I'm close aboard of you, Mr. Allen, the water is out of the dip-stone, I filled the goglet with my own hands,—it's precious cold, and wants a goodish taste of rum to warm it."

"Tail on, then," said Allen, handing a stiff glass of grog to the veteran, "put that under your jacket, Johnson, 'twill cherish the cockles of your heart, old boy!"

"Well, God bless you, Sir," returned Johnson, taking the glass, and holding it as steady as if the ship had been lying moored to a buoy in the Thames, "God bless you, Sir, my ould heart does get a little frost-bitten by age, Mr. Allen, and nothing thaws it like a drop of *liquum vite*, as the lained calls it. But axing your pardon, Sir, may I share it with black Jackson, there, for though he's ounly a knock-kneed negur, and hasn't the discommagement of a Christian, yet there's a natral summut about him as would put many a pale face to the blush!"

"Dim! off your stuff, old man," requested the officer, "Jackson shall have a glass to himself. Come here, Congo, why do you call your country the Coast of Guinea?"

"Ky, Massa Allen," responded the black, "you nebber know dat? 'Cause em hib de *yellow fever* when dey steal him poor nigger for sell him in a West Indies."

"And was you stole, Jackson?" said Allen compassionately; "well, well, never mind, I don't want to ask questions,—here's something to keep your eyes open, swallow it like a sucking mermaid, and away and keep a look out!"

"Aye, aye, Massa Allen," replied the grateful black, taking the grog, which disappeared at one gulp, "dis make a eye crack for see ebery ting in a varsel world, many tank you, Sir!"

During this colloquy on the deck, a different scene was enacting at the capstan-head. "There's the grog and biscuit, Mr. Purvis," said Pascoe. "The cadets in the steerage—there's not one of them snoozing—begged hard to know how the weather is, and I told them we were past all safety, and had got into deep water, the gate was increasing, and Mr. Allen had sent me down for the ship's bible, to read prayers to the watch before we went down!"

"Poor devils, we'll have some 'port with them, presently," returned Purvis. "Pork pie or cheese, that's the question, now, who would eat cheese when he could get pork pie?—and if we don't consume it somebody else will, for it was made to be eaten, and so, Grummett, shove out the bars."

"There they go, Sir," said I, displacing them with very little trouble; "they're gone, Mr. Purvis!"

"And out comes the pie," added he, abstracting it through the aperture. "Here, Pascoe, pucker up the dish, and hand it over to Mr. Allen!"

"Aye, aye, Sir," returned Pascoe, "it shall never be said I disobeyed the orders of a superior officer, and now, Mr. Allen——"



"Oh you *pi-rats*!" exclaimed Allen, placing the dish on the deck. "But there, don't make a noise, but sit down and share it out," and he commenced singing in an under tone—

"They say little pigs make very good pork"

The pie was consumed, and a most delicious one it was—the grog went round—the empty dish was carefully restored to the safe—the bars were refastened, and the middle watch at an end. The Quartermaster and Pascoe took the basket below, and the latter reported that the cadets were dreadfully alarmed, indeed, the motion of the ship was incessant, and the dashing of the waters, and horrible creaking of bulk-heads, was no very pleasant music to terrified minds. We held a consultation, and I was sent below into the steerage, where I commenced groaning most piteously. "Who's that?" inquired one of the cadets, "what's the matter?"

"Matter enough," I replied, "the ship is expected to go overboard every minute, and every timber in her will be afloat."

"Lud have mercy upon us!" solemnly ejaculated another, "you don't say so?"

"Oh!" groaned I, "my poor mother!"—a heavy sea struck us at that moment, and gave the *Lady Graves* a tremendous shaking. "Oh! there it comes—what shall I do? we must all go to the bottom!"

"Oh dear! there goes my watch out of my cot," muttered a third,— "Oh, the devil, what's this?" (I had pitched a wet swab into his bed,) "why, here's one of the ship's mops tumbled right through the deck!"

"Aye, aye," returned I, "her seams are opening very fast; I got my foot jammed betwixt a couple of the planks just now. Oh, oh, it's all over with us!" The men began to jog the hand pumps, and the clattering noise added considerably to the confusion,— "There's the champagne pumps going, and every one of you must turn out and take a spell, though it will only prolong existence for a short time."

"Grummelt," exclaimed Pascoe, who now joined me, "where are you?"—"Oh," groaned I. "Oh, messmate," continued he, "this is enough to make the stout heart quail! The carpenter has found a hole in the main-hatchway, and there's six feet water in the pumps!"—"Oh," groaned I again, and "Oh," groaned Pascoe, whilst we could hear the cadets repeating their prayers, and imploring for mercy, and amongst them Beaumgardte was one of the loudest. "Is there no hope, Mr Pascoe?" inquired a voice that we did not expect to hear, and which we knew to be the Rev Mr C's—"Oh," groaned Pascoe—"Then I am resigned," said the worthy clergyman,— "thy will be done," and he again composed himself in his cot. "What's all this uproar?" shouted Major Campbell, "is there any danger?" We did not dare to trifle with him, and therefore remained silent, but the cadets loudly vociferated that the ship had sprung a leak in the main-hatchway, and was going down. "And you all in your beds, young men!—for shame, for shame!—turn out and see if you cannot render assistance!" "And I will go also," said the parson. The gale had somewhat lulled, and the sail she had set not keeping her sufficiently steady, the ship rolled heavily to windward, and several seas washed clean over us. The cadets in a body crept out of their cots, and were partly dressed, when Mr. Allen's voice resounded through the speaking-trumpet down the companion—"Rouse out the idlers, and send them up directly, or she'll roll her keel

out!" Away rushed the cadets to the companion-ladder, and a desperate struggle took place for precedence. Pascoe and I renewed our groans louder than before, when a tremendous rush of water came tumbling down the companion hatch, shrieks and yells followed, and the cadets rolling over one another, and hallooing out with all their might, effectually roused every soul in the cabins, and out came Tremenhare. "Quartermaster, a light here!" he called out, and old Johnson speedily made his appearance with a lantern, and was soon followed by Pascoe and myself with another, for we had gone forward and got up the fore scuttle. The dim rays of the lights showed us the unfortunate cadets huddled up together, some on their knees, others flat on their faces, some clinging round each other's necks, and all in the utmost state of terror, soaked to the skin, and not a little bruised in their attempts to get away.

"Why, what's all this?" exclaimed Tremenhare—"what are you doing out of your cots, young gentlemen, and shrieking as if old Davy was twisting your necks into grannies' knots!"

"Ask the midshipmen, Sir," said Beaumgardie, "they told us the ship was sinking, and——"

"Have you stowed away the buckets," whispered Pascoe to old Johnson, and, receiving a knowing wink in reply, he left me to fight it out, but in another instant I heard him hailing, "Grummett, Mr. Allen wants you!" and I immediately followed him and found the watch and idlers setting the close-reefed maintop-sail.

"Did we do it well, Pascoe?" asked Purvis—"Johnson had one bucket, Jackson had another, and I a third—did we hit the proper time for a wish?"

"Most admirably so, Mr. Purvis," replied Pascoe. "the cadets made sure it was all over with them when the water came pouring down, and they roared so loud, that Mr. Tremenhare turned out, and I am afraid we shall have some squally looks."

"Never mind—away to duty now, and show yourselves smart," said Purvis, "it will soon blow over, and we are all tarried with the same brush, you know."

The chief-mate came on deck, but Pascoe and myself were in the muntop. He said a few words to Mr. Allen, and finding everything in order he went below again, and turned in.

The next day the gale increased, and the muntop-sail was once more handed, so that we were, as before, reduced to the mainstaysail. Towards evening it lulled, and one of the ships, a large *Chimaman*, hoisted her colours at the topmast-head, union downwards, whilst the reports of her guns as signals of distress were faintly heard mingling with the howling of the storm. She lay to leeward of us, and the frigate was about two miles to windward. We repeated the signal and bore up, and the man-of-war followed the example. We found the *Chimaman* was making water very fast, and the captain, fearful of not keeping her afloat through the night, was desirous of quitting her altogether. His boats were in readiness, ours and the frigates were also sent, and after much labour and great risk we succeeded in taking out every living soul before dark, without any material accident happening. The deserted ship, under a close-reefed maintop-sail, with her helm lashed a-lee, formed an object for careful watchfulness during the night, and the consideration

that she was alone, without succour, on the wide waters carried with it a melancholy interest. Her captain never quitted the deck, but kept his eyes almost constantly fixed upon the craft, expecting every moment to be her last. Towards morning the weather moderated, and the Chinaman was still afloat—unmanned and unmanaged, she had weathered the strength of the gale. Daylight at length broke—a beruteous, gorgous, red-flushed daylight,—and the boats were lowered down and manned, pursuant to a signal from the frigate, for the purpose of returning to the China ship to see if anything could be done to save her. The flotilla had got about half a cable's length from its destination, when the bows of the immense fabric were seen to recede from the wind—her stern rose high in the air, her head gradually settled down, and the proud ship that had so lately stemmed the waves, in a few minutes disappeared for ever, carrying with her a cargo which could not be worth less than eighty thousand pounds. The boats returned, the fleet was collected together, and the wind coming round in our favour, we soon quitted this inhospitable climate, and enjoyed a fine run through the Mozambique Channel, sighted Point de Galle, in the island of Ceylon—on the 26th of August made St Thomas's Mount and the Pulicat Hills, and on the following morning moored ship in Madras roads, about two miles from the shore.

Here a world of wonders opened upon us. "Mr conscience," exclaimed Marshall, "what do you call them, Pascoe?" pointing to a catamaran that two natives were paddling off.

"They're a couple of devils playing at single-stick," replied Pascoe, "they'll be alongside directly—so look out, Scotchman!"

And alongside they came on their logs lashed together, light, active men, then black bodies whitened with silice particles from the biny element, no covering but a cloth round their loins, and a pointed straw cap upon each head in which they convey letters perfectly dry and safe. Those who have never witnessed it can form no conception of the rude construction of these catamarans, and the immense surf they have to pass through, and I have seen them, when the ships have been riding with lower yards and topmasts stuck, bring off a communication from the shore as clean and as dry as when first placed in their hands, although they have been repeatedly buried beneath the huge waves that rolled over them. Yet they perform this for a very trifling remuneration, and the gift of a biscuit and a glass of rum is acknowledged with the utmost gratitude—they will even dance for it.

"Awed, Pascoe," said Marshall, "but them's strange ootlandish beings anyhow, and yons a wondrous sight," pointing to the surf—"surely these logs never came through sic a foaming surge as that!"

"Not a bit of it," replied Pascoe, "they've an underground tunnel beneath the surf, so that they escape it altogether—but look at that fellow yonder, see what a rate he's going at by means of clock work."

We both looked, and saw a man squatting very steady on a catamaran, which was running along at a rapid rate, without any visible cause for its motion.

"And whereabouts is the machinery?" inquired Marshall; "there must be great ingenuity vera badly applied."

"You'll see his machinery presently, Mr. Marshall," exclaimed old Snatchblock,—“as, in regard o' the matter o' that, he's just going to wind it up”

The catamaran was approaching us, and the man commenced hauling upon a line which increased the speed of his log barque, which suddenly twisted round and went off in another direction, in a short time, however, we observed him pull up a large fish, which, by its back fin, I knew to be a shark, and whilst on the surface he slacked his line and struck the monster a heavy blow with his paddle, and off it flew again, dragging the catamaran nearly under water. Several times he repeated the operation of getting the creature within his reach and battering it with his paddle, till at last it became exhausted, and then he dexterously brought his logs alongside of us, and assistance was given him to secure his prize. It was a ground shark, about nine feet in length, with a tremendous pair of jaws, and as the poor fellow could not well carry it ashore, he proffered it for sale, and it was purchased by some of the people.

We were soon surrounded by boats from the men-of-war and the homeward-bound ships, all anxious for intelligence, and whilst the certainty of war inspired the naval force, the probability of being captured produced a different effect amongst the crews of the Indiamen. An officer from the senior captain's ship came on board to press, and twelve of our best men were taken, amongst whom was black Jackson. To him, however, it was a matter of indifference—he had no relatives—no bonds—no kindred to unite him with the enjoyments of home—he had been kidnapped on the coast of Africa when an infant in his mother's arms and with both his parents conveyed across the Atlantic to Jamaica. His father had received the name of Jack from the planter who purchased him, and the boy was known as Jack's son, hence arose the cognomen he had assumed of Jackson. His parents died, and the lad contrived to get to England and draw the breath of freedom. At first he became a domestic in a family fond of monstrosities (and a black servant was considered a curiosity in those days), and was baptized in a very public manner by no less a personage than a bishop, but disliking the livery, he took to the ocean, and became a thorough seaman. All ships or services were alike to him, if he had but a good commander.

Here Major Campbell and his detachment left us, as did also several of the cadets, some of whom subsequently rose to eminence, but the principal portion of them were expended during their initiation in servitude in this baleful climate, and not a few by yielding to intemperance at the mess-table. The seconds to the two young men, Pudeaux and Deschartes, were put under confinement to take their trial of charge of murder, and they were in prison when we sailed, but I afterwards learned that one of them died literally of a broken heart before the day of ordeal came on, the other was acquitted of murder, and as no secondary charge was made he was released, but what became of him I never heard.

The appearance of Muddas from the roads is extremely picturesque, and I longed to obtain liberty to visit the shore, which after a few days was obtained, and accompanied by Pascoe we bargained with a Massoolah boat to land us. These boats in shape strongly resemble a walnut-shell, the planks are sewed together by rope made from the husk of the cocoa-nut, and are quite light, carrying from four to six rowers and a steersman. They are high out of the water, and the oars are formed of a long pole with a flat circular or oval piece of wood at the outer

extremity. The men went off merrily from alongside, singing their accustomed tune to keep time with their oars. As they approached the surf, which was white with feathery foam, their voices were more subdued and the utterance much quicker; indeed the terrific appearance of those ever-rolling surges must have an influence over the most courageous boatman, possibly not so much for his own safety, as for the lives of those individuals intrusted to his care. Accidents, wholly unavoidable, would frequently occur, but the catamarans were constantly dancing over these raging billows, and handsome rewards given by the Company for rescuing persons from drowning, and many of these naked heroes wore round their necks a handsome silver chain and badge as an honourable distinction for saving a certain number of lives.

The first surf that took us came bubbling and hissing along curling its fleecy head, and it was not without a sickening sensation of apprehension that I saw the boat laid nearly broadside to it. Pascoe laughed and I tried to do the same, but it was no go. The sea struck us and the spray flew many feet above our heads, but the Massoolah boat rose like a cork upon the summit of the surge, which ran head on towards the beach, and we were again floating on comparatively smooth water, the song was resumed, though not so loud as at first, whilst the watchful eye of the steersman kept a sharp look out for the next sea. It came much larger than the first, and the boatmen exerted their utmost skill and strength to get inshore so as to avoid its extreme fury, their voices emitted a low hissing quick noise, pronouncing the word "Aysi," which had a curious effect on the ear, as the sound very much resembled that which was caused by the commotion of the waters, as if the men were holding mysterious communion with the spirits of the raging element. Again we were lifted up and borne along with amazing rapidity in the midst of foam and spray and threatened death, for the boat nearly rolled over when on the curling top of the sea, and was half filled, to the great detriment of our white trousers and uniform coats. At length, after two or three repetitions, we got safely on land, and Major Campbell, who had been watching our approach, kindly invited us to his quarters, where we were dressed and made ourselves fit to appear in public. We dined with him, and afterwards went out for a stroll through the streets, and I remember being much struck with the immense number of shops and stalls for the sale of confections and sweetmeats. The sounds of music attracted us to a large building, which we entered without hesitation, and the overpowering brilliancy of light within nearly blinded us. It was a temple of idolatry nearly filled with worshippers, who on seeing us uttered the most deafening shouts, and some of the natives taking us by the arms, we were hurried before the altar of as mishapen and hideous a figure as imagination could possibly conceive. It was a gigantic beastly creature, yet possessing something like human features, to which, however, it would be utterly impossible for any description to do adequate justice, and the votaries of this monstrous specimen of indecency, either labouring under intoxication or the effects of opium, were throwing their bodies into the vilest contortions and attitudes that licentiousness could suggest. Utterly disgusted with the spectacle, I requested Pascoe to quit the place, but he seemed desirous of witnessing the ceremony, and assumed a carelessness of manner which I knew he did not feel. Again I urged him to depart, for the

infuriated and maniac countenances of the worshippers began to excite a considerable degree of alarm, but Pascoe whispered me, "For the love of heaven, remain quiet, and do not display the smallest semblance of fear! We cannot return if we would, as you may convince yourself if you look round—not at this moment though, lest they should suspect—we have entered against orders into this infernal den, and must make the best of it—the fellows know their advantage, and we shall probably be plundered if not murdered, but take care of your dirk and stand firm by my side—we must take our chance."

I took an opportunity of stealing a glance towards the great doors, and the dense crowd between us and the place of retreat convinced me, in a moment, of the futility of attempting an escape; whilst the shouting, shrieking, yelling, and laughing of these frantic blacks, on whom the dazzling glare from immense lamps shed a red hue, gave something of an idea of the infernal regions, with Belzebub presiding at a public meeting. The scenes we witnessed that night are not fit to meet the eye in print, debauchery and every evil passion triumphed to a degree of hellish wildness, several times I felt attempts to get my dirk from me, but I held it fast, and both of us received personal insults of a gross nature. Still we had brought it upon ourselves, and to get away by compulsion was impossible. We made an effort to pass through the crowd, but were instantly repulsed, and the overpowering odours of burning sandal wood, together with the excessive heat, were fast exhausting our strength; a sickening faintness came over me, and I should have fallen—when suddenly the noise ceased, and looking round to ascertain the cause, I saw an officer, with a detachment of soldiers, standing within the portals, and the bright bayonets glistened in the flood of light that was poured upon them. The officer beckoned us to approach, and no hindrance was now thrown in our way, so that we were soon enabled to join the detachment and retire. For this timely release we were indebted to a crier, who had seen us enter, and being aware of the nature of the temple, had lost no time in going to the fort, and informing the officer of the guard, who sent a subaltern with a party of men, to prevent mischief. We expressed our warm acknowledgments to the officer for his timely assistance, and his reply recalled sensations that I could not account for, his voice was quite familiar to my ear, but where or when I had heard it I could not recollect, and every time he spoke my thoughts became more and more confused. "You will perhaps pardon me, Sir," said I, "for being inquisitive, but I cannot help thinking that we have met somewhere before,—may I request the favour of your name?"

"The name is unknown to you, Mr. Grummett," he replied, "you may see we are old acquaintances by my familiarity and the knowledge I retain of your person".

"I am much puzzled," returned I. "Grummett is certainly my name, and you evidently know me. Yet my memory is at fault, for I cannot recollect you."

"That hole of iniquity has shook your nerves, young gentleman," answered he, "but to-morrow you must favour me with a visit, I shall then be off duty, and will introduce you to another old acquaintance—a lady who has never forgotten you since the separation at St. Jago."

"It is Mrs. Jennings!" I exclaimed, "and you are——"

"Her husband," replied he, "but the name of Jennings did not belong to us, and I have taken my proper one on being reinstated in rank. I am not ashamed of the past, Mr. Grummett, but perhaps it would be as well to suffer by-gones to be by-gones, except between ourselves. I shall call upon you in the morning, and your friends will accompany you to breakfast with me. There is the tavern; and now, good night."

I grasped his hand with true friendship, briefly expressed my gratification at meeting with him, and the brightening of his prospects, and we parted for the night. It was the Jennings whom I have noticed so copiously in my first trip as corporal and serjeant, but now a lieutenant, and high in favour as a clever officer.

#### VISIT TO THE CONVENT OF MEGASPILION AND DELPHI.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

No description can convey the most remote idea of the beauties of the Gulf of Corinth, more particularly of the shores forming the entrance between Lepanto and Vostigga: on both sides are mountains, composed of strata of many colours, variously shaped, divided by precipices and glens apparently caused by the many convulsions of nature, which all authors describe as having been very frequent in this classical country. Here and there patches of snow crowned their summits, although the middle of summer had arrived. From thence downwards fir and pine clothed their sides, occasionally admitting a waterfall to the eye, or a peep at the distant hills of the interior. Excepting the unrivalled Bosphorus and Vale of Tempe, I know of no scenery to be compared to this beautiful region; nor can I envy the mind which could contemplate Parnassus with the setting sun glowing upon it, with Helicon, Geranion, and Citheron, in the distance, and not at once acknowledge that his most sanguine expectations had been equalled.

Just as the day was closing we anchored off Vostigga, built upon the foundations of Ægium, for many years the seat of the Achaian congress. No vestiges of antiquity remain to mark the site of a place formerly so celebrated; and, excepting a magnificent plane-tree, which measures thirty-eight feet in girth, with two projecting branches from each side sixty feet in length, there is nothing to induce the traveller to delay one single moment for the purpose of research. Vostigga is the port from whence the greater part of the currants grown in the Morea are exported, and is famed for the excellence of its water.

On the following day we formed a party to visit the convent of Megaspilion, the largest monastic establishment now remaining in the Morea. We rode for the first two hours along the shores in the direction of Corinth, traversing a most beautiful plain luxuriantly planted with grape and currant vines; and then turned to the northward, gradually ascending the mountains, and halting occasionally to enjoy the more extended view which opened forth; the descent was rugged and steep, winding amongst gardens built upon terraces, generally speaking, the property of the convent: a sudden turn round a rock brought before us that most extraordinary edifice, surpassing in sin-

gularity our most extravagant conceptions; and another hour found us at the entrance gate,—the state of the roads and bad condition of the horses having protracted our journey to seven hours, instead of five. Imagine a large white building, fitted into an irregularly-shaped hole in a rock five hundred feet above the roof, attaining in some parts the height of eight stories, and projecting only a few feet beyond the surface of the rock, devoid of one single regular line, except the outer wall, and you have before your mind's eye Megaspilion. The aspect is westerly, and commands a most extended prospect, having terraces-gardens in the foreground, naturally supported in many places by rocks, in the bottom runs a river, turning two or three mills, with here and there an occasional waterfall, kept within its natural limits by mountains, cultivated at their bases, but rocky, barren, and precipitous towards their tops. On the south is a fortified cave, capable of holding two hundred persons, and on the north, a singularly detached rock leaning against another, having a wide road to the principal entrance through the aperture. Such is the general external appearance of this feudal abode. As a military station, in turbulent times, there is much to recommend it, and experience has hitherto shown its impregnability, unless regularly besieged. The rock is crowned by a fort containing two pieces of cannon, and the face of the building is everywhere pierced with loop holes for musketry, which command all the direct approaches. In one of the civil wars, the Arnavots gained possession of the rock, and endeavoured to crush the convent by showering down large masses of stone from above. From the projection of the rock, all fell beyond its base, and the besiegers, despairing of success, retired. The credulous monks still point out an immense fragment which the Almighty had prevented them from hurling down, although they had conveyed it to the very edge.

When Ibrahim Pasha, in 1826, overran the Morea, this fortress alone resisted the combined attacks of arms and money (both equally dangerous to a Greek), and remained unconquered. Despair rendered desperate nine thousand souls enclosed within the walls and cave. Ibrahim the Egyptian offered mercy if they would surrender, and threatened a general massacre if successful. Stimulated by a superstitious confidence that the Almighty, who had hitherto protected them, would not suffer their holy chapel to be despoiled by infidels, these Christian soldiers, confiding in their good swords, resolved to meet their doom at their posts. They sustained the attack, and not only defeated the besiegers, but nearly cut off their retreat. They never learnt the exact loss of the enemy, but acknowledge that fifty of their own friends perished.

Thus, at the expiration of two hundred years, do we find the soldiers of Christ, the Knights Hospitallers of yore, again buckling on their armour, and fighting valiantly for their religion, in all probability for the last time. This subject is naturally a favourite topic with the inmates, they revert to it upon all occasions. When I inquired about their library, their answer was—"Ah, Sir, before the siege we had a great many books, but we were then obliged to tear them up for cartridges."

The internal regulations appear to be in general very liberal. The gates are closed at sunset, after which period no strangers are admitted.



within the walls, but a lodging is offered in an adjoining house, and food handed from within by a basket. On taking leave no direct remuneration is offered, but a small gratuity for the general purposes of the monastery is never refused, and generally acknowledged by a parting embrace from the Abbot. The monks are two hundred and ten in number; they are elected in rotation, from the Serving Brothers, who perform all the duties of a menial whilst in this subordinate situation. They are allowed to reside in various parts of the Morea, charging themselves, when detached, with the surveillance of the property of the establishment immediately around them. The current plantations yield one hundred thousand pounds weight per annum, and form the principal source of their revenue. The estate, likewise, produces all articles required for consumption, such as wine, bread, olives, cheese, and cotton sufficient for their wearing apparel, made by their own hands.

The cellar contains a supply of wine for two years' consumption, and is, without a doubt, the most curious part of the building, being formed by the natural cavity of the rock, through the fissures and pores of which trickles a sufficient quantity of delicious water to supply the cistern.

The chapel is enclosed by two brazen doors, upon which a spread eagle is cast, but contains nothing remarkable, except the palladium of the establishment—a waxen figure of the Virgin, said to have been made by St Luke. It is encompassed by gold, silver, and precious stones, given at various periods by piously disposed persons. The Abbot is elected annually, but is never displaced, unless some gross dereliction of duty can be proved against him. The Sub Abbot holds his appointment by the same tenure, he superintends the finances, and has under his special charge the persons of all strangers who visit the establishment. Each individual is allowed a separate cell, where hang their arms most conspicuously placed.

During the Turkish government in the Morea their privileges were ever respected. Mahometan visitors of rank repeatedly lodged in the house adjoining the walls, and were entertained free of all charge, without, on their part exacting aught beyond the customary duties of hospitality. Veli Pasha, charmed with the courtesy and kind treatment he so frequently met with when Governor of the Morea, enlarged a chapel in front of the building, as a durable testimony of his gratitude.

We parted from these friendly monks with sincere regret. They had vied with each other in instructing and amusing their guests, without prying into our affairs, or showing any curiosity to be made acquainted with more than we felt disposed to impart. We returned by the same road to the ship, and as our leave of absence had already expired, we were obliged to use all possible dispatch.

On the following morning we ran over to the Scala of Salona, and eagerly set forth to explore the ruins of Crissa, the ancient port of Delphi. The antiquarian will there only discover foundations of the former city—even the Pleistus, which once ran by the walls with force, now exhausts itself in small rivulets amongst corn fields, at a considerable distance from the sea.

A trip to Delphi had been long talked of with delight amongst both officers and midshipmen. No sooner did the horses make their appearance on the beach, than the boats were manned and rowed ashore: then commenced a most bustling scene, and cries such as these were

everywhere heard—"Pilot, tell this fellow to put his jacket over the saddle, one might just as well ride upon the back of a carving-knife." Again—"My horse is without a bridle." "Coxswain! bring the fore-sheets here! they will be long enough to make a pair of stirrups." The youngster who was complaining of the impossibility of riding upon a Greek saddle, had good foundations for his precaution: four pieces of wood, about two inches and a half wide, fastened at the end and covered with a skin, generally without any support for the feet, are placed upon a horse as a resting place for that part of the person which is certainly not the most capable of undergoing friction.

At last we got through the difficulties and commenced our ride, each amusing himself according to his own fancy, the more studious carefully noting down all they saw, and comparing their remarks with "The Modern Traveller," the rest whipping each other's horses, smoking, quarrelling with the Greek pedestrian guides, or humming a tune, in this happy mood we soon reached Cissa. The site of the citadel is supposed to be occupied by a church, built upon a cliff, overhanging the edge of the Picius, and they assign the beautiful vale beneath to the hypodrome of Delphi and Cissa, for which a sufficient space could nowhere else be found. Sir William Gell speaks of an inscription in *housiophedon* yet unexplained. We searched every where in vain, and could hear no tidings of it. We proceeded onward, and when within half a mile of Cistru, observed carved in a rock several niches of a semi-circular shape, and a chamber with three depositaries seven feet long, for sarcophagi. Turning a corner a little further on, Delphi in all its glory suddenly burst upon us, Parnissus and the Sacred City on the left, Mount Kephissos on the right, the Boeotian road before, and the Picius beneath, rivet the attention, and irresistibly call on the most callous traveller to pause, wonder, and admire. This bust is quite unique. I have travelled through the Morea, wandered in many parts of Asia Minor, and yet never met so singular and attractive a scene. Close by is an alcove, built as it is supposed to meet the pedestrian, and oblige him to acknowledge the discrimination of the priests of old, who made this ground hallowed and devoted to the infernal deities such sacrilegious persons as might venture to carry war into the territories of the Deity. Devoted, indeed, of holy awe must he be who, having travelled from afar to consult the Oracle, could look upon Delphi, filled with temples and splendid edifices, rising like the seats of an ancient theatre, one above another, backed by majestic Parnassus, with a burial place in front filled with monuments and *chef-d'œuvres* of the most renowned masters standing upon the very brink of a precipice, without forming a binding resolution to reverence and obey the decrees of the god.

With some little difficulty we procured a lodging, and having unloaded the mules, set forth upon our antiquarian pilgrimage. To the Castalian spring, as to the Parthenon at Athens, all travellers first direct their steps, it stands east of the village, at the base of the double-pointed rock the water issues out of seven holes, cut in its perpendicular and smooth face, and is received into a basin, supposed to be the bath in which the Pythia used to purify herself prior to divulging the decrees of the Oracle. The water trickles over the edge of the reservoir and losing its force in numerous small rivulets, finally disappears in the vale beneath.

Old Chandler, of antiquarian notoriety, describes the water as being

singularly cold, and declares he caught the ague from washing in it; but we may ascribe this idea to the Doctor's excited brain, when suffering under fever, for no traveller since his day has presumed to cast such a libel upon the classic fount. I can make ample allowance for a heated imagination, when standing upon such ground, although the cause was not the same. Men of sixty and twenty six years of age, see with very different eyes. The scholar was bound to the spot by the reflection that the object of his earliest wishes was at last realized. we were victims to the charms of a group of lovely Greek women, who, arms and legs bare, were occupied in washing their clothes; we longed to select a Pythia, and swear eternal obedience to her decrees, in fact, if no Captain had been present, I am rather of opinion that Venus, Cupid, and Bacchus would have been our tutelal deities during the remainder of that day. Over the fountain are three niches, the centre being larger than the other two, supposed to have contained the statues of the water-gods. a small Greek chapel adjoins, dedicated to St. John, where the names of Byron and Hobhouse stand conspicuously cut in the rock, the fig-tree and ivy which formerly grew amongst the fissures have disappeared, and the plane-tree in front is sadly injured. Looking at Parnassus, Hyampeia was upon the right, and Nauplia on the left, from both of these culprits were precipitated at various periods, and as the concavity of the one fits into the convexity of the other, there can be no doubt but that the separation was caused by an earthquake. The effect produced by the smoke of the fire ascending perpendicularly between the two rocks, disturbing the wild birds in their abode, and causing a perpetual din of shrieks and cries, was striking and picturesque. An irregular staircase is cut in the division, up which we climbed barefooted, to prevent slipping, and reached a terrace, perhaps made to receive the dead bodies of those who were hurled from above, another terrace remained unreachd, but as there were no steps for the feet, or irregularity to grip up with the hands, the probability of any one mounting higher appeared very remote; the Greek pilot, a fine, well-made active man, immediately offered a bet that he would reach the gallery without the aid of rope or ladder. The two sides of the rock formed an acute angle, perfectly smooth, and very slippery, from the continual drippings of the rain to our astonishment he won his wager, and easily climbed a height of twenty-four feet, by placing his back against one side, and supporting himself by his feet against the other, thus gradually working his way upwards, without any assistance from the ark s. Two or three of us afterwards joined him by the help of some Greek sashes knotted together from hence we clearly saw the blue sky through the hole in the rock. Another gallery was yet unreachd, but we found by throwing stones that it contained water. We all descended safely, the pilot coming down as he had climbed up.

- Unfortunately he discovered that his cap had been left above, and insisted upon going for it; when half-way up his strength failed him, and he fell with great violence, lying for some time senseless at our feet. The Doctor soon ascertained that there was no serious injury; and having bound up his head, sent him off to the ship without loss of time.

Proceeding from hence to the eastward we came to the monastery, standing upon immense foundations, supposed originally to have supported the Gymnasium, triglyphs, columns, and inscriptions are in

many places built into the walls. From this building the most correct idea of ancient Delphi may be gained, all the important objects being in sight. Near the Boeotian road, and not far distant from hence, is the ground I have marked as the sanctuary of the dead (having come to that conclusion principally from my recollection of the town of Assos, situate in the gulf of Adranyti, nearly opposite to Mytilene,—there, so perfect are the ruins, that not only the theatre, without seats, proscenium, &c., remain almost uninjured, but even houses, lines of streets, city walls, and broken *pæstra* of temples, remain to point out the splendour of the olden time, and immediately before the town, commanding a fine prospect, is the cemetery, yet filled with sarcophagi, placed in regular rows, and raised one above another, with paths between. Any traveller passing through Turkey, and intending to visit Greece, would be well repaid for a few hours' contemplation of Assos; he would there acquire a general knowledge of the construction of a Greek city, from remains which are in a much more perfect state of preservation than any now to be seen in Greece.

But to return to Delphi. In the burial-place one sarcophagus lies uncovered, which, although broken in three pieces, well merits description. On one side is a man leading a horse, with a woman on foot before and behind, followed by an infernal deity, dragging with violence a man and woman by their arms towards a figure of death armed with a scythe, and in each corner a man in the attitude of grief; on the opposite side are two men following a woman who, with a book in her hand, is occupied in assisting a figure from the ground; at each end are animals, with leopards' tails and hawks' heads, whose feet are supported by a column exactly similar to that raised over the gates of Mycene. No satisfactory interpretation of the meaning of the pillar has yet been given. The workmanship in general, but more particularly the cornice, is very fine, and if the broken fragments were united, the entire sarcophagus would prove a valuable addition to my museum. I am satisfied that excavation in this spot would disclose treasures far surpassing the ideas of many who have given the subject their serious consideration.

The Fountain of Kerna is in the village, and is oftentimes named as occupying the site of the Temple of Apollo. Large blocks of marble have led many to this conclusion, but unless some very considerable change in the formation of the ground has taken place, there never could have been sufficient space for that building, whose magnitude is well known to have been immense. With general consent we made our luncheon by the side of the fountain, glad of a pretext for avoiding the vermin with which the wooden houses in this country swarm. The wall of an adjoining house was clearly part of the ancient city—it is covered with inscriptions carved in small characters, but which do not appear to have thrown any new light upon the position of that edifice so long and ardently searched for by the learned of all nations.

Continuing the ascent, we came to the Stadium, in very tolerable preservation. Its position is in perfect character with the other parts of the town, and different from those I am acquainted with. The ground is exactly large enough, without having a foot to spare on either side, it commands the city, and has majestic Parnassus immediately frowning above. We did not measure the arena, but perceived at once that it did not rank with those of the first class. The church of St. Elias is

hard by, being also one of the supposed sites of Apollo's fane; but there is certainly nothing more authoritative to justify this idea than in those walls of which I have already spoken.

And now we had completed our examination without having seen one single inscription in which the god's name was mentioned; nor had a cavern or hole been pointed out which emitted that intoxicating vapour described by Anacharsis as producing the ravings of the Pythia when cruelly held down by the priests. It is wonderful that this secret should have been so long undiscovered by both man and animal; but we can perfectly comprehend the effects by calling to mind the agonies of the dog in the *Grotto del Cane* at Naples. The base of the pillar which once supported the tripod taken at Plataea from the camp of Mardomus, is the only acknowledged remnant of Delphic antiquity now existing: it stands in Constantinople, planted firmly in the ground, and is an object of veneration to all visitors of that city. Three serpents' heads formerly branched out from the twisted pillar, but as the different histories of Constantinople have each a separate account of their decapitation, I shall content myself with the assurance of the fact having occurred at least one hundred and forty years back.

The lengthened shadows of a setting sun warned us to return, amply gratified for our trouble, and highly delighted with all we had seen and done.

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#### A MIDSHIPMAN'S REMINISCENCES

MR. EDITOR,—I propose to send you a few recollections of early life, before they entirely fade away in the mist of time, and the every-day monotony of a vacant London life, and pursuits and thoughts the very antipodes to those bright, joyous, foolish moments, when we, who are now shovelling aside to make way for younger fellows, were "like young bears—all our sorrows to come."

Well, then, I propose to take you back thirty years—a very startling antiquity!—probably before you were born, and when I was a very little *recluse*, squeaking on the lee side of the quarter-deck of a fine old frigate, under the command of a handsome gallant fellow, who, then in his youth, wore powder, and a little bit of a natty tail just peeping over the well-powdered collar of his plain two-quartered coat. That circle of powder, from shoulder to shoulder, was a sort of—a stamp of high fashion-breeding—something that is no longer understood—kept up by certain men who could afford to be old-fashioned,—the last lingering link (then going out) that connects us with our Augustan age of wit, talent, and hard knocks. One is sometimes, *longo intervallo*, put in mind of it even now by "Old Rapid" in the Park, or some tottering quiet soul, stick in hand, making his meek way with his "ailes de pigeon" and his "tabatière," through the bustling insolence of youthful, vulgar, Oxford and Regent street crowds.

Our gay Captain is now a Vice-Admiral, with many medals, stars, and ribbons, still walking a quarter-deck, with a care-worn, sallow, wrinkled face, and feeble step; of all his high hopes and varied enjoyments none left,—not one,—but the faded and unattained one of ambition, which still beckons deceitful on to the comparatively poor and subordinate situation of a junior Lord of the Admiralty; to which post

he must wade through the abuse of some country-town rabble, and the sapient comments of knowing London editors. I think, instead of repining, as I am sometimes silyly prone to, I should bless my stars that I am still a midshipman, (if by profession I am anything') with no higher ambition than to breathe the country air, walk over the fields, and listen to the birds singing,—no care but to vary such innocent amusements as heaven has given me a taste for; and, by way of filling up an idle moment, just look back on the blue waters, quarter-decks, and distant lands—

“ ————— to every clime  
Where Ocean bore our islanders.”

I will begin twelve thousand miles off, since Captain Hall has not exhausted the India seas nor the Indian coasts.

We were standing into Point de Galle, snuffing the sweet aroma wafted on the bosom of the cool land breeze from the spicy groves, with Adam's Peak conspicuous amid the clustered mountains of the interior. There's fine writing for you, but as I pique myself on being a matter-of-fact person, I regret, plump, that the spicy gales off shore at Ceylon were delicious just about six bells of a morning, when the decks are dried up, the ropes flemished down, sails trimmed to an a'gaffy, up to the very *skyscrapers*,—Jack sent down to lash up his hammock,—lieut nauts and mids to put on their shoes (often without stockings) and we had nothing to do but walk four a-breast up and down between the binnacle and *five-ail*. I shall not stir off the quarter-deck,—there is the land—the “soft south (coming north) was stealing o'er banks of violets,”—no, over cinnamon groves, and tops of cocoa-nut trees. There were the white houses, at the low water's edge, of the town of Point-de-Galle, relieved by the bold black rocks that fringe the coast here and there, against which the surge lashed just perceptibly; though to us the motion of old ocean was almost insensible, consisting of a long swell undulating imperceptibly to the shore,—our vessel cutting through the ripple, four or five knots, with a sort of small chatter of froth under the bows.

How much is there in the associations of youthful recollections, cheating the senses, and brightening up things and feelings past! To my mind's eye now those scenes were enchanting—so too the white surge foaming round the great and little Bassas rocks, at other times, when farther off the coast, seen in one, with the more distant land behind, and coming from a stinging dreary cruise, has had all the charms of a paradise, dangerous and terrific customs as they are at night, and in bad weather.

At Point-de-Galle there is a little round secluded bay, or cove, fringed all round, a few steps from the fine sand beach, with beauteous cocoa-nut trees, and sprinkled along under their shade by the huts of the fishermen, and the quiet rural suburbs without the fort. There sat the native girls and women on little mats at their doors, making their toilets with a plentiful profusion of cocoa nut oil, with which their features, as well as long black hair, shone resplendent. Here all was quiet, simple, poor, innocent,—how little did they enter into the imagination of our warlike consequence and all the train of stern necessities which filled the Indian ocean (and all others) with belligerent floating castles.

Here, then, we occasionally, released from our daily duties, ran about curious as monkeys, and rather more mischievous, looking at these poor

quiet inoffensive people with the most sovereign contempt, and scattering our *elephant rupees* among them with all the condescending pride of the greatest magnate of the earth. It always ended in getting most dreadfully sun-burnt, our clothes torn trying to climb the trees, and fagged to death by the exertion of our superfluous follies.

There is a great charm in the early morning land-winds that steal off from the shores in India, on both sides of the Coromandel peninsula. I hardly know which seemed most delightful, the half-yearly change of the monsoon, leaving by turns both sides calm and inviting, to be sure there is always a long rolling swell across the bay of Bengal, setting in on the eastern beach, even in the finest weather, to the eye scarcely perceptible, but plain enough by watching the rolling of the ships anchored on the coast; whether in Madras roads, Pondicherry, or farther down, at Ceylon, decreasing towards Masulipatam, Jergemaut, &c.

After our eternal bright, hot days, how cool and sweet were those winds to us, as we dabbled barefoot about the decks in the morning watch! Then came the swabbing up, hammocks stowed, and putting ourselves to rights to breakfast with the Captain (if on board), or in the gun-room (if a mate of the watch). There was positively more expectancy, more pleasure in those breakfasts, than now—now! to dine at any one well-appointed house, from Russell to Grosvenor squares,—more delight going on shore in the beef-boat, when we could get across the surf, and fairly on the beach, than now cantering round Hyde-park, or listlessly standing our horse under the shade in Rotten-row, to look at our listless Almack's belles getting a little air before dinner, and a little—how little! exercise. Pleasure! pleasure!—what are ye, deceitful vision of foolish youth. Ignorance, folly, high health, high youth!—alone is pleasure unalloyed! Later, we refine it to death. Who that in those days rode in our parks, went to the opera, to the fêtes, to every possible thing, but must have pitied a parcel of nameless boys, on men-of-war's quarter-decks on Indian coasts,—a sort of banishment from the world; and yet youth extracts sweets from life alone. I question very much whether we have any positive enjoyment sublimated from our early animal nature!

But let no stern moralist carp at this; no, let him hug himself or herself, in all his or her visual bliss;—it is enough to imagine it, and therein consists the reality. I can no longer imagine it;—all now is stale, flat, and unprofitable, save alone the woods and fields, and wild nature and her works untouched. So too I love old ocean; but what she bears, her decks, I'm sick of. Where am I rambling?—to myself in the wane of life: let me look back to Paddiman and Catamarans,—to the “*yell, yeldi, seravelly*” of the Masullah boats. What a fuss those naked beings make going over the surf; they would make you think upsetting among the boiling foam and sharks inevitable. We mostly got wet, however, as we were shot on the beach, and scrambled out, “devil take the hindmost,” for the next surge following in, hit her such a whack, as nearly to knock her bottom up, and bestow a briny shower-bath on spruce shore-going officers. Be it known—(I wonder if things are changed?)—anything below the rank of Captain was not acknowledged on shore in India. They alone were dined and fêted at most of the authorities' and leading civil servants' palaces and garden-houses. At Madras they lived on shore, coming off now and then just to look at us.

The lieutenants, &c., went to the taverns, &c., in Blacktown, across the esplanade, ordered a good dinner, and kicked about in palanquins till they were tired, and so off again. The mids did much the same with their twelve or twenty-four hours' leave—and so an end. These shore-cruises comprehended every species of nonsense and folly, as usual with “Jack ashore,” to the wonder, sometimes the sorrow, of the poor natives who had to do with us, but a rupee salved all ills. The southern Indians (on the coasts) are the most patient, submissive creatures under heaven—of the up-country people we know nothing. But I forget that occasionally we got acquainted with the officers of the regiments on the station, and thus saw the interior of their barrack mess-room. It always ended by a most complete intoxication—a “glorious jollification” all the *messes* in India drank like fishes, some of us stole away. We sighed for the softer sex and more refinement. But where find it? Those garden-houses, those lofty tatted saloons were sacred to the br-epauletted!—beyond our reach at the “Mount,” or at the “Red Hills.” But by dint of inquiry and good luck, two or three of us youngsters found out a temple dedicated to the Muses! full of lovely girls, presided over by a sage lady, in a word—a “seminary,” where once a-week they gave a dance, and two or three young Malay fiddlers played country dances as well as Musard. Yes, indeed, the Malays in India are remarkable for fine ears, and are very clever and expert musicians, while the Hindoos seldom get out of their own droning, melancholy, monotonous notes. So away we went, as smart as scraped carrots, and made our bow to Madame, and led out her pretty cholars, and invariably fell violently in love, and went on board from our tavern next morning, looking and feeling very, very woe-begone!

Oh, how irksome was our duty after that! and hoisting out and in water-butts, with the ship rolling three or four streaks under from side to side, silently and never ceasing—this was perpetual motion,—perchance to the mast-head,—when we described the segment of a circle in the air, seem'd from our detested perch the very groves that sheltered our last night's hours. It seem'd indeed a paradise. Violent fits don't last long—we soon came to, and very likely (sailing across the bay) forgot the very name of the dear girl long before we got sight of that detestable spot Pulo Penang, to which I mean, now I am there, to dedicate a whole paper of scribble anon.

How our ideas of things fade and waste to nothing as we advance in life! It is in vain talking of the “intrinsic value of any thing” in the world except Virtue, which must ever be content to be “its own reward”—and what more would we have? It was but yesterday I pitied a care worn old post-captain sitting on that bench just by the Achilles. A post-captain!—yes, poor fellow, I knew he had a wife neither young, nor handsome, nor amiable, with a house full of children, he is trying to keep up appearances in town on a very few hundreds besides his half-pay. He was a clever fellow and a tolerable magistrate in his own ship—an abominable 28 was the biggest craft he ever could get the command of. How has he, how does he sigh to get a decent frigate, without raising his eyes either to the Vernon, the Castor, or any of that set. Now I have a very pretty bit of blood that carries me gracefully to the band across the Park, and we curvet together very comfortably along Rotten Row, somewhat aristocratic.



I really felt, I know not what of humility, as I came opposite the sea captain. It was not that I made comparisons, or dwelt on one order or another, but here was the end of his career as well as mine,—we come to this—later in life, to this—who has the best of it? To be sure there is not a more melancholy thing in nature (art, I should say) than an old midshipman, but then you must see him repeating orders on a quarter-deck, or sipping his bolca or grog in his dungeon of a berth, cursing the fates and his immediate superiors. Unhappy mid, be quiet, be quiet, you may here, in town, see what it all comes to,—where a captain sinks to nothing in a banker's eyes,—who himself rises to a coronet, to the court, to the Park, to town and country mansions—mansions of the blessed! But what has all this to do with India or my own reminiscences?

I was thinking how the tables are turned since I was a little boy waving at the back of the Madras sloop. Those Atlantic waves! how they rolled in—how the musquito fleet of Padimars rolled responsive, anchored close in to the beach, just to leeward of where we used to wait for the purser's steward and his beef and vegetables. Then O my soul! how I longed to be a post-captain—lolling on luxurious couches at the garden houses, or driving out to the Mount with some particular friend of a civil servant. The captains were as demigods. How sick I have been of that eternal back of the surf, watching the sharks and the Massulth boats and the catamarans—to seaward a vast expanse of waving prairie of blue sea—the frigates and two-deckers' masts all acting as pendulums inverted. The very sight was enough to make a bilious creature like me sick, sea-sick, but I bore it—all the better for frequent mast-headings, as up we went for the least fault, without the smallest ceremony,—but from this nettle pun and hardship we pluck this flower pleasure! I recollect there was a very good fellow, one Knox (let his name stand recorded), who used to ask some of us small ones to come and *huff* with him, he lived in the Bach Buildings, government offices chiefly, built opposite Blacktown at the landing place for a mile or two along the shore opposite the Fort (St George), it was rocky and the sands more abrupt and difficult.

What a feast for the gods his *huffins* appeared to me. There sat my dear good fellow Knox, with his silver covers over prawn, curry-rice, curried vegetables of divers sorts, fish &c. in short, the board covered with good things. The Madeira looked umbri-bright and tasted delicious—it had certainly gone to India! Then there were other luxuries, cheese and bottled beer from old England. How we feasted!—how cool, how delicious his waving *punkah*, pulled in the adjoining room by one of his bearers, after the sweatings we were constantly kept in in our berth on board—when we returned, like condemned souls, to “serve out our time.” Then, then could we have jumped to a capstancy, the delight would have been ineffable. Now, now—what now? 'Tis past, 'tis gone—youth, that gilds all things, has fled—how threadbare are all human distinctions!—all, all is faded, and nothing is that was, but glorious Nature, that in early youth we heed not or contemn,—as we advance, how bright, how glorious does it grow upon the anxious and inquiring eye, jaded and disappointed in the crowded streets, the supercilious office, or the gilded hall.

THE MID.

[To be continued]

## THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

THE day has now gone by when the Russian soldier was driven along by stripes, and marched in chains to his regiment. No change, however, has taken place in his political condition, and the improvement—for such it is—in the recruiting system is solely the effect of the moral progress of the people. At the present moment it will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to inquire very briefly what that system is, and what is the real nature of the *raw material* of the Russian army.

The early history of the country in question is so obscure, that it is impossible to trace with accuracy the commencement of slavery among the people. The long period of the Tartar domination—the consequent admixture of oriental forms and customs with those of Scandinavian origin—the confusion arising from the perpetual struggles of the various principalities which composed the empire—all conspire to render the subject more difficult. The student, however, will see his way more clearly, if he will only consider that the very existence of such circumstances accounts for many of the anomalies which perplex him. Russian slavery, in fact, presents no fixed character whatever. In every reign it received some new modification, and sometimes it wholly disappeared. Till the time of Peter the Great it cannot be said to have been definitely sanctioned by the laws of the country.

Towards the middle of the sixteenth century the peasants enjoyed the right of removing at pleasure from the lands they occupied; for an ukase of that date prohibits them doing so, except at one period of the year—a week before, and a week after—St George's day. This was a grand experiment on the part of the nobility, and the intended victims having stood it without wincing, an ukase followed in less than half a century, rendering migration altogether unlawful, and chaining down the serf to the soil whereon he was born.

The Russian peasant, however, was never, any more than now, so stupid and brute-like an animal as he is represented to be by liberal Europe; and from the period of the reign of the Tsar Theodor Ivanovitch, the utmost confusion prevailed up to the advent of Peter the Great. The capitation-tax of that monarch—liberal and enlightened as he was—destroyed the liberty of myriads of his countrymen. The nobles had now not merely a pretext, but were actually obliged, to keep fast hold of those tenants for whom they were to pay a stipulated sum, and among whom they were to raise a certain number of recruits, and as the imperial will of Peter was as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, the spirit of tyranny enjoyed a triumph which was perhaps altogether undesired and unforeseen on the part of the emperor.

The peasants now became the property of the lords of the land, and were sold with the estate. If proper laws had prevailed, the indignity might have rested here, for in reality it would matter little to the serf what was the name of his owner. But by degrees a class of peasants was formed, or rather arose out of absolute necessity, which had no immediate connexion with the soil. The *domestic servants* received into the family of the chief had of course no farms to cultivate,—neither they nor their children; and yet, being his property, like the rest, they

could be sold. Thus the hideous enormity came to be exhibited in Russia of men selling their fellow-men and fellow-subjects like cattle in the market, without even the pretext of considering them as tenants transferred with the land they cultivated ! This abuse, however, it should be observed, grew out of the existing state of things, and was never sanctioned by any express law.

The traveller in Russia who has not the leisure or the power to insinuate himself behind the curtain, will never find out that this slave-market exists at the present moment. The fact is carefully concealed, the advertisements of sales in the newspapers ingeniously worded, and even persons of honour and consideration are at all times ready to hide, by a direct untruth, an enormity so disgraceful to their country and to human nature. In America, where an equally brutish slavery prevails, the enlightened republicans defend themselves by the plea of a difference of colour between the two races the sellers and the sold, but in Russia the slave is of the same blood and ancestry as his master. The former country is therefore, *by a shade*, the less barbarous of the two, though neither can be conceded a place within the pale of civilization.

The writer of these pages does not pledge himself to numerical accuracy, but he believes that the number of slaves in Russia who can be, and are sold, independently of the land, does not fall far short of a million and a half. The price of a woman is arbitrary, but that of a man depends principally upon the amount which is given for a military substitute. At present, a stout young fellow will fetch about 2000 roubles, or 87*l.* 10*s*.

In civilized countries slavery is considered the most enormous evil which human nature can endure, but in Russia, where the lower classes are sunk in profound ignorance, the serf is comparatively satisfied and happy. This at least is the case with the majority, and the fact is proved by the horror with which they in general regard the military conscription—the signal of freedom. The emperor of Russia is no more served by slaves than the other potentates of Europe, for the instant a peasant enters the army he becomes a freeman.

The number of recruits drawn is according to the wants or will of the emperor, but in general it is limited to two out of every five hundred male peasants, including infants. Among the serfs of the nobles, the choice is made by the lord of the land or his steward, and among the government serfs, by the peasant-magistrates of the village. In either case, it may be assumed, that the first anxiety is to get rid of all the *maurais sujets*, and that thus the army becomes a receptacle for the scoundrelocracy of the country.

But in the villages of the nobles, the steward or his lord have an opportunity of serving themselves as well as the community. Sometimes, for instance, the wife, sometimes the daughter, of a peasant is pretty, and it may be desirable to get the husband or father out of the way. But to search for motives of this kind would be to ransack all the bad part of the human heart, for vice as well as misery is the unfailing offspring of irresponsible power.

When the peasant is chosen, he is, generally speaking, in despair. Sometimes he flies to the woods, but this is rarely of any avail, for the whole of the village being made answerable for his forthcoming, he is speedily caught, pinioned, and so conducted by his brother peasants to

the depôt. Sometimes the wretches lame themselves, or manufacture artificial wounds. Sometimes they take the flattering unction to their souls that they are under the standard size; and in this case, with the light-heartedness of their nation, they march merrily to the place of trial.

Here they are stripped stark naked by the inspecting surgeon. This officer twists their limbs, kneads their ribs, wrenches open their mouth, and thrusts his hand into their throat. He drags them from attitude into attitude by main force, apparently unconscious that his patient is endowed even with animal life; and if satisfied at length of their worthiness to form "food for powder," the signal is given in these two syllables—"Shave him!" At this ominous sound the fated wretch utters a cry which makes the hearts of his comrades without die within them. He groans, weeps, and sobs, and gives himself up to despair; but in the midst of all, he is whirled into the next room, forced down upon a seat before the barber, and in an instant the fore part of his head is as bare as the palm of his hand. Escape is now impossible; for with this token, by which he is distinguished in common with convicted criminals, of belonging to the emperor, he would be seized even in the midst of a forest by any peasant in Russia. No one gives himself any trouble about him till it is necessary to march to the grand depôt, where, according to size, appearance, &c., he is appointed to his regiment.

Till lately the Jews were permitted to buy themselves off from military service, and enormous sums were frequently given for that purpose. The Emperor Nicholas, however, has put a stop to this indulgence, and at present they are taken as conscripts like his other subjects. The scenes which this gives rise to are still more striking than the above. The Jews, especially those of Poland, are in general a handsome race, both male and female, but the persons of the lower classes, owing to abstinence, unwholesome food, and want of cleanliness, are sickening to the last degree. Many of them have such heads as an Italian painter would delight to study; but when stripped they prove to be mere scarecrows, covered with blotches and ulcers, the smell of which is horrible.

When one is at length pronounced to be in reasonable health, his cries are terrific. He dashes himself upon the ground, crawls upon his belly to the feet of the inspecting officer, humbles his spirit to the dust, and begs for mercy with all the praise and supplication which the poetical genius of his nation has thrown into their addresses to the Deity. His howls are heard in the court-yard below, where the females and old men of the tribe are collected awaiting the result, and the answering chorus of screams and yells forms the most appalling sounds that can be imagined. The women beat their breasts, tear their hair, and looking up to the windows, clench their hands, and pour out upon the heads of their oppressors all the bitterest maledictions of the Hebrew prophets. All, however, is unavailing,—the victim comes forth to them with his head shaved!

There is another class of Poles now brought under the military conscription—the poor nobles. This class had increased in numbers, and diminished in means so surprisingly, that you could hardly enter a peasant's yard without seeing a scion of nobility performing the menial

offices. When a noble died, his estate was divided among his children, while his title was multiplied according to their number, and descended to them all. Thus it was in like manner with the children's children; till in the course of two or three generations, a number of patches of land were seen, side by side, each about the size of a table-cloth, and each the patrimonial estate of a nobleman. Unable to be supported by their land, these proprietors were forced to work for a maintenance, and were frequently hired by the peasants themselves; but still, even in this state of degradation, they preserved, till the ukase of his present Majesty, the privileges of their hereditary rank, exemption from taxation, from arrest, and from the military conscription.

An army composed, for the most part, of *mauvais sujets*, Jews, and nobles, must contain the elements of everything good and bad. The Russian army, however, by no means receives justice from the journals of France and England. By them the good is entirely overlooked, and the bad is made to preponderate to such an excess, that one would think the question was of an army of fiends. The Russian soldier, notwithstanding, is quite as civilized, in the practical sense of the word, as the soldier of any other country; and on more occasions than one he has gained by comparison with his neighbour, the enlightened Prussian.

The habit of blind submission to his superiors, in which the Russian peasant is brought up from his earliest infancy, is highly favourable to the formation of the military character. The doctrine of pious submission which he inherits from his Tartar masters (for in reality this is not a more predominant dogma in the Greek than in the Anglican creed) renders him insensible to danger; and the hardness of his constitution and habits bears him up in the midst of every kind of fatigue and deprivation. He is not naturally strong: in a close grapple with an English soldier, the odds would be against him; but he would beat the enemy in a march through frost and snow, and he would thank his gods for a feast when John Bull would faint with hunger.

Jacky—for so the English residents call him—never enjoyed the luxury of a bed in his life. In his infancy he was swung in a towel, or a rag of any kind, hung up beside the bed of his mother, and when this tender parent went out to her work in the fields, (on the day after he was born,) a bladder filled with milk was left dangling over his mouth, with which he might amuse himself if he chose. All his brothers and sisters, with the exception perhaps of one, died of this treatment; but he, gifted by nature with an iron constitution, grew up for the especial use of the Emperor. When, in a few months, he descended from the hammock, he was accustomed to sleep upon the floor. At ten or a dozen years, if permitted to act as his master's postilion, he lay between the horse's feet; if a domestic servant, he stretched himself upon the stairs, or behind the door; if enjoying the dignity of ostler in the village inn, he tucked himself up in his sheepskin pelisse, and passed a comfortable night on the pavement before the house.

This way of life not only renders his body in some measure insensible to pain, but preserves his mind unruffled by those petty rubs of the world which keep other people in a continual ferment. If you tear the flesh off his back with the knout, he walks home without assistance, as firmly and as quickly as you; and in like manner, when Fortune's cat-o'-a-thousand-tails comes across his spirit, he bears the infliction without

altering a muscle. He is patient, good-tempered, kind hearted, and even in his moments of joviality—which are *not* more frequent than those of the English peasant—he does not exhibit one-half the brutishness which reigns on such occasions in an English alchouse.

Jacky, however, is not a stone; he will yell when deeply hurt either in body or soul, and the boldest heart may tremble at the sound. He sometimes rises up in wrath, and buries his hatchet in the brains of his master, he must be *managed* in order to avoid such paroxysms. This is a fact which the Emperor knows and understands better than any man in Russia—a knowledge and understanding which are worth to him his life and crown.

Loyalty and patriotism are nowhere stronger than in the Russian army. How comes this loyalty to a despot who fills up the ranks by main force? Patriotism, embracing an area equal to a twenty-eighth part of the entire globe? To explain fully the contradiction would require a volume, and it might be made a very curious, amusing, and important volume. Let us see what can be done in a page.

The peasants of Russia, that is to say, the great body of the people, compared to which the other classes are as a single drop in a glass of water, belong either to the crown or to the nobles. The peasants of the crown (like then Prussian *neighbourns*) are free in fact, although not in theory while the peasants of the nobles are partly serfs of the globe, and partly slaves. This grand distinction is enough of itself to make the Emperor a beloved and absolute monarch, but independently of this, he never comes before the majority of his subjects except in the character of the good genius of the country. He is the refuge of the oppressed, he is the chastiser and avenger. All the odium falls to the share of the nobles, all the praise is paid to the Emperor. When the serfs are discontented, they think of murdering their masters, but the horrible atrocity of raising their fingers, or even their voices, against the Tsar never enters their imagination. In the affairs of the military conscription, they know that the state must have soldiers—this is no fault of Nicholas, but every individual on whom the choice falls thinks himself deeply injured by the agent. When actually in the army they are speedily reconciled to their lot, for the pay is sufficient to supply them with the necessaries of life. Who mauls them in the luxuries? Why, Nicholas. Now and then he gives them a loaf of bread, now and then a glass of *rotki*, now and then a silver rouble—*out of his own pocket*. I have sojourned in most of the countries of Europe, but I never witnessed anywhere so much enthusiastic loyalty to the person of the sovereign as in Russia.

The patriotism of the Russian peasant is put and parcel of his loyalty. Under any other form of government, the feeling if it existed at all, would be merely provincial, for the ignorant and therefore contracted mind of the peasant would be lost in the moral and political variety of that immense region which he calls his country. As it is, however, these innumerable parts are bound together by one leading and intelligible idea—which is, the Emperor. The peasant understands the word Russia to mean the country of the Tsar and of himself, and for this country he is ready either to fight, or to starve, whenever the word of command is given.

Then, with respect to corporal punishment, if the British sailor be subjected to its effects, he braves this treatment with his brother soldier. Not so in France, where, although its army has removed this punishment from its Military Code, the navy by its own, of 1790, and now forming their only guide, is still shackled, not only with the disgusting terrors of the gauntlet, but also with the inhuman spectacle of *La Cale mouillée* ;\* a punishment which, in the present day, is at such variance with the professed principles of this gallant nation, that its approval is really more astonishing than its former actual adoption. To this the British sailor is happily not degraded, and therefore he may claim a superiority over, or at least an equality with the French seaman in the article of corporal punishment. These observations, though not necessarily applicable to the subject under consideration, I have nevertheless introduced, from the circumstance of their being the leading naval questions of the day ; I shall, therefore, without further comment, compare the respective state of the junior official class in both navies—viz., the French Elève and the English Midshipman.

In the British Navy, although no preliminary examination is held as to the qualities and attainments of the youngster, and therefore it is possible, though not probable, that one may be introduced unworthy of his pay and allowances, while in the French service the education of a gentleman is a *sine qua non* to his reception ; yet, in the latter he is assured of his eventual though gradual promotion, and also the certainty of being in his turn employed afloat, by means of a roster, vigilantly attended to by all, and kept by the *Major-General* (Rear-Admiral) of the ports to which they are attached. Now with us, a midshipman, although backed with the Admiralty, and the still more irresistible *Parliamentary* interest (the bane of the service), by which he may have obtained admission into the Royal Naval College, even then the Admiralty confine its indulgence only to one solitary appointment afloat, and as soon as the ship is paid off, the youngster is thrown back on his anxious parents and the chance of the world, when it frequently happens that many, after a long period of vainly soliciting to re-obtain an appointment, during which their hopes have administered too strongly to their patience, ultimately abandon a profession, in which they have idly sacrificed the best part of their youth, and retire with feelings of acrimony against a system, which in peace is notoriously supported by the rich and privileged for the sole purpose of political ascendancy.

man who is always dissatisfied, unless he finds himself commanded by chiefs capable of appreciating his merit. For who ought to know the sailor better than he who associates with him from his infancy ? Who knows his character ? Who is it that even indulges his caprices ? Certainly not the *man of the pen*, who is unable to harmonize with these men of the ocean ; he merely knows them by the profits which he extracts from those who seek by chicanery to avoid that turn for service afloat with which they are threatened.”—*Annales Maritimes*.

\* We have formerly condemned the cruelties of our penal Maritime Code. Here is another act which has left at Toulon the most painful remembrance. The 5th of September, 1834, the report of a gun announced that the punishment of *La Cale* would be inflicted on a seaman. This unfortunate man, after having been dropped into the water from the main yard-arm, was drawn out senseless. The ship-surgeon, however, by careful attendance produced re-animation. This punishment is characteristic of a barbarous people, and is the subject of general astonishment that the French are still subjected to it. A few days after a seaman twice ran the gauntlet ; this is another of those corporal punishments which can only inspire horror and disgust.—*Eclaircur de Toulon*.

If the advantageous position of the French *Elève* is so manifest at the very outset, his financial support from government bears the same friendly ratio—the Second Class monthly salary being 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, while that of the Midshipman is only 2*l.* 8*s.* The *Elève* of the First Class is 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and the English Mate only 3*l.* 18*s.* But if, in the comparison between the French and British soldier's pay, *one-half*, justly considered by the writer of that article as the favourable difference in France between their respective expenditure, be carried to the account of the French *Elève*, the two ranks will stand thus—4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 8*s.*, and 6*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*\* Indeed, while the pay of our Midshipman is so inadequate, that an annual allowance of 50*l.* is required from his parents for a period, definite not by merit, but by interest, and falling the heaviest on the ill-requited veteran who can the least afford it, the French *Elève* of the Second Class pays only the half for the first two years, and the First Class are enabled to maintain both their rank and corresponding social enjoyments, and even to economise on their appointments alone.

In these advantages the public participates, by the certainty of possessing at all times efficient officers. For the number of *Elèves*, 200 First Class, and 100 Second Class, to which the French Navy is so advantageously restricted, keeping them either constantly afloat or in their respective sea-ports, while it practically consolidates a vigorous naval arm, neither causes disappointment to meritorious and ardent youth, nor creates, as with us, a nest of importunate applicants for our *badgered* Admiralty *lay* lords, whose utter ignorance of the service must sometimes render their situation by no means a bed of roses. These superior advantages in the French *Elève*, who claims a gradual right to the rank of Commander, are extended through all the ranks of their profession, as the following extract, made from the *Journal de la Marine* (1833), will show:—

“There are 3 Admirals, each receiving 1500*l.* per annum, when employed either at sea or as a public functionary on shore; 10 Vice-Admirals, idem, at 750*l.*; 20 Rear-Admirals at 500*l.*; 28 Post-Captains, of the First Class, at 250*l.*; 42 Second Class at 215*l.*; 70 frigate Captains at 175*l.*; 90 Commanders at 150*l.*; 450 line-of-battle-ship Lieutenants at 100*l.*; and 550 frigate Lieutenants at 75*l.* Independently of these fixed appointments, the Ward-room officers and Midshipmen receive when afloat table-money, exceeding in value the third of their pay, while to the superior ranks these advantages are more than doubled. Every officer, the Admirals and Captains excepted, have equally with the rest of the crew daily rations of ten pence value.” Thus the 3000*l.* a-year of a French Admiral afloat, assisted by the 50 per cent., equalling 4,500*l.*, contrasts painfully with the pay and allowances of 2916*l.* of a British Admiral: that of a French *Capitaine de Vaisseau* 750*l.*, with the 644*l.* of our Post-Captain; that of the French Commander 450*l.*, with the scanty Commander's pittance of 278*l.*; and the 210*l.* of the French Lieutenant, with the 138*l.* of our own. Nor are these the only superior advantages possessed by the French officers: for while dandyism and luxuries have been for ever unknown in the

\* At Brest, for the superior officers, the expenses for the table d'hôte, providing two substantial meals with a bottle of wine, is from 60 to 70 francs a month; and for the other officers 45 francs. A decent lodging can be obtained at 20 francs a month.



French Navy, they have, since the peace, owing, on the one hand, to the negligent leniency of our *old school* warriors, and on the other to the exertions and wishes of the Parliamentary shore-going new school, been so extensively encouraged in our Navy, that the articles of dress and the table leave nothing for those contingencies not only required for the rank, but incidental to our profession.\* This virtually prohibits the practical veteran from assisting his son to embrace that profession, of which his father's experience would enable him to become at a future period an ornament; while, on the other hand, the French *married* officers, when afloat, are not only enabled to support themselves and to administer to the comforts of their families ashore, but also economize *one-third* of their appointments.

As the cadre of each grade is restricted by enactments to a certain number, the officers of the above classes are enabled, proportionably with the *Elèves*, to be kept 18 out of the 25 years constantly at sea, being the amount of time required of each French officer before he can obtain his retirement. Hence this restrictive system enforced on the officers, combined with the liberal treatment, reciprocate with the country, which is thus benefited by the establishment of practical officers, all of whom, from the *Elève* to that of Commander, rise by gradual seniority. A proportion of each grade, however, is reserved, in cases only of *extraordinary* merit, for the exercise of the king's prerogative, for which an exclusive gazette is necessary. Thus at least two-thirds of the French Lieutenants are constantly at sea, while in the English Navy only one-eighth are in this really desirable and necessary state, frequently creating anomalies by giving appointments from the half-pay list to old Lieutenants, almost incompetent by (as it were) a *forced* retirement of 15 and 20 years, and thus bringing them over the heads of officers, their juniors in rank, but superior in practical seamanship: the government appearing to consent to an extravagant expenditure, and the increase of unpractical and useless officers, by the ill-advised and cruel rejection of the veteran classes; to gradually create by their neglect a body of avowed hostility, which would subsequently force, by numbers and despair, their claims on the country's notice; would neglect the public weal and sound principles for private patronage and expediency: in short, would commit any extravagance, rather than abandon the only hopes of securing that political atmosphere in which they have ever been accustomed to exist.

Although the rank of Commander is guaranteed to every *Elève* in right of seniority or merit, he is not, after the attainment of this rank, disposed of in a summary manner, or his claims resisted on the plea of the simple quarterings of his shield, his want of influence, or, that still greater want, a strong purse as a *corruptive* principle in electional matters. No; these *stoppers* to his preferment are not brought to bear on him. On the contrary, a conviction of the justice which animates the Minis-

\* "The gun-room officers' mess costs them each 100 francs monthly without wine, there being no government allowance for the table. Thus do the officers of the British Navy spend more than half of their appointments for the table; and as custom exacts a rigid propriety in their dress and in the reception of strangers, they can find with difficulty in the other half the means of meeting these expenses."—Extracted from a book entitled "Two Months on board an English Frigate, by a French Naval Officer."

ter of Marine stimulates him to the hopes of attaining that high honour of the king's adviser on questions of naval affairs, which are enjoyed in the present day by the minister who has, equally with himself, moved in the humble rank of *Elève* or *mousse*. The want of this system in our service is not only sensibly felt by the interminable and inert life, which those active but *no-interest* veterans are doomed to endure who head the list of their ranks, but the country is subjected to an annual increase of national debt, which, according to the statement of Sir John Barrow before the last Parliamentary Committee of the House, amounted to the sum of 150,000*l*. To illustrate the truth of this fact, let it be observed that, while in France the senior Lieutenant's commission, and that of the Commander's, by the lists of 1833, bear the dates of 1821 and 1822; that of the senior Lieutenant in the Royal Navy indicates the year 1778, and its Commander 1787. Thus, while with our neighbours these appointments are directly in accordance with their legitimate privileges—with us, the claims are, unless too strong for evasive sophisms, invariably in an inverse ratio to merit. To applicants of a medium service, the usual political reply for appointment is "*too young*;" and when exhausted patience has too frequently reiterated the claim, the answer is, "*too old*,"—thus adding insult to misfortune.

The Admirals, also, who could only attain their rank by graduating through a long ordeal, meriting the *utmost* consideration of their sovereign and their country, are subjected to harsher treatment than the inferior grades, because they less demerit it. For how many are there whose servitude is double, aye treble, that of the clerks about the government offices, and who, though they are covered with wounds and empty honours gained in the exertion to keep the enemy from the doors of these very gentlemen, yet receive not one-half of the retiring pension which these *soi-disant* civil officers manage to extract from the public exchequer! Nay, even the application of the general principle, which went to promote one out of every three deaths, has not been extended to them or the senior Post-Captains. We, therefore, must naturally come but to one conclusion—that, in the present day, neither service, valour, merit, nor any manly qualities can avail, unless assisted by Parliamentary influence; and that, if the system be not shortly altered, the British Navy will be, bit by bit, gradually offered up as a sacrifice to appease the voracious appetite of those political supporters, who seem in the present day to consider the appointments and promotions in the Navy a just reward for their political profligacy.

Those posts of honour for which men of the world seem so well adapted, and which in France are frequently conferred, and very properly, on Admirals; such as ambassadors, ministers, and governors, are considered with us a kind of sacred property, not to be even approached by the naval hero. In France, while the three Admirals enjoy the rank of Field-Marshal, with a salary of 40,000 francs, what have our Admirals to advance? With the exception of a few paltry sinecures, what honorary appointment has he on shore? Their Vice and Rear Admirals hold between them the governments of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Bourbon, and the French-establishment in India, while not a British Admiral holds the government of any of our numerous colonies; though, singular as it may appear, a few of the minor ones, which went a begging, have been doled out to a *couple* of old Post-Captains.

The establishment of the French Admiralty, which formerly presented a union of civil and naval functionaries, has, since the late revolution, become, with respect to its Director, purely naval, the three late ministers being all of this profession. Two naval officers, as secretaries in their uniforms, give each alternately duties to the Minister, and thus spare to naval men the pain of exposing, as has been the case with us, his grievances to officers of a rival profession. One hundred and twenty thousand francs is the income of this personage, with a sum of 500*l* for his outfit, but the country is not saddled with a retiring pension on his resignation.

The half-pay of the English Navy is unknown in France, but after a period of 25 years' active service, the different grades become entitled to a retirement (*solde de retraite*), about equalling our half pay, and proportionate to their service and merits. At his demise a part of his retired allowance is awarded to his widow, or, in her absence, to his children below the age of twenty. True, they have no freight, and their prize money is reduced by one third, to which the state lays claim, yet the little prize-money made in these days reduces the advantages in this respect in either country to the same level, for freight in our service is now the exclusive property of the *monied interest*. No man is struck off the list except for offences of great magnitude, and then he has the privilege of being tried by a court-martial.

The decorative honours, which are of five different grades, are extended in the French Navy to the Lieutenants, and no officer can obtain an advance unless he can claim it in right of successive merit, while with us it is limited to Post-Captains and there are many Admirals, of well-known valour and long-tryed experience, who have performed brilliant exploits, and received from their country unequivocal testimonies of their services, who have been passed over neglected. In France, the institutions for the education of officers' children, and preparing them for either of the military professions are more numerous and on a more liberal footing than in England. Those officers, without fortune (*sans fortune*), procure easily gratuitous, or semi-gratuitous, education at the government expense, a number of purses (*bourses*) or half purses being given to the Army and Navy by the Minister of Instruction, annually, while one daughter of each family of the Legion of Honour is entitled to receive a similar gratuitous education, which for eight years, at the rate of 50*l* per annum, to which it amounts, is a bonus of 400*l*.

To the *Ecole Navale* (the *Orion* at Brest) each pupil pays 800, although his cost to government amounts to 4000 or 5000 francs, while in the Royal Naval College the English Lieutenant pays a sum equal to that which is paid by the French Admiral, and so limited are the means of our officers, so few are the public institutions to which they can claim even a partial admittance for their children, that many Post-Captains, rather than witness their children conducted to manhood without education, resort painfully to the alternative of placing them in the Naval School at Greenwich, where, by associating with the children of common seamen, who compose the great majority of the establishment, for whom it was exclusively intended, and ought to be for them alone, they in some measure nullify the advantages of a good nautical education, by reducing their social attainments to the level of the lowest

order in the state, thus losing on one hand what they may gain on the other.

Could the present unusual charges of the Royal Naval College be made to reach the means of the Navy, and of which there can be little doubt, and a system of gymnastics, which to the sailor is almost equally essential with navigation, be established as at Greenwich, which has sent forth youngsters calculated in every way for most able and skilful seamen, and a vessel be also a part of the institution, to unite practice with theory, by cruising occasionally in the Channel, then those objections so frequently raised against the Royal Naval College would be removed, as its internal management leaves nothing at which the most captious could cavil. If the pay and comforts of the English officer sink thus beneath those of the French, their widows occasionally suffer in a still greater ratio, for while France places at the disposal of the Minister 30,000 francs annually for the purchase of chronometers and mathematical instruments, &c — in our country, such is the little sympathy voluntarily manifested by government for nautical science or improvement, that the widow of Captain Skyring, who was sent on a survey to the coast of Africa, in the execution of which he fell, like his great countryman Cook, a victim to his zeal and perseverance, disfigured by seventy wounds from the African lance, was compelled to enlist the charity of a British public to meet the demands of her husband's creditors, who had furnished him with scientific instruments to prosecute that survey, *in which the public alone were interested*.

Thus we have carefully and impartially collated the benefits and disadvantages of either service — and if reason and justice be the standard which must guide us to the conclusion, every lover of the one and admirer of the other must at once pronounce an opinion, that the French and English Navy are, with respect to liberal treatment, pay, allowances, consideration, advance by service or merit in every grade, both as regards themselves, their wives and children, and in all things directly and indirectly, in *diametris* to each other, and that the advantages on the part of the French officer predominate so manifestly over those of the English, that it is not only the more surprising, because this arm is less esteemed in France, but also the more painful because the English officer less demerits this treatment: that although since the peace reforms have been demanded and instituted in all branches of the legislature by the unanimous and repeated petitions of the national bodies, yet in the Navy, who have for years past, up to the present hour, exposed glaring abuses, corrupt influence, and every other species of grievances and acts which disrepute and destroy its character, yet not one remedy has been applied, except for *financial* purposes, and so far from reform having arrested those evils, which time and irresponsible power necessarily introduce into all public institutions, the Navy has daily become less efficient, less esteemed, and less noticed than any public body in the country.

W. H. DICKSON

August 14th, 1835.

# CALCULATIONS RECENTLY MADE ON TWENTY SHIPS OF THE BRITISH NAVY,

WITH OBSERVATIONS RESPECTING THE FORMS OF SOME OF THOSE SHIPS.

BY MR. WILLIAM HENWOOD, NAVAL ARCHITECT.

THE following calculations have been made by the writer, with the view of ascertaining how far the forms of the several classes of ships of the royal navy differ from that form which ships of similar size would have, if they were to be constructed according to the principles advanced in pages 365 and 366 in the 'United Service Journal' for November, 1833, in the "Inquiry respecting the means of reducing the motions of pitching and scending to a minimum."

It will be proper just to state, that the principles referred to rest on the following considerations,—namely, that when a ship is sailing the pitching and scending motions always diminish the velocity of the vessel, and in a degree corresponding with the greater or less degree of force with which those motions are performed. The motion of rolling can have very little effect in retarding the velocity of sailing, compared with the effect produced by the pitching. And it is accordingly obvious that if a ship can be so constructed and equipped that the force of the pitching and scending motions shall be made the least possible, the sailing of the ship will be impeded by these motions in the least possible degree, whilst, at the same time, the ship being rendered perfectly easy in her longitudinal motions when under sail, her hull, masts, and rigging would be subjected to only the least possible degree of straining. It will appear evident to every attentive reader of the paper above referred to, that a ship may be so constructed and equipped.

The forces with which a ship will pitch and scend depend, as was explained, in pages 365 and 366, No. 60, of this work, on the products of the displaced volumes of the fore and after bodies, and the squares of the distances of the centres of gravity of these bodies, respectively from the common centre of gravity of the ship, and on the products of the weights before and abaft the centre of gravity of the ship, and the squares of the distances of the common centres of gravity of those weights, respectively, from the same centre of gravity, or axis, of the ship. As, however, the moments of the weights on each side of the axis are equal to each other, and the moments of the fore and after bodies likewise equal, it is sufficient, in comparing the force of pitching with the force of scending, to compare merely the distances of the centres of gravity from the axis in each case.

The accompanying table of calculations shows the force which the buoyancy of the water exerts on the fore and after bodies of the several ships, in producing their motions of pitching and scending. The tendency to pitch is represented by the distance of the centre of gravity of the after body from that of the ship, and the tendency to scend is in like manner expressed by the distance of the centre of gravity of the fore body from the same point. In the *Caledonia*, for example, the effect of the action of the water on the after body in making the ship pitch is expressed by 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the counter-acting effect causing her to scend by 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ . According to the principle I have endeavoured to establish in the above-mentioned paper, these effects of the buoyant force of the water on the fore and after bodies ought always, as they might be, made precisely equal to each other; whilst, at the same time, the weights which compose the ship on each side of the vertical plane passing through the transverse axis, should not only be equal, but disposed of in such a manner that the common centres of gravity of those weights may be equally distant from the centre of gravity, or transverse axis, of the ship.

	Caledonia, 120 guns.	Rodney, 92 guns.	Royal Frederick, 110 guns.	Vengeance, 81 guns.	Vengeance, 84 guns.	Vindicator, 71 guns.	Vindicator, 52 guns.	Seizingpalam, 46 guns.	Incumbent, 36 guns.	Minerva, 46 guns.	Sapphire, 28 guns.	Imogene, 28 guns.	Challenger, 28 guns.	Hoer, 18 guns.	Orestes, 18 guns.	Champion, 18 guns.	Columbine, 18 guns.	Seylla, 18 guns.	Waterwitch, 10 guns.	Britannia, 10 guns.
Length at load water line.....	205 0	204 0	202 5	194 2	194 1	176 3	172 10	159 4	160 0	152 9	120 0	126 0	136 11	109 9	111 2	110 10	102 7	97 6	88 11	86 9
Breadth, extreme, at ditto .....	54 4	54 4	50 8	52 2	52 2	44 0	44 11	41 0	45 0	40 1	34 0	33 10	32 8	34 0	31 0	31 1	33 2	30 0	28 9	24 7
Depth from ditto to lower edge of keel rabbet.....	21 82	21 27	22 91	20 65	21 25	20 25	18 5	16 05	18 0	16 32	13 42	14 42	15 1	13 05	12 57	12 92	13 4	11 33	11 142	9 81
Draught of water..... { forward	23 7	23 0	22 5	21 74	22 1	21 3	19 1	16 84	19 5	17 6	14 14	15 0	16 7	13 11	13 10	14 6	14 44	10 7	10 2	10 7
Displacement, in tons.....	4340	4163	4423	3387	3680	5903	2979	1531	1802	1428	770	873	913	563	606	615 8	524 8	421 8	330 8	278
Centre of gravity of ditto before middle of load-water line ....	1 463	2 445	1 843	3 672	2 467	1 973	1 62	4 307	2 81	2 93	1 76	2 17	2 35	2 253	2 485	1 296	4 56	1 319	1 167	517
Displacement, bef. cr. of grav. { cub.	7654	7350	79420	59556	61936	51768	40180	38059	37295	25331	13636	15377	16730	10017	10805	10824	9435	7526	5304	4990
Ditto abaft ditto { feet	75520	72350	77574	58702	6374	50231	39602	26366	32192	23349	13330	15052	16258	9722	10403	10732	6853	7259	5774	4508
Diff. of fore and after bodies, in tons	23 0	37 1	49 0	33	24 0	32 1	16 1	24 0	22 0	69 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	11 1	2 1	14 0	8 0	7 0	3 0
Dist. of cr. of grav. of fore-body, from cr. of grav. of displacement..	41 39	48 99	40 21	37 09	37 74	34 96	33 54	31 56	30 74	25 103	23 22	24 78	24 76	30 74	21 63	21 94	18 79	17 91	16 44	16 06
Dist. of do of after-body from do..	41 85	41 72	41 42	37 82	38 25	35 75	34 03	32 58	31 49	27 688	23 75	25 54	25 43	31 37	22 46	22 12	19 84	19 88	16 52	17 05

• The calculations in the columns thus marked have been made at the sea going draught of water, the others at the load water-line prescribed by their constructors.

The *Caledonia* has been considered by many distinguished naval officers as a ship possessing good if not superior sailing qualities. And in making a comparison between this well-known ship and the ships of three decks in the foregoing table, it will be seen that the form of her bottom is such that her tendency to pitch is more nearly equal to her tendency to scend, than the same elements of either the *Rodney* or the *Royal Frederick*. If the latter ships should be stowed, with reference to the position of their centres of gravity of displacement, in the same manner as the *Caledonia* has been, they will most certainly pitch with greater force than that ship, and the *Royal Frederick* will be the most laboursome ship of the three.

The situations of the centres of gravity of these ships, with respect to the middle point of the load water line, are so far different, that it must be supposed that all of them are not equally good. It appears exceedingly desirable that a naval architect before beginning to construct a vessel of such magnitude and value, should be able to ascertain the best position for placing this highly important point,—through which the axes of rotation pass, and upon which the excellence of a ship essentially depends. If the axis of rotation is too far aft, it is plain that the ship will pitch too heavily, and if the axis is placed too far forward, the scending will be excessive, and in either case the sailing must be retarded. It evidently appears there is a mean position where the centre of gravity of a ship ought to be placed in order that her sailing may be impeded by the impact of the ship and the water in pitching, in the least possible degree, and this desirable point can be determined without any considerable difficulty.

The difference in the situations of the centres of gravity of these ships will, in a slight degree, modify the numbers which have been found as expressions of the forces of pitching and scending. The centre of gravity in the *Royal Frederick* being about four inches farther forward than in the *Caledonia*, will, provided both ships are stowed in the way above supposed, diminish, in a small degree, the comparatively great difference of the tendencies to pitch and scend in the *Royal Frederick*. And the position of the centre of gravity in the *Rodney* will modify the numbers which represent the forces of the water acting on her in a similar manner.

In adverting to the two calculations made on the *Vengeance*, it is deserving of notice that this ship exhibits in a striking point of view how desirable it is that the construction of our ships of war should be conducted on other principles than those which have served as the guide of naval architects. This ship was constructed to sail only eighteen inches by the stern, and her decks were placed with their fore and after ends about fifteen or sixteen inches higher than the midship part. The necessity of bringing this ship not less than fifteen inches more by the stern than her constructor designed her to be, in order to make her sail well, makes the lowest part of her decks to be very near the stern, instead of in midships, so that the water on her decks must run aft against her cabins, and less readily find a passage out of the ship. But this is not all. The appearance of the ship as she floats on the water is altogether spoiled, and an impression is made on the mind of every reflecting beholder that her constructor could not have known the way to make such a ship as he desired.

A very erroneous notion has been entertained by some persons, that it is the part of those who have to navigate a ship to find out her trim, or best sailing draught of water. And this opinion appears to have been held quite as tenaciously by naval constructors as by other persons. Nothing but a very imperfect acquaintance with the science of naval architecture could have admitted the formation of such an opinion. A very little reflection will suffice to satisfy every well informed individual that the naval architect, who merely delineates the form of the hull of a ship, and allows the weights to be stowed in her according to the discretion or caprice of another person, fulfils but half the duty of his office. He leaves the completion of his work, which is all but the most important part of it, to be executed by those who, it must be presumed, are uninformed of the proper mode of doing it; and

it would be but fair to consider a ship, built and equipped in this manner, as the joint production of her architect and those who equip her for sea-service.

If the constructor of the draught, from which the Vengeance was built, had been required to arrange all the weights on board his ship, preparatory to her going to sea, he would, it is to be supposed, in conformity with his design, have brought her to swim only eighteen inches by the stern. The ship, when at sea, would in all probability, or rather of necessity, have been found to plunge violently and deep in the act of pitching; and it would have been found expedient to break up the hold and re-stow the ship, in order to prevent her from carrying away her mast and rigging. This class of ships appears to have been found, by various officers who have had the command of them, to sail best at the draught of water in the second calculation, or even somewhat more by the stern. At this draught of water the tendency to pitch, arising from the effect of the fluid on the bottom, is much more nearly equal to the tendency to scend, than when the ship is only eighteen inches by the stern. And as the altered stowage, by which the difference in the draughts of water forward and aft was increased from one foot six inches to two feet nine inches, must also have rendered the force of pitching much more nearly equal to the force of scending, it is to be concluded that the principle of "an equal tendency to pitch and scend" is supported by the fact of this ship having been improved in her sailing by the above-mentioned alteration in her trim.

By comparing the calculations of the Winchester and President, we see a most extraordinary difference in the distances of their centres of gravity of displacement from the middle of the load water line. Both positions for this important point, or axis of the ship, cannot be the best. It is probable that neither of them is the most eligible. The form of the Winchester makes her tendencies to pitch and scend much more nearly equal than the form of the President, whilst it is more than probable that the stowage of the latter frigate would counteract the tendency of the form of her bottom to increase her motion of pitching much more than the stowage of the former. And if the stowage has this effect, the pitching motion of the Winchester must exceed that of the President. The conclusion to be derived from these observations is, that it is very desirable that, before constructing ships of similar size in future, the best place for the centre of gravity of displacement should be found.

In making a comparison between the two classes of 46 gun frigates and the Inconstant of 36 guns, now building from the design of Commodore Hayes, it will be observed, that the positions of the centres of gravity of displacement in the Seringapatam class and the Inconstant, are very nearly the same; and in both these vessels the tendencies to pitch and scend are much more nearly alike than in the Minerva class of frigates. If the centre of gravity of the Inconstant is not too far before the middle of her length, and probably it is not, it may be expected she will be rather more easy in her longitudinal motions at sea, than ships similar to the Seringapatam, and much more so than those like the Minerva.

If any one, who has the means, will make a similar series of calculations of the Pique, the new frigate of 36 guns which a short time since arrived at Portsmouth from an experimental cruise with the Castor, it will most probably be found that the reason why it was necessary to bring the Pique during her trial with the Castor, to so much greater a draught of water by the stern than that at which she was intended to sail is, either that her centre of gravity is much too far before the middle point of her length, or that her tendencies to pitch and scend are very unequal.

The Imogene, of 28 guns, is believed to be nearly a fac simile of the Tyne, the ship which, with the Sapphire and Challenger, formed part of the experimental squadron of 1829. The most remarkable feature in these vessels is that of the number of tons of the displacement. If the Sapphire,



whose total weight is 770 tons, is in all respects an efficient ship for an armament of 28 guns; it cannot be proper that the *Imogene* should have been constructed with a displacement of 103 tons more than the *Sapphire*; or that the *Challenger* should have been under any ordinary circumstance immersed so much as 170 tons more than the same ship. The calculations of the effects of the water on these vessels, in causing them to pitch and scend, show the *Sapphire* to be the most easy ship.

A comparison may now be made of the calculations of the *Rover* and *Columbine*, built on the system of Captain Symonds; the *Orestes*, constructed by Professor Inman; and the *Champion*, from the draught of Commodore Hayes. Between these vessels there is a very wide difference in the distances of their centres of gravity of displacement, from the middle of the load water line. The greatest discrepancy is between the *Columbine* and the *Champion*. The tendencies to pitch and scend in the *Champion*, arising from the form of her bottom, are very nearly alike; much more so than in either of the other corvettes. But, owing to her centre of gravity being so very small a distance before the middle of her length, the effect of the weights in her might alone cause her to pitch and scend with considerable violence. In the *Columbine*, on the other hand, where the centre of gravity is a very great distance before the middle, the tendency to pitch, arising from the form of her bottom, is very much greater than her tendency to scend. The *Rover* and *Orestes* have their centres of gravity in a mean position, nearly between those of the *Columbine* and *Champion*; and the tendencies of the former vessels to pitch and scend must, if similarly stowed, be pretty nearly alike.

Nothing, it is thought, can display in a more clear and striking manner the present imperfect state of the practice of Naval architecture, than that four vessels constructed to carry the same armament should be so extremely dissimilar to each other in so many respects: in the forms of their bottoms, in their volumes of displacement, in the positions of their centres of gravity, and in the relative fulness of their fore and after bodies. Some fundamental principle is plainly wanting as a legitimate foundation for the practice of constructing ships. And that essential element is considered to be the best position for the centre of gravity through which the axes of rotation pass.

Those who construct ships by merely practical methods, virtually reject and condemn as useless calculations made on scientific principles. It has indeed been declared, that nothing relating to the performance of a ship at sea can be predicted from the results of calculations. With just as much propriety might any one assert that he will not believe that the time of an eclipse of the sun or moon can be found by astronomical computation.

It remains merely at present to take a passing notice of the *Waterwitch*, lately purchased into the Navy, and which appears to possess very superior sailing qualities. The points in this vessel, which distinguish her from others, and perhaps especially from those with which she has been placed in competition, are the proximity of her centre of gravity to the middle of her length, and the very near equality of her tendencies to pitch and scend.

The calculations thus briefly illustrated are a specimen of part of those which ought to be made by a Naval architect, to ensure that, before the expense of building a ship is incurred, the structure shall possess all its desirable qualities. It is only by means of such computations, together with accurate accounts of the stowage, that the remarkable discrepancies which have been observed in the sailing of different vessels, and of the same vessels at different periods, can be satisfactorily accounted for.

These calculations also show, that if ships were to be constructed according to the system propounded in my former paper in this work, they would be distinguishable from ships hitherto built, in the same manner as a just balance is distinguished from a false one; the axis of rotation would be placed where it ought to be, in the one case, which it never has been in the other. And thus it is plain, that all vessels heretofore built, and which are

uniformly balanced on the principle of the just balance *breadthways*, are balanced like a false balance, or a steelyard *lengthways*; and that, in fact, all ships, (with possibly a few accidental exceptions,) though not lop-sided—which they would be if both sides were not made exactly alike,—are nevertheless lop-ended, in consequence of the want of a method of determining the best position for the axis of rotation.

For the sake of illustrating these observations, it may be remarked respecting the *Pique*, one of the latest constructions of the Surveyor of the Navy, that, as I have been led to believe, the ballast, stores, and other weights were originally stowed on board of her in the usual way, according to the discretion of some one of her officers,—either her captain, her master, or the mate of her hold, and thus this ship, like others, when equipped for sea, became the joint production of the Surveyor of the Navy and the individual who directed the operation of stowing her. The *Pique*, when at sea, appears to have been found to pitch somewhat more heavily than ships in general; and in order to diminish the violence of her pitching motion, and thereby to improve her sailing, it seems to have been necessary to discharge a large portion of her sea store of fresh water, and to remove part of her ballast, guns, &c, towards her after end, and by such means to immerse the ship about 18 inches more by the stern, and less by the head, than her constructor intended; and of course expected her to swim. So great an alteration made in the stowage and trim of a ship must in any instance be regarded as a very untoward circumstance, all the endeavours of the Naval architect to produce a perfect ship being thus completely frustrated, and tacitly condemned.

In conclusion, I observe, that one of the great advantages which would result from the mode of construction I have thus endeavoured to elucidate would be, that a simple and uniform mode of stowing ships would thereby be supplied. The stowage of every ship would be performed according to the mode prescribed by her constructor, who would first mark the vertical and transverse plane of the centre of gravity of displacement of the vessel, and then dispose of an equal weight on the fore and after sides of this plane, in such a manner, that whilst the whole of the stowage, and the heaviest articles especially, would be placed as near to midships as practicable, the common centre of gravity of the weights afore and abaft the centre of gravity of displacement, would be at an equal distance from this point, and from the centre of gravity of the ship, or axis of rotation.

#### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL AND FLAG-OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES TYLLER, G.C.B.

THE veteran subject of this memoir was made a Commander previous to the termination of the war with America, and appointed to the *Queen*, armed ship, of 20 guns. He afterwards commanded the *Timmer*, sloop, stationed at Milford for the suppression of smuggling. His Post Commission bears date September 21, 1790.

Early in 1793, on the breaking out of the war with France, he obtained the command of the *Meleager*, 32 guns, and served in that ship at Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica, where his services were so distinguished, that when *La Minerve*, a prize frigate of 40 guns, that had been sunk, was, chiefly by his exertions, weighed again, the command of her was given to him. She acquired the name of the *St. Fiorenzo*, from the town and fortress so denominated. This took place about the month of March, 1794, and in the autumn of the same year, Captain Tyler was removed into the *Diadem*, 64

guns, forming part of Vice-Admiral Hotham's fleet, and was engaged in the partial action of March 14, 1795. He next was intrusted with the command of a small squadron stationed in the Adriatic, and subsequently employed under the orders of Commodore Nelson, on the coast of Italy. In 1796 he was appointed to *L'Aigle*, frigate, in which he cruised with considerable success, and captured several of the enemy's privateers, but in 1798, when conveying despatches to Sir Horatio Nelson, was wrecked near Tunis, and on that occasion lost all his personals, and had to sustain many severe privations and serious hardships.

Captain Tyler, on his return to England, obtained the command of the *Warrior*, 74, and served with the Channel fleet until the spring of 1801, at which period he accompanied Sir Hyde Parker on an expedition to the Baltic, where he continued till July, and during the remainder of the war was engaged in the blockade of Cadiz.

On the 20th of January, 1802, a squadron, consisting of the *Warrior*, *Bellona*, *Zealous*, and *Defence*, under the orders of Captain Tyler, sailed from Gibraltar for the West Indies, to watch the motions of an armament despatched thither immediately after the suspension of hostilities. Captain Tyler anchored at Port Royal, Jamaica, the 15th of February, and returned from thence to England in July following.

In 1803, on the renewal of hostilities against France, Captain Tyler was appointed to the superintendence of a district of Sea Fencibles, and remained on that service until appointed, in 1805, to the *Tonnant*, 80 guns. This ship formed part of the British fleet in the battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion she was warmly engaged, having 26 men killed, and 50, including her Commander, wounded. Captain Tyler was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral the 28th of April, 1808, and soon after hoisted his flag as second in command at Portsmouth.

He subsequently served under Sir Charles Cotton, off the Tagus, and was present at the surrender of the Russian Admiral Senavin, the 3rd of September, 1808, the first division of whose fleet he escorted from Lisbon to Spithead, where they arrived on the 6th of the following month. In the autumn of 1812 Rear Admiral Tyler was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he continued until relieved by Sir G. Cockburn, in 1815. On the 2nd of January in the latter year he was nominated a K. C. B., and in January, 1833, advanced to the higher dignity of a Grand Cross.

Sir Charles was twice married: first to Miss Pike, of Portsmouth, and secondly to Miss Leach of Pembroke, South Wales. He has left two sons, George a Post Captain, and a Knight of the Guelphic Order, and Charles, a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir Charles had been in delicate and declining health for some years, and his loss will be sincerely felt by his numerous friends, relations, and acquaintances.

#### THE LATE LIEUTENANT GENERAL EDMUND REILLY COPE

Was the only son of William Cope, Esq., of Dublin, who rendered important services to his country by communicating to Government information which led to the discovery, and ultimately, to the suppression of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

The subject of this memoir obtained his first commission as Ensign, by purchase, in the 66th Foot, on the 19th of January, 1784; and having joined that regiment in Ireland, proceeded with it to the West Indies, where he was stationed for some years. He succeeded to a Lieutenantcy, by

purchase, in 1787; and subsequently purchased a Company in the 4th, or King's Own. He served with that regiment in various parts of Nova Scotia and Canada, and accompanied it on an expedition against St. Pierre and Miquelon.

On the 3rd of December, 1794, he obtained the Majority of the late Royal Dublin Regiment, in the formation of which he took a most active part. He was afterwards appointed Major of the Loyal Irish Fencibles; and on the 1st of January, 1800, received the Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel. He served with that corps, at Jersey, until 1803. In that year he proceeded to the Continent for the benefit of his health; and when on the point of embarking for England, he was detained as a prisoner of war in France.

During the eleven years that Colonel Cope remained in captivity at Verdun and Valenciennes, he was one of the most active members of the Committee for distributing money and clothing to the British soldiers and sailors who were prisoners of war; and his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was graciously pleased to communicate to him his approbation of his exertions on that occasion.

On his return to England he was placed on the list of Major-Generals of the 4th of June, 1813; and was appointed Lieutenant-General on the 27th of May, 1825.

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THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL FRANCIS HEPBURN.

MAJOR-GENERAL Francis Hepburn was born on the 19th of August, 1779; descended from an ancient and powerful family of the south of Scotland. He engaged very early in that profession in which many of his ancestors had honourably preceded him, amongst whom may be mentioned the gallant soldier of his name who bore so distinguished a part in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The paternal grandfather of General Hepburn, James Hepburn, of Biecarton and Keith Marshall, was an active, strenuous supporter of the Stuart family: in their service he spent the greater part of his fortune. His two sons served with distinction in the Royal Army: the eldest (Robert) was Lieutenant Colonel in the Enniskillen Dragoons; the second (David) was a Colonel of Infantry, and distinguished himself on foreign service, particularly at the siege of Belleisle, in 1761. Bad health obliged him, at an early period, to retire from service, when he married Bertha Graham, of the family of Inchbraurie, a branch of the ancient House of Montrose, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son (James) obtained an appointment in the Civil Service of the East India Company; the second, (Francis) the subject of this memoir, chose the military profession.

In 1794, at the age of fifteen, General Hepburn was appointed to an Ensigny in the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. In 1798 he served with his battalion in the Irish Rebellion; and in 1799 he accompanied the expedition to the Helder. From 1802 to 1805 he was upon the Home Staff with General Acland, at Chelmsford; and in 1805 he went to Malta with General Mackenzie Fraser and General Acland; and remained there with General Fox. From thence he went to Sicily, where he served under General Sir Edward Paget. When Sir John Stuart landed in Calabria and fought the battle of Maida, he was confined to bed with fever and ophthalmia.

In 1809 he went to Cadiz, where he was stationed in the Isla de Leon.

In 1811 he was present at the battle of Barrosa, where he acted as Major in the battalion of his regiment commanded by Major-General Dilkes, and where, in the charge, his leg was severely shattered by a musket-ball. Amputation was proposed, but knowing that he should thereby be disabled

from future active service, he submitted to any risk rather than lose his leg. His sufferings from his wound were so severe, that he was obliged to return home; nor was he enabled to rejoin the Army in the Peninsula till the autumn of 1812. He was then appointed, very much to his satisfaction, to the command of a small corps of light troops or sharpshooters.

General Hepburn continued with the Army whilst they drove the French through Spain, distinguishing himself on many occasions, particularly at the battle of Victoria, at Nivelle, and the passage of the Nive.

In 1814 he was ordered home to take the command of the battalion of the 3rd Guards which was destined for the expedition to the Netherlands. Being detained by contrary winds, he did not arrive in England till after the expedition had sailed. He, however, proceeded to his destination, where he remained until the month of June in the following year, when his battalion was ordered to join the forces under the command of the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels. On the 16th of June, 1815, he was present at the action of Quatre-Bras. He was also engaged on the 17th, and on the memorable 18th he commanded the second battalion of the 3rd Guards, at the battle of Waterloo. At an early period of the action he was ordered to the important post of Hougoumont, which had, until then, been bravely defended by Colonel Macdonnell and Lord Siltoun, with a very inferior force. Here, as superior officer, (Sir John Byng having taken the command of the division in consequence of Sir George Cooke being disabled by a severe wound,) he, of course, assumed the command, Colonel Woodford having occupied the chateau with his battalion of the Coldstream Regiment, and he (Colonel Hepburn) having to defend the orchard and wood,—where the loss of officers and men was very severe—and where, in addition to his own battalion of the Guards, he had the command of several battalions of foreign troops, with which he had been reinforced during the action.

The Duke of Wellington's despatch will best show the importance of the post, and the sense entertained of the gallantry with which it was maintained during that arduous day, but owing to some unfortunate mistake, the name of Colonel Hepburn was not mentioned in the official account of the action, but that of Colonel Hume, who served under him, and who had no separate command, was substituted. This mistake was afterwards officially, but never publicly explained, and it is probably owing to this circumstance that the honours so hardly earned were never bestowed upon an officer who had maintained one of the most important points of the position, and upon the successful defence of which the safety of the army may, in some degree, be said to have depended.

As a proof of General Hepburn's love of the service and devotion to his professional duties, it may not be unworthy of observation that during the whole period of his services after he rejoined the army in the Peninsula, in 1812, his wound had never been healed. Exfoliations were frequently occurring, and it was not till a late period that a part of the ball, with a portion of the cloth which it had carried into the wound, came away. From the severity of these sufferings, aggravated by a tendency to gout, his health was gradually undermined, and his constitution, which was naturally very robust, sunk under them. He died at Tunbridge Wells, where he had recently gone for change of air, on Sunday the 7th of June, 1835, deeply lamented by all who knew and appreciated his high and generous principles, his sterling and unassuming worth.

In the year 1821 Major-General Hepburn married Henrietta, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Poole, Bart., of Poole Hall, in the county of Chester, and of Hooke, in the county of Sussex; by which lady, who survives him, he has left two sons, Henry Poole and Francis Robert, and one daughter.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

## \* FRANCE.

## GUNSTOCKS.

M. GRIMPET has invented a machine which converts a piece of chestnut or other wood into a gunstock, with undeviating precision and uniformity. His process enables him to supply stocks at 3½*d.* each, which have hitherto cost 2*s.* The saving effected by M. Grimpet's ingenuity has induced the Minister of War to enter into negotiation with him for the use of his machinery for the French army; and we understand that he has offered to waive any claim on account of it in consideration of an annual allowance of 800*l.* for fifteen years. A board of artillery officers had previously been appointed to ascertain the actual merits of the invention, and their report speaks in high terms of the uniform regularity and perfect manner in which it performs the work.

## \* SOLDIERS EMPLOYED ON ROADS.

The employment of the military on public works is no novelty, for the Roman legions were so employed in times of peace; and in many quarters there is no surviving trace of their sojourn but what their labours have bequeathed us. Our neighbours appear to be treading in their steps; and we select the instance of the road constructing between Lorient and Nantes as showing to how useful a purpose the soldier's leisure may be converted, both with advantage to himself and to society at large. Detachments of the 40th regiment of the line having been sent out to form this road, it appears that, in eighteen days, an effective strength of 320 men performed work to the extent of 450*l.* (11,069 francs) in value. The wages paid them are so regulated, that a hale and active man can earn his fifteen pence a-day. The number at present employed in making this new line of road has been increased; they are distributed at fixed spots, in parties of ten or twelve, and are not merely reconciled to what they at first conceived to be a degrading office, but are emulous to excel one another in the efficiency and extent of their daily labour.

## ALGIERS.

The effective force required for the protection of this colony is laid down by an official report, at 21,000 men; namely, 12,000 for the defence of Algiers and the territory dependent upon it; 4,000 for that of Bone and its dependencies; 3,000 for that of Oran; and 2,000 for that of Budshia. And this force is augmented by auxiliaries derived in stipulated contingents from each tribe, and receiving pay when on actual service.

## \* SPAIN.

## THE GUARDS.

Their numbers, which amount to 20,000, are out of all proportion with the total strength of the Spanish army: they are composed of eight regiments of Infantry (four of which are provincial ones), four regiments of Cavalry—to wit, one each of horse grenadiers, cuirassiers, chasseurs, and lancers, and 300 horse and foot artillery. Besides these, there is a regiment *d'élite* of horse and another of foot, both of which are designated the regiment of the 'Princesa': but they are not on the roll of the Guards, and their gay, fantastic attire is not counterbalanced by military aptitude or discipline. The Foot-guards are an imposing body of men at first sight; their uniform resembles that of the ex-imperial guard of Napoleon in most points, but Spanish taste has rendered it far more resplendent in colour; the men are in general fine, tall fellows, and motionless enough under arms; but they

have a cumbious awkward carriage about them, and would altogether pass but bad muster at the Horse Guards. The four best regiments in the Spanish Guards are two of Grenadiers and two of Chasseurs, which were embodied in 1825, and are styled, "The Royal Provincial Guards." They are picked men, selected from the several provincial militias. I cannot say much for the Cavalry of the Guard though well mounted and well appointed, they are but half drilled, and, therefore, cut but a sorry figure when put through their evolutions. Yet these very regiments are considered the crack corps of the Spanish Cavalry — \* \* \*

## • BAVARIA

### THE ARMY

Is at present divided into four corps the "Division Commandos" of Munich, Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Wurzburg and is composed of sixteen regiments of Infantry of the line, four battalions of Sharpshooters, two regiments of Carabineers, six of light Cavalry, two of Artillery, a company of Pontoonmen, one of Artificers, the Technical company of the corps of Engineers, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. To these must be added, a Garrison company, a corps of Invalids and Veterans, a corps of Cadets, and another of Grenadiers.

## • RUSSIA

### THE ASIATIC TROOPS

Kiliseh 14th September — "The parade of this day was opened by the Prussian Guards with the King at their head. They were succeeded by the cavalry who posted opposite to the centre of the camp. The great objects of attraction were the Circassian and Mahometan troops, of the former, however, not more than a dozen were on the ground, all clad with full suits of armour and breast plates and armed with shields. There was one of them of the name of Pedes, who spoke French fluently. The number of Mussulmen was between four and five hundred, most of them dressed in the domestic costume of their noble fellow countrymen, save and except that their garments were none of them like in colour and that they wore a species of cap. Their horses have saddlecloths of every conceivable variation of hues, many of them of the commonest sort, the animals themselves, though of a diminutive size, are excellently trained and went through their evolutions to admiration, and their riders were handsomely accoutred with muskets and pistols of unusual length, daggers, and Damascus blades. Their music is peculiar to themselves, divided into little bands of three performers, who play upon an instrument of metal, like the clarinet in shape, but much shorter, and produce a series of most monotonous sounds, very little better than those of a bagpipe. One of them rattled away at a middle-sized drum, and another did his best with a tambourine. The hero who handled the latter accompanied his instrument with the most hoarse grunings. I ever beheld, though contrary to longstanding orders. Altogether this music of theirs was quite out of the common way, and the clarinets as I may term them had cleanness of tone at least and were audible at a great distance. The whole of the corps of Asiatics and have fine characteristic features, sparkling eyes, and in general long beards, but they are neither so athletic nor muscular as we usually conceive the Turk to be. I must not omit to mention the "Cossacks of the Line," i. e. the Cossacks of the Caucasian Line, these troops, though all of them Christians, have most of them genuine Calmuck physiognomies, their dress consists of a very small cap set close upon the head, and skirted by a broad woollen border, but in other respects it is the same as that worn by the Cossacks, they are armed in a similar manner to the Mahometans, and form a very efficient body of men. After reviewing the Cavalry, the Emperor placed himself at the head of the Russian guards and defiled in presence of the King of Prussia." Each of the princes and noblemen, who

have regiments in the Russian service, marched at the head of his corps, and when the Empress' regiment came up, she rode forward to meet it, placed herself in front of the leading squadron, marched past the King and Emperor, kept at the head of the regiment for a short distance further, and then galloped back to rejoin their Majesties. The Russian camp, which is pitched on both sides of Kalisch, has a handsome appearance, and, being large enough to contain from fifty-five to sixty thousand men, extends over a considerable plot of ground. There is a hill in the centre of it, which is occupied by a spacious pavilion, tastefully decorated internally. Every column and pillar is ornamented with arms, whilst swords, bayonets, ramrods, gunlocks, &c. glisten in all directions. The whole is perfectly *en militaire*. The camp itself is so peculiar in its arrangements, that I must spend a word or two upon it. The tents of every battalion describe a quadrangle, and are not circular but square in form. As well on the flanks as in front, and at about twelve feet distance from both, the men's arms are piled with the locks outwards, and so arranged as to form columns; the effect is certainly imposing. They are, however, removed and placed under cover within the tents in bad weather. On the right of each encampment of such battalion stand two tents for the men on duty, and in rear of it are tents for the band in rear again of these are others for the civilians, and last of all is the tent for the officers' mess room. The officers' tents stand in front of the whole. The entrance to each tent is towards the front, and immediately over each entrance are a number of small compartments, corresponding with the number of men quartered in each tent, in which the belts, &c. are deposited. The men sleep right and left, leaving a clear space in the middle of the tent. The most inconvenient part of the whole plan is, that the cooking is done at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the tents."—(Extract from a private letter.)

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### GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

#### *Captain Ricketts on Naval Promotion.*

MR. EDITOR,—The influence of your Journal on our professional opinions is so universally admitted, that it must be unnecessary for an officer to apologise for becoming the opponent of such propositions as are contained in your July Number,—propositions that appear to me to be not only fraught with great injustice to the higher grades, but calculated to produce a very injurious change in the system of reward for long services, that has hitherto proved the best protection of unpatronised worth, and under the operation of which the British flag has been borne triumphantly on almost every sea.

It was with convictions like these, Sir, that I first addressed you in defence of the rights of the senior Admirals, and it is with similar sentiments that I shall now endeavour to show the injustice and utility of depriving the grade of Vice-Admirals of their long established promotion—a grade that, with that of the Rear-Admirals, should unite, both from prudential and honourable motives, to discourage any system of arbitrary rejection, no matter by whom exercised, so long as party spirit is known to influence even the highest order of minds.

But previously, I am anxious to disclaim every seeming allusion to the existing Board of Admiralty, while admitting the truth of your remarks on the injustice evinced on former occasions, and thence inferring that a repetition of such injustice may be feared from other Boards. For, in truth, my remarks have nothing personal, or even individual, in them, but are equally applicable to every Board, whatever may be the reigning politics; while,



independently of other considerations, I should be exceedingly unwilling to insinuate the least disrespect of so many honourable men, and particularly when one of them is the son of that distinguished officer whose professional resources, while I knew him, had no parallel in the fleet, and to whose kind offices I was then greatly indebted—the late Sir Thomas Troubridge.

And now, Sir, after this, perhaps unnecessary, explanation, I turn with increased confidence to combat the unjust and illusive propositions for what is metaphorically called *winnowing* the Vice-Admiral's list, in order, as it is cleverly and plausibly expressed, that none may be farther promoted but the *élite* of those who have “braved the battle and the breeze.”

In the term *élite*, connected as it here is with that of *winnowing*, we cannot, I think, but picture to ourselves the process of separating the very finest grain from some that is inferior, and more that is little better than chaff, though I am very far from thinking the writer had any such meaning in view, and at all events it should be recollected, that while all cannot be the *best*, the rejected grain, and even the very chaff, have their uses and their value in the estimation of mankind, and, that without a metaphor, the simple fact of an officer not having had an opportunity to distinguish himself, or not having been frequently employed afloat, can be no proof of deficient zeal or talent, in a country where, according to many parts of your Journal, political and aristocratic influence exercise an overwhelming power on the fate of the officers of both professions, and that it is not the mere accident of an individual having been born without any pretensions to either, that can justify those in power when depriving him of that promotion which has always been considered a sacred right.

And here now let us dispassionately inquire,—for the attainment of what important object is it proposed to inflict this banished injustice?

Why, principally and in effect, as it seems, that younger men may be enabled to obtain more rapid promotion by putting the oldest veterans out of the way—an expedient that reminds us of the practices of certain not very civilized nations, who make no scruple in violently getting rid of their aged as soon as they deem them an incumbrance. But, Sir, how much more easy and natural it would be in our case to let the old Admirals continue to enjoy the customary advantages of lengthened devotion to the service for the short remainder of their lives, as our fathers did before us, taking care, of course, to employ none but the *élite* among them.

And what is the assumed justification of this most extraordinary measure? Is it indeed to be found in the statement, that an Admiral died recently who had been more than 50 years on half pay, and another at least 40—that is, probably, in point of fact, one who had been 40 and the other more than 50 years unfeelingly excluded from the enjoyment of any command either on shore or afloat, where honours or riches were to be obtained, in spite of all their supplications for employment, while others, more young and more fortunately endowed, were constantly gratified with commands?

For the truth of this probability, I boldly appeal to every one acquainted with the spirit that fires our naval officers from the lowest to the highest rank, whether under ordinary circumstances such an exclusion from the active duties of their profession is not always deemed the greatest misfortune in the power of the Admiralty to inflict? And if so, surely, Sir, however valid an argument for rejection, so many years of professional inaction may be deemed in the selection for high command, it never can be fairly admitted as a justification for depriving the veteran officers of the only consolation remaining behind—the rank and pay of the higher grades?

But still it may be triumphantly exclaimed, —“All private considerations must give way to the public good.”

And yet we well know that “*fiat justitia, ruat cælum*,” has not been without its advocates on other occasions, and it is yet to be proved to what extent the public can be injured by the continuance of an ancient custom, that rewards extraordinary length of services or devotion to the public ser-

vice, with a rank that costs nothing, and an additional pay that does not exceed *ten shillings* a-day, given to a few aged veterans who have so often in perilous times been lauded as the glorious defenders if not the *saviours* of their country.

And is it really, then, this *ten shillings* a-day that now stands between them and a mighty people's justice? And are all the thanks of Parliament and the national gratitude come to this?—a mere matter of a few pounds per diem, virtually pledged to them as the price of their blood and unparalleled achievements? Can this paltry sum be deliberately withheld by the same people who are at the same moment cheerfully giving *twenty millions* sterling to compensate the planters on the other side of the Atlantic, in order that freedom may be enjoyed by the slaves in the West India islands? Can these same generous people, I say, now wish to deprive of their ancient right to promotion the very chiefs of the men who mainly preserved these very islands under British dominion, and these very slaves for the blessings of British emancipation? No, Sir, it is not credible, and we must therefore necessarily look for some other injury that will be done to the public, of a far different kind.

Perhaps, as the ingenious writer suggests, the real injury is to be found in the great number of officers devoted to the service of their country a strange kind of injury, and one that is curiously denominated the *clogging* of the lists. But in what consists the injury of this *clogging*?—when did it ever prevent our fleets from renewing their triumphs? This unavoidable accumulation of numbers, we all know, was the offspring of lengthened wars and unparalleled victories; and that this same *clogging* is an impeachment of long standing. But still we ask, how or where has this imputed clogging operated as an injury to the public good? For supposing the lists were immeasurably more clogged, still, is it not distinctly admitted in the very paper under discussion, that they who appoint to high commands are unfettered by the lists, and at liberty to use their own discretion? And what then have they to complain of, but the more *onerous* duty of selecting from greater numbers? And even granting that the Admiral's list are *chaff*, crammed to suffocation, will it be contended that nothing but flags at the main can obtain great victories? Why, what then were the victories of St. Vincent, the Nile, and Trafalgar? No, Sir, this imputed clogging of the Admiral's list may be laid hold of by a description of reformers, very different from your Correspondent, to save the expense of the whole grade of Admirals; but it cannot be fairly brought to prove that, without the proposed *winnowing*, we have no chance of obtaining future victories.

But still it may be said, "facts in themselves are most stubborn things," and that, owing to the clogging of the lists, the Admiralty could not find a successor to Lord Collingwood. *Risum teneatis, amici!* Public men sometimes give strange reasons for their conduct, and Collingwood, who well knew that the navy of no age or nation ever contained a more splendid constellation of professional worth, might well reiterate his surprise at the alleged difficulty.

Now, Sir, instead of appearing to make any invidious selection from distinguished living characters, or from those that are no longer living but in the memory of their country or the records of her glory, let me simply ask, how is it possible to glance over the tabular view, in the very article before us, without being struck with the brilliant name of Saumarez?

WM. RICKETTS, Captain, R.N.

*Erratum* in my last.—For *I. Orient* read *St. Vincent*.

Colonel Murray on Promotion to Commissions from the Ranks.

MR. EDITOR,—In general it is better that our Service should leave that of every other country to arrange its own concerns without interference or

comment; but an order lately issued by General Evans to the Auxiliary Army has not improperly attracted notice and animadversion here, and amongst others those of your Journal.

The reason in this case why the interference and comment usually so properly avoided by us is justified, is, that our Service has been in an official and public manner seriously impeached.

General Evans (by leave of the King of England) commands an army of an ally of Great Britain, that army (by his Majesty's sanction) is in a great part composed of British subjects—he holds rank, and I believe, after this service is over, will again receive half pay as a British officer.

Now, not as an individual—not as a member of Parliament—but as an officer under all the above peculiar circumstances—General Evans has published an order, the effect meaning of the third paragraph of which is, to promulgate to the Spanish service, (of which the Auxiliary Army is part,) a direct impeachment of the justice that the British soldier receives in our Army of which observe—General Evans's own sovereign, the King of England, is head. When General Evans wrote that order, it was one thing amongst a great many others he had to do on active service, and therefore perhaps it would be but not to weigh it so scrupulously as if it had been issued at a moment of more leisure. But the misfortune of an inconsiderate order is often that its consequences are serious that its real tendency is not that which is contemplated and that it is not to be remedied by regret.

Leaving, therefore, the question of the propriety or impropriety of General Evans's issuing that order. I mean in the paragraph above alluded to, for of his right to issue the rest of the order I do not think there is any question—I will proceed to offer a few observations upon its probable effect on the discipline of the British Army, which is the main point of the subject that concerns us. As in humble opinion I am, Sir, not one of those who think that order can have any injurious effect upon our Service, because our discipline rests on a firm foundation and that order does not. I have to good opinion of the general sense of British soldiers to believe they can be easily induced to withdraw their confidence from those authorities, which have so long and so beneficially administered their interests.

And upon what ground is it supposed they are to withdraw their confidence and adopt a new foundation? Merely on the opinion of certainly a clever and brave officer, but one who has still his experience to acquire as chief of an army.

If the discipline of the British Army is such that one paragraph can upset it, let it go, but in my humble opinion, it would require many a column of paragraphs to make any impression on it.

The discipline in our Army is not more enforced by decree from authority, than established by circumstances of positive welfare to the soldier. But let us look to promotion from the ranks.

Let us begin with this—we want a lance corporal, will it at a venture be the first man—the second—the third—or even the fourth or fifth, that, if we make him a lance corporal, can hold that situation?

Why, then, is this?—in the four or five we cannot take at a venture, some of them, at least, I am convinced are good soldiers? Simply for this reason—that the qualities which make a good private soldier do not always *therefore* make even a good lance corporal, because for that we want a new quality not called upon heretofore, namely, the sense to exercise authority.

Thus, then, the number to choose the lance corporal from is not in fact, that which it appears at first, it is not the whole troop or company, but only a limited number of men superior to the others in sense.

Having established this—namely, that a single step of promotion requires a higher description of abilities to exercise its duties, so often as we advance a step we diminish proportionately the number from whom we can choose, and it may be remarked, in proportion to the height in the scale of intellect required, shall we find the difficulty of supplying those possessed of it

increased; because the possession of high faculties is very rare: and this is the case not only in gift, not only in science, but in every profession and in every trade, and even in every art.

Suppose then we had to choose an officer: I think, that as we had several file to go down before we arrived at the lance-corporal, we may look over a good many non-commissioned officers before we arrive at one to make our officer.

Why, many of those non-commissioned officers are excellent and most respectable men?—I grant it with pleasure, and would promote their interest to the utmost point to which it could be pushed with propriety; but there is a proviso in the officering the British Army which cannot be relinquished, and which has contributed more than anything to the high honour and unblemished reputation of the British Army; and this is the invariable rule in our service, that he who holds His Majesty's commission shall not only discharge his duties as an officer, but observe the behaviour and conduct of a gentleman. To this a liberal education and some acquaintance with the habits of polished life are almost indispensable.

But there is no regulation that entirely precludes promotion from the ranks; and I should be sorry if there were any such insurmountable bar to singular merit; but that promotion of this kind should be rare is essential, else it would virtually annul that principle which has hitherto so much conduced to exalt the character of British officers.

For officers raised by their merit from the ranks, I always have entertained respect and regard; but I have sometimes had reason to regret that their promotion did not contribute to their welfare, but rather entailed difficulties on them which in their previous more lowly and safe rank they might have escaped.

But whilst we ourselves are so properly sensitive to aggressive remarks on our discipline, let us abstain from giving cause of similar complaint; reproach is certain to engender reprimand: and the army of General Evans and the General himself have not in this country been discussed with fair criticism, since discipline can be only progressive, and the perfection of an army the work of time.

We may disapprove of the policy of the employment of the Auxiliary Army, and wish it altogether withdrawn from an untoward cause; yet sure 'y it is not right that we should deem British subjects when thus employed alien to our hearts, revile their success, and exult over their misfortune, reckless of the reputation of our countrymen in Spain, where once their fame was the admiration of the world.

Wimbledon, Oct. 11, 1835.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

HENRY MURRAY.

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*Notes on some Points connected with the Improvement of the System of Discipline in the Army.*

MR. EDITOR,—The attention of those who do, as well as of those who do not, know much of the subject of military discipline, having been turned towards it in the last session of parliament, one cannot but feel some hesitation at offering any remarks upon it to the public, when they, perhaps, are to be shortly so much better informed upon it by the publication of the results of the Military Commission of Inquiry. The public voice seems principally directed against the continuance of flogging in the army, on the ground of its cruel and degrading nature, without considering, as in common reason should be done, that whilst there are individuals in the service whom fear alone will restrain, such pain must be held in threat over them as will tend effectually to restrain them; and that with men of drunken and debased habits, and coarse tastes and feelings, there is usually nothing moral or intellectual to work upon; there is really nothing but their bodies to deal with, and then corporal punishment becomes essential; and where

it does so, I cannot imagine one preferable to the regulated mode of flogging, combining, as it does, severe temporary pain with as little risk as possible of permanent injury, and offering a prompt, ready, and terrible spectacle of the just consequences of debasing crime, or daring mutiny; for *to such cases it should be strictly confined, and, as far as my experience goes, it generally is so.*

It is of the utmost importance to restrict corporal punishment to those debased or mutinous characters, to whom alone it can justly or beneficially be applied *a man should never be degraded by a flogging, he should be degraded by his own conduct before it* Corporal punishment used to be abused—this is one chief reason perhaps for its being now an object of such blind as well as general aversion. Although my experience as a military man has been limited to times of peace, it has not been short (nearly twenty years), and I have made the profession my study, and I am sorry to say that I think that the discipline of the British army cannot be maintained, *especially in the field, without corporal punishment. Some idle, debased, and sensual characters will no more be reclaimed by confinement or moral discipline, unsupported by the dread of bodily pain, than swine will be kept from wallowing in the mire by being occasionally locked up in a sty.*

It must be allowed, however, that since the war the character of the British army has changed and is changing with that of the community whence it is drawn—it is more reading, inquiring, and reflecting—and it is frequently appealed to in popular prints and by popular leaders in terms which, addressed to a more inflammable soldiery, would probably have settled the question of discipline, by the destruction of it, and with it, as a necessary consequence, of the peace, order, and security of society. The practice of discipline is also changed, and corporal punishment is seldom if ever inflicted but in cases imperiously demanding it. But the time is come, as is generally allowed, when a general revision of our system of discipline, with a view to its adaptation to the altered state both of the army and community, is wanted. Towards this adaptation something has been already done in the introduction of classification as to character, and the distribution of rewards at the termination of the soldier's service, as well as, on the other hand, in fines upon drunkenness, and in the permission of discharges with ignominy, although, from pecuniary considerations, the latter with too sparing a hand. Yet valuable improvements as I think these approaches to a system of moral in preference to one of exclusively coercive discipline, there appear to me to be still some circumstances, most materially affecting the soldier's character, very little touched upon.

The first of these, and one of the most important, is *the mode of recruiting the army*. If it be wished that the soldier should be a person highly sensitive to the motives of honour and dishonour, if he is to be influenced by the sense of shame and the dread of disgrace, surely he should not be taken, as is too often (although very far from always) the case, from the most degraded and shameless classes of the community if he is to be sober, industrious, and trustworthy, are the prospects of a gay, free, and easy life a license to debauchery—unrestrained by the eye of parent, master, or friend, and only limited by a steady discharge of occasional military duties, and the regulated requirements of military discipline,—are these the motives likely to procure to the army recruits of the character contemplated?—these motives, too, urged to a half-drunken man in a pot-house, by some old and cunning debauchee, who began his own career on such principles, and probably continues it on no better?

I believe it to be much oftener the promise of women and wine (or liquor), and the glitter of military dress, which make soldiers of our idle and dissipated youth, than any sober or serious motives whatever, and it is only the change produced in such characters by time, and the steady and judicious application of discipline, that gives to the British army its high character: and indeed the spirit of a part of these remarks might be justly applied higher

than to the *soldiers* of the army. In case of war, if not before, I think that voluntary enlistment, or, correctly speaking, military seduction, as a means, and the only one too, of recruiting, the army will be found as insufficient as it appears to me unworthy. Draughts from the militia for limited service (say for ten years), with bounties to volunteers, a prospect of honour and reward in the service, and pension or recompense after it, seem to me the proper means of placing and maintaining, in time of war especially, the British army on a respectable footing.

I do not see why, Britons should not be required to serve on land as well as on sea in the cause of their country. *If there be not enough public virtue in the country to sanction such a measure in any war into which the state ought to enter, the nation will deserve to go down hull in the world.* Another very important circumstance affecting the soldier's character, is the classification of the Army. I have said something has been done towards this, in the placing the soldier's character under various heads of description,—such as excellent, very good, good, indifferent, bad, very bad. This is very well as a commencement, but the rewards of character are principally prospective, and with reference to a period, which to many a recruit probably never arrives, and he may often think never will arrive, the period of his discharge. The motive to good behaviour is not, therefore, sufficiently strong, especially to men enlisted under the influence of such opposite ones, as the desire of the present enjoyment of a gay, easy, and careless life of excitement. I would add to the prospective motive (and it is partially done, as I have seen, with good effect\*) the present inducement of superior privileges and indulgences graduated *in part* by the scale of character.

\* The following I conceive to be the system pretty generally acted upon in the instance to which I allude. The characters of the men are distinguished as exemplary, very good, good, indifferent, bad, very bad. To be an exemplary character, a man must have been *twelve months* out of the defaulters' book; viz during that time he must not have committed any offence which should be registered against him, or subject him to punishment. One such offence removes him, *at least*, to the next class below; viz. to that of very good. And a year must elapse during which he must not have committed an offence deserving military punishment *before* he can be reinstated as exemplary. To prevent such severe consequences coming upon a man by surprise, independently of this rule being made known amongst the men, a very trivial offence would in the first instance subject him to warning only, afterwards the penalty would be inflicted. To be very good, a man must have been six months, in a similar sense, faultless. Men of these two degrees of character are considered as more especially entitled to leave and indulgence than the others, *and as being more respectable*; although leave and indulgence are not confined to men of these classes. Indeed the privileges of the several classes are by no means nicely defined. For this superior authority would perhaps be wanting, but at present there is little more than a distant approximation to the system I venture to recommend. In stating the distribution of character existing on the 20th September last in the body of men I allude to, I do not mean to give it as the result of this partial and imperfect adoption of the classification principle *alone*. No doubt many circumstances affect the character of bodies of men as well as of individuals; neither would I found a general rule upon induction from a single instance, even were that instance a more perfectly applicable one than it is; but so far as it goes, it gives a presumption in favour of the classification principle here recommended, that in that instance out of a total of 81 men, 46 were exemplary, and 26 very good characters; i. e. there were 72 out of 81 men who would have been in my first class as far as their character was concerned.

The following are some further particulars probably in some degree influential in producing this result, or connected with it. The characters were—exemplary, 46, very good, 26; good, 2; indifferent, 2; bad, 3; very bad, 2—total, 81. Of these 36 were English, 28 Scotch, 14 Irish, and three foreign. The three foreigners were soldiers' children born abroad. There were married with leave of the commanding officer, 25; married without leave, 14—total, 39. There were 6 of upwards of 21 years' service, 7 of 14 ditto, 39 of 7 ditto, 29 under 7 ditto. There

Defining the degrees of character, principally by the period during which a soldier has been free from blame, and thereby avoided appearing named in the defaulters' book, or confined in the guard-room, I would grant to the highest class extensive indulgences as to leave, as well as privileges as to trust and confidence on duty,—less to the next, and so on to the lowest point on the scale of good. In the descending scale of bad, I would, on similar principles, apply a gradually increasing severity of punishment, until in the last, composed exclusively of the most degraded and obstinate characters, I would admit liability to corporal punishment. In applying the scale of reward or punishment, I do not mean that in the good classes there shall be no punishment but that of descending one or more classes (although in the first class I would, as now is the case with non-commissioned officers, make such previous degradation a necessary condition of all other punishment), but I would have distinctive privileges, as to reward and punishment, attached to each class as compared with the next above, and the next below it. Four classes might perhaps suffice for this purpose. The first, limited to *soldiers of certain service* and non-commissioned officers, without regard to service, all of high character, (*for I would keep the classification by character only distinct from all other*) should comprise the excellent and very good. It would contain those meritorious soldiers who, though not fortunate enough, or qualified enough to be non-commissioned officers, should still claim reward and honour. They should wear a medal, or other distinguishing badge, and receive additional pay of one penny per diem\* *additional pay being confined to this class*. The second class should contain all soldiers below a certain medalic standing as to service and not lower in the scale of character than good and all soldiers also above that standing, and not higher as to character than good. These should not be liable to fines by way of punishment. *The habitual drunkards et hoc genus omne should not be of it*. Confinement to jail might also be properly disallowed as a punishment for this class. But *in service in this second class should entitle to increase of pay or promotion*. The third class should be liable to all punishments except flogging and the fourth alone to flogging. It appears to me that a classification on these principles would greatly improve the Army in the estimation of the nation, improve the description of the volunteer recruits for it, and meet in the most satisfactory manner, the objections to corporal punishment. The fear of losing class would be a most powerful additional stimulant to good conduct. Extraordinary bravery, a quality only occasionally to be exhibited, should have special rewards in medals and presents,—but not alone affect the classification of a soldier. There are two other circumstances materially affecting the soldier's character, which I shall briefly touch upon,—the enlistment for life, and the checks upon marriage. With regard to the enlistment for life,—in inexperienced, foolish, perhaps dissipated lads of eighteen years, is talked into selling himself for all the serviceable part of his life to be a soldier. It is necessarily a bargain which, from his youth and inexperience, he is unqualified to make. In the course of a few years, the fire, civil, and careless life of a soldier pulls, he wishes to be steady and to marry, (a not unfrequent concomitant as far as my knowledge of the service goes) he finds his marriage opposed by the regulations of the service, and the frown of his commanding officer, and, if he nevertheless marries, it is to lead a life of aggravated misery upon the small residue of his pay allowed him as pocket money, after paying for his mess and necessaries. He may not even live with his wife, but by stealth,

were 9 non-commissioned officers of whom 4 were English, 3 Scotch, and 2 Irish. Of the married with leave, 5 were non-commissioned officers.

There was a library of some 50 or 60 volumes attached to this body of men, of which the *Penny Magazine* seemed the more general favourites.

\* The oldest soldiers of this class are those of 21 years service, an additional 2d. as at present.

during the day. These are great hardships, not presented to his consideration on his entering the service, and not likely to be duly weighed by him *then*, if presented;—still he is bound for life to the service, and thus almost compelled (unless he volunteers to carry about with him a hovel full of misery) to the life which monks are said to lead, in consequence of (although in opposition to) their vows. This is decidedly calculated to excite an extraordinary passion for reckless debauchery in the Army, and it works its effect, too, and is too powerful a principle of evil to be counteracted altogether by any system of discipline. I have known officers to wish their wild characters to marry, in order that they might be thereby, as they often are, steadied; at the same time that they would feel themselves compelled to refuse their permission to the marriage, and subject it to every punishment they could inflict. It would be some remedy to this, if men of the first class, as I have described it, were to be allowed their discharge after ten years' service, on the recommendation of their commanding officers, or, if the privilege of marrying were to be attached to this class, under the condition, that *an in lying piquet, taken according to roster, from the married men, should sleep in barracks when required.* I am further of opinion that an enlistment for ten years, instead of for life, with reasonable inducement to good characters to volunteer for life at the end of that period, would be preferable to the present system. But this is a subject involving too many considerations to be further entered into here, and much of the foregoing is not necessarily connected with it.

Not to tediously prolong this article, I conclude with this remark, that the inquiring, censoring spirit of these times, requires that the example and encouragement, both in conduct and conversation, of the administrators of a military discipline, becoming perforce more and more of a moral character, should go with the exercise of their authority. That this is already felt and acted upon, there is little doubt, but every step towards exciting self-esteem in the soldier will call for a careful exhibition of it on the part of the officer.

Having already (although some four or five years back) found the columns of the United Service Journal open to my pen, under the fictitious name of Mentor, or Publicola, I make bold to send this paper under my own.

J. A. GILBERT, Lieut. Royal Artillery.

30, Montpellier Villas, Cheltenham,

Oct. 5, 1835.

### *Health of Troops in the West Indies.*

MR. EDITOR,—I have read with much interest and attention the letters of that able and excellent physician, Dr. William Fergusson, which have appeared in some late Numbers of the United Service Journal.

I have long considered Dr. Fergusson as second only to the late Dr. Jackson, (and no man ever laboured so assiduously to promote the happiness and preserve the lives of our Country's brave defenders, as did that amiable and ill-requited philanthropist,) and therefore every remark which he may make, or suggestion which he may offer, claims the serious attention of every medical officer in the army. I have some knowledge of our West India Colonies, and I must say that all Dr. Fergusson's observations with regard to the importance of the black troops and the best way of improving their efficiency, are, according to my views, strictly applicable and correct. But in his last letter which I have seen, (that in your Number for August,) and in which he treats of the dieting and management of Europeans, he does not, in my opinion, enter into the subject with that minute consideration which it so especially demands.

The great improvements which have been made in the cultivation and in the municipal arrangements in all our West India Colonies—the beneficial changes in the manners and customs of the white colonists, and in the habits and feelings of the black population, have all tended to render them



not only more agreeable as residences, but have robbed them in a great measure of all those influences which were supposed, and which indeed were proved, so baneful to European constitutions; and I write advisedly when I say, that with common prudence, a man (or woman either) will live as long in any one of the Windward or Leeward Islands, and enjoy better health, than he will do in any part of Great Britain or Ireland. How comes it then, you will ask, that so many of our brave soldiers are annually cut off in these Colonies? This is the question to which I mean to direct the attention of the readers of your Journal, and it is one to which I hope I shall be able to draw the attention of the authorities, who have the power of remedying the evils that I am now about to point out.

The first thing that claims our attention as affecting the health of the soldier, is his barrack accommodation. The barracks generally are either badly placed or are deficient in accommodation. With regard to situations, there is almost no medium, they are either sunk in the lowest hollow of a swamp, or perched upon the pinnacle of a high mountain. The first was chosen from a recent theory as to the health of localities, and the last from the doctrine that prevailed in the early days of colonization. Both opinions are equally erroneous, and both situations equally prejudicial to the health of the troops,—the low one from the moisture of the soil, and the high one from the dampness of the atmosphere. The companies of the 19th Regiment, perched on a hill in Tobago are just as unhealthy as those in the swamp of St James, in Trinidad, and nearly as many now die in the lovely Island of St Vincent's, as on the mud banks of the Demerara river. For what St Vincent's gains in point of soil and climate, is more than counterbalanced by the eligible situation and the degree of perfection that has been attained in the plan and construction of the new barracks at (Finc Lenny) George town thanks to that able officer and true soldier's friend, Lieut General Sir B. D. Urban, and his equally distinguished successor, Sir James Cummichael Smyth.

One would suppose that when time and the elements rendered the present confined and badly situated barracks unfit for further use, advantage would be taken of our improved knowledge, and that better plans and more suitable localities would be selected. But unfortunately, there are some minds so satisfied of their own paramount superiority, and have been permitted for so long a period to enjoy that satisfaction that they have become callous to all suggestions, however reasonable, and treat as an insult any opinion given in opposition to their own narrow views and perfect ignorance of all that can influence the health and efficiency of the troops. And I am sorry to add, that medical officers too often hesitate or appear at variance in their opinions, and that, for the sake of a quiet life, they will allow the engineer to follow his own whim. Indeed, I believe the new hospital at Barbadoes (the more immediate concern, as one would suppose, of the medical officer) was planned and has been built without any consultation or appeal to the judgment of the Inspector General in the West Indies; and that, had any one offered a remark or suggested an improvement while the building was in progress, he would very soon have been given to understand that he had no right to open his mouth, how able soever he might be to judge of what a military hospital ought to be. If, then, a medical opinion is not thought necessary with regard to the plan or situation of even an hospital, how much less so must it be with regard to a barrack, and hence arises much of what we have to complain in modern days, and of the continuance of abuses which are a disgrace to the spirit of the age, and most prejudicial to the health of the troops. The Barracks throughout the Windward and Leeward Islands are, with a few exceptions, as I have said, either badly situated or badly constructed. And again, one would naturally suppose that, in these times of idleness and peace, every thing would be done to make the soldier's situation in these barracks (such as they are) as comfortable as possible. The annoyances within the tropics, that cannot be avoided, are enough of them-

selves, without being added to by the neglect or inattention on the part of the military authorities. The soldiers' pillboxes at Barbadoes, the headquarters of the army and where all the chief authorities, civil and military, are constantly resident, are filled with what I pronounce to be the most uncomfortable, the most unhealthy, and the most filthy ingredient that is to be found in either hemisphere. It is the Indian corn husk in its crude state and just as it is stripped from the stalk. The stiff hard fibres that run through the leaf—the knots and cords which they form, render it impossible for the body to rest upon such a bed with any comfort. But besides this, these fibres, in the green and growing state of the corn, are the natural safeguards under which a species of insect of the bug tribe deposits its eggs and which are so glutinated to the fibre that they cannot be removed without taking out the stalks altogether. Hence, when put into the soldier's pillbox as they are at present the heat of his body combined with that of the climate soon brings into life the filthy vermin with which the Barrack rooms and bedding are always swarming. The soldier, therefore, at Barbadoes in addition to a thousand other annoyances has to contend against the bites and irritation of these bugs which are constantly crawling on and about his body in countless numbers. And can it excite any surprise, if we consider for a moment that restless and feverish and tossing on his otherwise most uneasy bed unable to sleep he should think of flying from such unbearable torments. It is, therefore, in common practice for the soldiers to leave their beds—steal from their Barrack rooms, and, at the risk of the severest punishments, pass their nights in the gin-shops in drunkenness and boils, to be carried in the morning to the hospital, covered with wounds and bruises.

Were there no other remedy I would say it would be the greatest economy possible instantly to supply every man with a mattress and bolster of horse hair from England. But most fortunately, Sir, Jacot-Colonel Diggens 1<sup>st</sup> of the 11th Light Dragoons a gallant officer and an honourable and humane man soon after he was appointed Barrack Master at Barbadoes discovered a process by which the very material that, in its crude state is so injurious to the health and comfort of the troops, may be made the very best of any vegetable and even animal substance that has ever yet been discovered for the stuffing of beds and mattresses. The process is easy and simple and the use of Colonel Diggens's prepared husk would lead to such a saving of expense, that the wonder only is why it has not been brought into general use. The late Dr Jackson has well observed in one of his able works that "in the time of Prometheus to the present day chastisement has been the lot of the humble who suggest innovation, even the innovation of doing good." Alas how true! The quantity of Indian corn husk used for the stuffing of soldiers' beds in Barbadoes is about 50 000 lbs annually, and the cost at nine shillings and one penny, the contract price for every 100 lbs exceeds £207. One hundred pounds of the common husk make eighty pounds of the prepared ingredient so that the first expense of this lot would be 45% more than what is now used. But then, mark the result. The crude husk has to be renewed every six months the prepared husk will keep good for twenty years.

The expense of the present material for 20 years, will be ... £4,100

The expense of the prepared husk, for ditto ... 150

The saving in money in 20 years . . . . . 4 250

In British Guiana the mattresses are stuffed with dried plantain leaves, a very uncomfortable bed though much cleaner as to vermin than the Indian corn husk. This is renewed every two months. The number of beds is 880, and the expense of one filling is 79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>10</sub>s, the contract price being 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d for every 100 lbs of the dried leaves. The annual charge therefore for the stuffing of the soldiers' pillboxes in British Guiana is very nearly 500<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>l. The expense of Colonel Diggens's prepared husk, at the Bu

badoes contract price, would be about 120*l.*, and as this would last for twenty years, we should have a saving in this colony, in that period, of more than 8000*l.* Your readers may well exclaim—can such things be? I have brought one of the Colonel's mattresses to England, and shall send it to some respectable upholsterer's, where it may be examined. It is the most comfortable elastic bed I ever slept upon.

The next thing that calls for remark (and it is the most important of all) is the food of the soldiers in the West Indies. In times of war, when large armies had to be moved at perhaps a moment's notice, and when necessity compelled the adoption of any system, the most practicable for the provisioning of those armies, the use of salted meat and the other ingredients which still compose the ration of the soldier was all very proper, but that a system of dieting so injurious to the health of the troops and so much more expensive to the country should be continued and persevered in, is one of those anomalies which I confess can never be accounted for. More than one half of the diseases that affect our soldiers in the West Indies and nine tenths of the mortality, arise from the improper food the soldier is compelled to live upon and the drunkenness that it leads to. A poor fellow is compelled to live for five days of the seven upon meat that has been hidden and deprived of most of its nourishment by salt. This food induces a thirst and craving for drink that no human creature can withstand. I have tried the experiment again and again and got others to try it. I am not surprised therefore at the irregularities that prevail amongst the troops, I am only surprised that they are not greater, when I consider the way and manner in which the soldier is first compelled to eat that which is sure to produce so irresistible a desire for drink. I state, Sir, upon the most undoubted evidence, that, throughout the whole of our Windward and Leeward Islands the troops may have fresh meat every day, and at a much less charge to the country than they can have salt meat that were a certain allowance made in money instead of giving rations at all, and each commanding officer allowed to contract for the dieting of his men, on the spot where they are stationed, more than fifty thousand pounds per annum might be saved in our colonial expenditure. The troops would become much more healthy, and the casualties would be lessened more than one half.

As long as we continue at peace with our neighbours, and the troops have only garrison duty to perform, provisions should always be contracted for, on the spot where the troops are quartered, and there is not one Island in which we have a garrison, that is not capable of furnishing ten times the quantity of fresh meat, and of every other article of food that any such garrison can ever require. If the Government should feel disposed to enter upon this inquiry, I have the duty for their inspection. To show, first, the immense saving in our public expenditure—the great saving of human life, and the moral improvement it would produce amongst the troops themselves, by increasing their comforts and taking away one principal source of all their crimes and irregularities, but more especially by showing them that other means are studied for their well being, than the threat of a court martial, or a long moral sermon in the shape of a general order. In short, Sir, the sources of almost all diseases and the cause of all the irregularities that prevail in our West India colonies may be traced to the food which the troops are compelled, by authority, to put into their weakened and disordered stomachs.

I am, your obedient servant,

Oct. 1, 1835

HUMANITAS.

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*Commander Burton respecting the Attack on Pigeon Island.*

MY EDITOR—It was not my intention to have returned again to the subject of the operations before Pigeon Island, but on the perusal of Cap-

tain Scott's last letter, I feel myself imperatively called upon to prove, that I did command the party that mounted the mortar in question.

The enclosed letter from Captain Edward P. Brenton is, I think, all I can require for that purpose.

I am, Sir, &c.,

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1835.

G. W. G. BURTON.

(Copy.)

York-street, Gloucester-place, Oct. 5, 1831.

My Dear Burton,

I did not receive your letter of the 28th ult. till this morning. I had never heard of the controversy between you and Scott, and having a very high respect for both of you, I shall be most happy if my humble testimony as to the disputed point can be the means of reconciling you.

That you commanded a party of the Neptune's men, and mounted the first mortar which was opened upon Pigeon Island, and consequently the first which was fired by the British artillery at the siege and capture of Fort Bourbon and the Island of Martinique, in 1808, no one, I think, will deny; if Scott thinks otherwise, it can only be from the fact having escaped his memory, and I am certain I could convince him of his error in a few minutes' conversation.

Twenty-seven years is a long period to look back for incidents of this description, but I do not trust to memory, I refer you to the fourth volume of my *Naval History*, p. 363. All that relates to the capture of the Island was copied from my memorandum book, and I believe I can safely make oath to all that I have there stated.

I may add, without flattery, that I well remember your conduct being marked by a gallantry and talent which I thought it my duty to point out to Commodore Cockburn.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed)

EDWARD P. BRENTON.

To Capt. Burton, R.N., Rochester.

### *Mr. Brand on Naval Construction.*

MR. EDITOR,—Having read with much pleasure the letter of Mr. Allardyce on ships, and wishing to make a few observations upon its contents, I must again solicit a corner in your valuable publication for that purpose.

First,—This gentleman says, that “in dragging a long piece of wood with a long tapering end through water, it has been practically established, that the resistance was greatest when it was dragged with the tapering end first.” Upon putting this and other forms to the test of experiment, I found a positive evil to arise in the tapering end being dragged foremost. But on fixing at the two ends of a lever, two models, one of them having the part immersed in water after the form of a fish, the other after the form of a semi-parallelpiped, with one end bow-shaped, their lengths, breadths, and weights being equal, and then attaching a line to the centre of the lever, to resemble a scale beam, and dragging them by this line through water, there appeared to be no difference in their resistances, still I will admit I may be wrong. I had, however, several proofs of the superiority in stability in favour of this semi-parallelpiped over the fish-shaped model, which was chiefly owing to the means afforded for placing the centre of gravity much lower in the former than was practicable in the latter.

I beg, Mr. Editor, to call your attention to one circumstance in particular, namely, that both these models were equal in weight, since I have almost invariably found the lighter the weight, the less the resistance, independent of the form of the after-part. For this reason, every boat and ship about to compete with each other should be carefully weighed, as well as their length and breadth taken before starting.

Secondly,—If the keel be horizontal, “the centre of lateral resistance and the centre of gravity will be in the same vertical plane.” Mr. A. means this, of course, to apply to the fish-shape form of hulls, and the ship not heeling. Allowing this to be correct, yet, no sooner does a gale of wind come on, so as to cause the ship to heel, than the coincidence of the two centres is at an end, by the centre of lateral resistance advancing forward, in proportion to the strength of the gale, since this centre keeps approximating towards that part of the hull, which at the moment sinks deepest in the water, and therefore towards the greatest breadth of beam. From this it is apparent, that both danger and difficulty of steering, increase with the storm, whereas, when the hull is of a semi cylindrical, or semi parallelopped form, the centre of lateral resistance remains constant, to the greater safety and ease to all on board during such really trying occasions.

Thirdly,—I perfectly agree with Mr. A. relative to the masts, sails, &c. of a ship being properly adapted to the present form of the hull. But a hull of a semi cylindrical or parallelopped form, which I most humbly propose, would require the masts and sails to correspond in some degree with the hull, that is to say, instead of the present triangular outline, to take the figure of a parallelogram, carrying masts of equal height with equal sails.

The advantages which I flatter myself would chiefly arise from the above description of hull over the fish-shaped one are these,—the centre of gravity would be placed lower, and a greater breadth of beam obtained throughout, both which would enable more sail to be carried, and thus increase such a ship's velocity through the sea.

Mr. Editor, I wish you to understand me thus much, that truth is my object, and if I am in error, I shall be most grateful to those who will put me right.

I remain yours, very greatly obliged,

Hartlip, Oct. 9, 1835.

W. BLAND, Jun.

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### *Battle of Albuera.*

MR. EDITOR,—In your Journal of last month some severe remarks are made on Lord Beresford, which, as a military man, I think are, in some measure, unmerited.

It is not true that Lord Beresford was deceived by Soult into a belief that his real attack was on the centre, and that he was consequently led into the error of weakening his wings by withdrawing troops from them to reinforce the centre, and to this imputed error has been most unjustly ascribed the great, the dreadful carnage which took place on the right wing.

The fact is, that Lord Beresford, observing that Merle's division did not follow closely those who were advancing under Godinot to attack the centre, sent orders to Blake to form on the broad part of the hills on his right, a part of the Spanish army *en potence*, which, it is essential to observe, *Blake delayed—nay, refused—doing, until the enemy's columns were actually seen mounting the very hills which he had been, in good time, directed to occupy.* “There is a material difference,” (as Lord Wellington somewhere justly observes,) “between a measure adopted in time, and the delay of it till the last moment.”

It was not Lord Beresford—but Blake—who either was, or pretended to be, deceived into the belief that Soult's real attack was at the village and bridge of Albuera; and it was on this pretence that he *refused* to make the proper and necessary disposition of his forces. Had Blake complied with Lord Beresford's orders *in time*, there cannot be a doubt that much, very much, of that dreadful and lamentable carnage which took place on the right wing of the position would have been averted. It is *unfair*, therefore, to blame Lord Beresford for this.

No mortal man could have done more than Lord Beresford did on the occasion. He sent Col. Hardinge to Blake—he even went to him himself,

and when Blake at last saw the enemy's columns advancing in the direction alluded to, it was too late. But he even then proceeded to make the evolution with such pedantic slowness, that Beresford, impatient of his folly, took the direction in person.

Half an hour of precious time thus lost had already rendered Beresford's position nearly desperate. It was impossible for him now to get the Spanish line formed sufficiently in advance to give room for the second division to support it. During the first unhappy effort of the second division, so great was the confusion, that the Spanish line continued to fire without cessation on the British, who were before them. It was on this occasion that Beresford, finding his exhortations to them to advance fruitless, seized an ensign, and bore both him and his colours by main force to the front, yet the Spanish troops would not follow!

I do not believe that ever General had to contend under such difficulties. If he did "*never*" at one period, who would not have wavered under the like circumstances? 100 men out of 570 that had mounted the hill fell in the 57th regiment alone, and the other regiments were severely beaten off; not one third were standing in any of them—their *ammunition had failed*—six of his guns had just been captured at a point of the most vital importance and to crown all, his colleague Blake was in a state of actual insubordination! while the overwhelming columns of the enemy, on his very flank and the summit of his position, were carrying all before them!

It is quite true that Lord Beresford did draw a part of the left wing, composed of Portuguese troops, towards the centre to support Alten, and directed General Hamilton to hold the remainder **in columns of battalions**, ready to move to any part of the field. What fault was committed in doing this? it was on the contrary, a most judicious movement: the *left wing* was never once threatened, and what is more it was not likely to be threatened.

Lord Beresford has been by one put blindfold *fighting* on the 16th, and by another for *not fighting* on the 17th. He did not attack on the 16th, he merely stood on the defensive: he could not, in fact, avoid delivering battle: his troops had become clamorous. There was a greater scarcity of food in the Portuguese than in the Spanish provinces. Blake could not retreating the way he came without danger of having his march interrupted, and his troops whom he represented to be in a miserable state, would have dispersed entirely if they were obliged to enter Portugal; and, after all it was apparent that a battle would be ultimately inevitable with Soult in the Alentejo, with fewer troops to oppose him, and after a disputing retreat.

As to fighting on the 17th the thing was impossible. Lord Beresford meant precisely for holding his own ground on the 17th after what had taken place on the 16th, and with the *not ill founded* impression on his mind that he would have been defeated had Soult renewed his attack.

If, on the very day before, Lord Beresford had experienced so much difficulty in maintaining his ground on his own chosen position too—with 7000 British troops under his command, it would have been a desperate throw indeed to have hazarded a battle next day, with his 7000 British troops reduced to 1500, and on the enemy's ground!

There certainly were some curious circumstances attending this battle. As the Guardian had not risen in the interim, it is very strange why Gen. Cole's brigades should have been able to cross the ford above Badajoz, while the third brigade, under Col. Kemm, was obliged to go round by Jernumia. It was likewise most extraordinary circumstance, that General Mudden, who was only fitted with his brigade of Portuguese cavalry at Talavera Real, should not have received notice to march his brigade into position at Albuera. These orders are considered of so much importance that they are generally sent by an officer of the Quartermaster-General's department, who reports his return to head quarters. Surely a precaution

so necessary and indispensable as this was not neglected on the present occasion. The Quartermaster-General must have been fully aware that it was no idle, unmeaning *home-parade ceremony*; and that it formed no part of Lord Beresford's duty to attend to such details.

Had the wooded hill in front of the right wing of Lord Beresford's position been occupied, as it ought to have been occupied, with intrenchments and batteries, (surrounded with abattis,) and the ground cleared to the extent of half cannon-shot—with proper communications in the rear—Soult could not have taken the *bull by the horns*, as he did. He must either have retired, with the Allies in full cry on his rear, or attempted the relief of Badajoz by a lateral movement in the direction of Solano and Talavera Real, in which he would have exposed the left flank of his columns to be pounded by the army of Lord Beresford, which, in that case, would have been in a condition to act on the offensive.

Red Hill, Surrey, Oct. 2, 1835.

W. T.

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS.

Portsmouth, October 21, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,—The 20th of the month comes round so quick, that I have scarcely drawn out one epistle for you, before I am warned to prepare another; fortunately there is no dearth of matter in this port, it only requires tact and manner to detail it.

The Scout and Dispatch arrived here the latter end of last month, the former from the Mediterranean, and the latter from the North American and West India station, and have since been put out of commission. More recent arrivals have brought information of the disposition of the ships in those parts of the world, so that it is needless to trouble your readers with reports of their communications.

The court-martial on the First Lieutenant of the Pelorus was concluded by an acquittal. I send you the charges and sentence separate.

The Right Honourable Lord Auckland, two of his Lordship's sisters, and the suite, came into Portsmouth on the last day of September. The Jupiter, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey had arrived previously, and after an interval of a day or two, occasioned by bad weather, his Lordship embarked with the customary honours and salutes, and the ship sailed on the 3rd of October for Calcutta. She conveyed a company of Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Sir H. Chamberlain, to relieve a similar party at Ceylon, and was to embark at that island the service companies of the 97th Regiment, for a passage to this garrison, in which the dépôt has been quartered for some time.

The Phoenix steamer being required for service on the coast of Spain was fitted at Woolwich with great expedition, and Commander Henderson brought her hither to embark a party of Royal Marine Artillery, and some seamen, which one of her officers had been collecting in the port. The Phoenix, and shortly, the Rhadamanthus, are to be placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage, and employed in assisting the mercenary warfare. It was always understood, that when that fine body of men, the Royal Marine Artillery, were disbanded, some four or five years ago, that the gunners instructed on board the Excellent, were to be substituted, but greatly to the surprise of the naval folks here, a bombardier and a detachment of the few Marine Artillery retained, were put on board the Phoenix, and no doubt a similar party will be shipped in the Radamanthus.

About the 2nd or 3rd September, the Brisk came up from the coast of Africa, having been relieved in the Gambia by the Curlew. The squadron were all healthy, and as usual, had been successful in the capturing of slave-

vessels; the last taken was a Spanish brig, with 540 on board, by Lieutenant Rose, of the Fair Rosamond. The squadron dispatched by Sir W. Gage from Lisbon to Senegal, to inquire into the cause of the suspension of the gum trade between the British merchants and the natives, had got out, but Captain Lockyer found that the dispute had been arranged. However, to avoid collision, and assist the English traders, the *Clio* was to remain in the neighbourhood. The *Stag* and *Tweed* were to return to the Tagus, and the *Pique* be dispatched to the West Indies. The *Brisk* had a visit from the Board of Admiralty, before she was paid off, that their Lordships might witness the sort of vessel most useful on the coast of Africa. They found the *Brisk* in very good order, and expressed their approbation accordingly.

A Board of Admiralty, consisting of Lord Minto, Rear-Admirals Sir C. Adam and Sir W. Parker, C. Wood, Esq., first Secretary, and Captain Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, arrived from Plymouth early on the 6th inst., by the Firebrand steamer, and continued hard at work for five days. They commenced operations by going on board H.M.S. *Excellent*, to witness the evolutions and firing, performed under the direction and superintendence of Captain Hastings, and remained there five hours, entering minutely into the employment of the *Mates* and *Midshipmen*, both as to practical drill and mathematical study, and in fact, the whole system adopted by Captain Hastings. The Board afterwards paid a visit to the *Brisk*, which brig had arrived a day or two previous, from the coast of Africa, and then had a minute inspection of that splendid two-decker, the *Vanguard*. It would be tedious to recount how the Board were engaged for the succeeding four days, but they did not let any grass grow under their shoes; during that period they inspected the battalion of Marines in heavy marching order, and were highly delighted to see so fine a body of men and in such good condition. They visited the King's Victualling establishment at Gosport, the Royal Hospital at Haslar, the store houses, ship-building, rope-house, and every corner of the Dock yard, the Naval College, giving the young fellows a holiday, to their great joy; mustered the work-people of the yard, rowed round the ships in Ordinary, and went on board some of them; and, finally, on the Saturday all business was concluded, and the Board dissolved.

The First Lord held a levee at the George Hotel, in the High-street. And here I take leave to digress for an instant, to suggest, that when his Lordship holds another levee in Portsmouth, it is to be hoped that it may be done in some Government building in the Dock-yard, as the officers were compelled to wait their turn in the street, the hotel being crowded to an overflow; and if the weather had not been fine, his Lordship would have had a few inward benedictions poured on him by those who would have been exposed to the cold and rain. The levee was attended by about 100 officers of the neighbourhood, who called to solicit knighthood, companionship of the Bath, promotion for themselves or relatives, and employment. His Lordship adopted a good plan to avoid discontent; he permitted every one to take his own time to detail his services, and describe his wishes; some took up from 15 to 20 minutes: their names and claims were all enumerated, and minuted down; and if Lord Minto cannot comply with all the demands made on his patronage and office, he has at least given satisfaction by calmly listening to his auditors, and lamenting his inability to grant all they required.

On Sunday the 11th, the Board quitted the garrison, having dined two days with Sir T. Williams, twice with Sir F. Maitland, and once with the officers of the Royal Marines. By some *unaccountable forgetfulness*, their Lordships did not give a public dinner to the heads of the departments, and the Captains of the ships in port. It is supposed to be an oversight.

You last month made a brief allusion to the French frigate *Didon*, which ship had put in here and the western ports, that the Prince de Joinville might have an opportunity of seeing part of the Naval armament of this country, the different establishments, and ships building and repairing. Through the



kindness of friends, the following particulars regarding her have been obtained; and as H.M.S. President, the flag-ship on the North American station, is the largest frigate we have in commission, I annex her length, breadth, and armament, by way of comparison, thinking her a good match, should a collision ever take place:—

DIDON.			PRESIDENT.		
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.
Length of line of floatation . . . .	177	2 ..	...	173	5½
Breadth, moulded . . . . .	46	3 ..	...	41	10½
Height of ports above water . . . .	6	6½ ..	...	8	3½
Draught of water amidships . . . .	20	8½ ..	...	21	8
Depth of hold amidships . . . . .	29	10½ ..	...	14	2
Armament.					
Main-deck, 30 30-pound long guns.			30 21-pound long guns.		
Upper deck, 30 30-pound cannonades.			16 42-pound cannonades.		
			6 21-pound ditto.		
Tonnage about 2000.			Tonnage, 1537.		

The crew of the Didon is 480, all of whom are sailors, including about 18 naval gunners. The crew of the President, including marines and boys, does not exceed 450. The Didon was observed to be in very high order, but she is as expensive as a ship of the line, and an uneasy one at sea. Her crew mess on the main-deck. In clearing for action in the night, great confusion and uproar would prevail, exclusive of the dirt and wet, which cannot help accumulating in the best regulated ship, by permitting the men to live on that deck. The lower deck is appropriated for the accoutrements and baggage! The French bake every day, and issue half a pound of soft bread to every man, in addition to a pound of biscuit. The oven is in the middle of the main deck; her store-rooms are well fitted, and communicate one with the other, and altogether she appeared a fine man of war. Without wishing to deteriorate one atom of her qualifications, we suspect she was only a show ship after all.

A few weeks ago the Admiralty were induced to issue a memorandum respecting the midshipmen who have for the last six or seven months shown such want of proficiency in the use of the sextant, quadrant, and azimuth compass, at the examination for Lieutenant at the Naval College, and desiring the Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships to pay particular attention to the subject, and see that the midshipmen and first class volunteers exercise themselves in the practice of this very necessary duty. It would appear that the measure had already proved useful, and operated beneficially, for at the examination on the 13th instant, 13 mates and midshipmen attended, and they all succeeded in getting their certificates, except two. The following are the names of the fortunate youths:

Mr. J. Montagu Hayes, H.M.S. Rodney; Mr. W. K. Ogle Price, late Kingdom; Mr. Arthur Barrow, late Sparthate; Mr. E. Harvey, and Mr. R. Jesse, late Alligator; Mr. C. Howard James, Portland; Mr. C. J. Hoffmeister, late Fly; Mr. A. Stewart Austen, Thunderer; Mr. C. Macdonald Speck, Sulphur; Mr. W. I. Macdonald, late Nimrod; Mr. A. C. Gladstone, late Samarang.

Before I enter again upon shipping matters, I will just mention, that the 96th regiment were inspected by Major General Sir T. M'Mahon, on the ground between Haslar barracks and Fort Monkton, and drew forth his approbation of their military skill and orderly and respectable deportment. A day or two after, their route arrived for Scotland, and they have marched to Glasgow.

The Maitland transport brought the depot of the 61st regiment, to replace the 96th at Gosport. They have been inspected by the Major-General of the district, and with the depôts of the 7th and 99th, carry on the military duty on that side of the water.

In Portsmouth, the 59th *dépôt* has been moved from Gosport, and with those of the 68th, 70th, and 97th, are all the troops in the garrison.

The *Maitland* had orders to go on to Cork, and embark the 1st battalion of the 60th regiment for a passage to Malta, and return with the 7th Fusiliers, but counter-directions have been received. She has landed about 300 tons of cordage and victualling store, intended for the Mediterranean squadron, and in a day or two will go to Cork for a part of the same 60th regiment, and in conjunction with the *Athol* troop ship, carry them to St. Helena, to form the garrison, of which Major-General Middlemore has been gazetted as Governor, and will probably go out in the *Snake*. One would think it would have been cheaper to have taken up another transport for the St. Helena trip, instead of detaining the stores for the fleet in the Mediterranean, and after all having to hire a conveyance for them.

An Irish steamer brought the *dépôt* companies of the 7th Royal Fusiliers from Dublin last week, to await the arrival of the service companies; they have been landed at Gosport, and now occupy part of the barracks at Forton.

Most of your home readers are ere this acquainted with the total loss of the *Challenger*, and the near wreck, and subsequent events connected therewith, of the *Pique*. But as your foreign friends may not have seen the accounts, I do not hesitate to give you such particulars as I have been able to collect. The *Pique* came to St. Helen's first, and the following day the *Conway*, with part of the *Challenger's* officers and crew, but as all the circumstances connected with the *Pique* are not finished while now writing, I depart from the usual order of precedence and begin with the *Conway*.

That ship, commanded by Captain Eden, arrived from South America on the 14th inst., with a freight of 1,800,000 dollars on merchants' account, and had a very quick passage, of only 11 days, from Rio, having quitted it on the last day of August. Having collected her freight at the different ports, she sailed from San Blas for Valparaiso, and made the voyage in 43 days. There she heard of the loss of H.M. ship *Challenger*, whose crew had been brought in the *Blonde*: the greater part of them were put on board the *Conway* for a passage to Rio, that Rear-Admiral Sir Graham Hamond might direct in what way they were to be disposed of. With 280 souls on board and the wealth above stated, the *Conway* rounded Cape Horn in 32 days, making the quickest passage to Rio ever known, and her officers describe her to be a most comfortable, dry, easy-working ship. Sir Graham Hamond having determined on sending Captain Seymour and part of the *Challenger's* people to England, the *Conway* quitted as before mentioned and arrived here this dayweek. She is in the harbour preparing to be paid off. The situation of the South American squadron was as follows:—*Blonde*, *Satellite*, and *Sparrowhawk* in the Pacific with Commodore Mason, and the *North Star* and *Basisk* on their way to join him. The *Talbot* at Buenos Ayres, the *Rapid* at Bahia, and the Commander-in-Chief in the Dublin at Rio. Captain Michael Seymour in H.M. ship *Challenger* had sailed from Rio on the 1st of April, to resume his station on the West Coast of South America, but was 17 days in getting round the Horn, having until the 9th of May experienced very bad weather. On the 19th of May they supposed the ship's situation to be about 50 leagues from the port of Talcahuana, and tried soundings but got no bottom with 200 fathoms of the deep-sea lead. Orders were, however, given to sound occasionally, and keep the ship under easy sail, not letting her go more than four knots through the water: however, about nine o'clock, the officer of the watch on going forward to see that every one was on the alert, saw some froth alongside the ship, which he concluded to arise from a current, and almost immediately after a cry was heard of "Breakers;" the helm was instantly put down to tack ship, but as they were bracing the head-yards, it fell a perfect calm, and a heavy roller struck the ship's larboard bow, gave her stern-way, and in four or five seconds she struck on the rocks with a terrific crash. A second sea, or roller, soon followed, which threw her on her star-

three weeks they were in this situation, and at one time arrangements made for disposing of the crew in the event of being compelled to abandon the ship. Pork, bread, water, and rum were put upon casks and breakers, ready to be handed into the boats. At length, on Sunday the 11th, she got into the Channel, but met a N N W which drove her on the French coast. She made the Casket Lights, and anchored about 10 miles from them, in 41 fathoms water, here they saw a schooner and dispatched her into Guernsey for a steamer, but in the interim a fair wind sprung up by great exertions they got in the heavy drag of cable, got under sail and rounded the Bembridge ledge, being stowed with a cable astern, to which was fixed a gun carriage.

The foregoing events were detailed by the officers and men at the Court-martial, which was held yesterday to inquire into the circumstances, on which occasion also Lord Aylmer stated that no words he could adopt were sufficiently expressive of his admiration of the behaviour of the Captain, officers, and crew during the whole time, from their getting on the rocks to their anchoring at St Helen's, the men worked hard and willingly, and that the self command and coolness of Captain Rous, from first to last was the theme of universal wonder. A Captain Harvey, of the ship Douglas, who arrived in the harbour a day or two previous, and from motives of curiosity went on board to witness the proceedings was accidentally landed to say, that he had been through the Straits of Belle Isle and being called by Captain Rous to give his opinion of the propriety of carrying a ship through that passage, he states, that he had gone through it seven times, but that the Admiralty charts were very incorrect, which Captain Bayfield, R N, had confirmed, and he should have adopted a similar course as Captain Rous, if the wind and current had been as he had them. The Court concluded their proceedings by acquitting Captain Rous and the Master of all blame from getting the ship a hore but it was remarked as extraordinary that it did not express its approbation of the subsequent conduct of the crew in continuing, with the aid of Providence to navigate the Pique to England under such peculiar danger and difficulty.

The length of this communication hints in abridgment of any thing more relative to shipping matters. The Britannia, Harrier, Sulphur, Linnæa, Stirling, and Cricket, are fitting in the basin of the dock yard, and so many sailors moving about with stores and spars keeps the place in a bustle. The Astrea is in dock, the surveying ships Sulphur and Arcturion, with their tenders, the Raven and Stirling, are expected to put to sea together about the latter end of November. The Wanderer is at Spithard and bound for South America, some alteration has been requisite to her rudder, which detains her. The Harrier will also go to South America. The Vanguard is in the basin, but will not have her interior fittings completed by the dock yard for upwards of a month, so that she will not yet be put in commission, her lower deck is the most splendid thing ever seen, and no great improvement is, the invention of Mr Lang, lighting that deck, when the ports are lowered, by bulls' eyes from the side. The Madagascar is also ready for commission. We hear the Pique's defects are not to be touched until the Surveyor of the Navy has seen them. P.

Sheerness, October 23, 1835.

MR EDITOR,—The Lords of the Admiralty have just completed their annual tour of inspection to the different out ports. The Board, consisting of the Right Honourable Earl Minto, Admirals Sir Charles Adam and Sir William Parker, and Captain the Honourable George Elliot, attended by Captain Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, Charles Wood, Esq, M P, and G. L. Taylor, Esq, then Lordships' Public Secretary and Naval Architect, arrived at Chatham on the 14th instant, to take a minute inspection of the Dock yard, Barracks, and other public departments in that arsenal.

\* The sentence of the Court, in the cases both of the Pique and Challenger, will be found under their appropriate head.

On the 17th, three Lordships arrived at Sheerness in the Firebrand steam vessel but owing to the late hour of their arrival, did not proceed to business until the following day. They inspected his Majesty's ship Ocean, the flag ship at this port on the 18th as well as several line of battle ships lying in this harbour and in Salt Pinn Reach.

On the following day, his Majesty's ships Howe, 120, Snake, 16, and Ink surveying vessel together with the several demonstration ships, were the objects of their close attention and it is said three Lordships were much gratified at their forward and efficient state.

On the 20th the Board were engaged in mustering the artificers and labourers of the Dock yard and the Warrent Officers of the different ships in ordinary and the military stationed in the garrison went through various evolutions.

After luncheon with the Commander in Chief three Lordships proceeded to town by the Inchbush, steam vessel—thus concluding their annual tour having previously inspected Milford, Portsmouth and Plymouth Yards.

We have but little shipping news to communicate. His Majesty's ship Scout is Commander Hutt from the Mediterranean station and Dispatch, the Commander Dimes from the West Indies arrived here in the last week of September and were paid off the former on the 8th, and the latter on the 17th instant.

It being the intention of the Admiralty immediately to re-commission the services they remained unstopped on being paid off but three Lordships having discovered that the full number of seamen allowed by Parliament were already employed they were re-empowered in a state of ordinary, and the shipwreckers of the Dockyard were now busily employed in dismasting the Scout which has been taken into dock for that purpose and to undergo repairs that may be necessary prior to her re-employment to sea.

His Majesty's ship Snake 16 Commander Richard L. Whitten was recommissioned at this port on the 26th instant and is fitting with all possible expedition for service at sea. She will come out of the basin on the 24th, and sail from the Nore on the 27th instant.

The Ink shearer has been put into commission by Lieutenant Edward Bennett late of the Fiddaw and is being fitted in the basin for special surveying service in the West Indies.

His Majesty's ship Howe of 120 guns Captain A. Filice is still in dock undergoing repair. Her new and beautiful cutwater is nearly completed and it is expected that before my next communication she will be masted and partly rigged. The Lords of the Admiralty have issued orders for her internal fittings to be conformable to Sir Pulteney Malcolm's plan, which will we believe, make her mill deck completely free from cabins or bulk heads of any kind, and cause other alterations in the officers' apartments.

The Ocean, her hulk has this day struck lower yards and timbers, and made all snug, until the Howe is ready to receive her ship's company.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, B

Fivepence 1 October, 1835

MR. EDITOR.—Having just returned from the island of St Domingo, I shall be happy, if agreeable to the intention of your valuable work, to communicate the result of my observations during a short residence in that beautiful country. I must beg to preface my correspondence by relating a circumstance that occurred to us, merely to show the force of the current along that southern coast and the propriety of the sailors putting well out to sea, in preference to waiting the chances of the land and sea breezes, in a port where they are so irregular. These remarks, of course, only apply to vessels having gone to leeward of their port, or bound to this coast from a leeward quarter.

We made the small island of Altavella, on as fine, clear a morning as ever beamed within the Tropics, and, in the evening, saw the main land.

Our destination was Jarmel, and we reckoned upon having our tight little vessel at anchor before the black gentry were ready for church. So, steering our course, fully satisfied with our land-fall, I and the Captain "turned-in" after the *dog-watch*. I rose again at 11, and found the ship standing, as we all thought—for all hands had come upon deck—close in upon the land: indeed, we could see lights upon the shore.

I immediately roused the Captain, who insisted we were at least ten miles from the shore; but he, however, ordered the ship about, and we stood off till daylight. We must have arrived at a very curious part of the land, for at daybreak we found the vessel with its head only about a league distant from a large bluff point, without a breath of wind to enable us to wear her round.

In this perilous situation we remained, nearing the shore every hour by the force of the current, till about seven o'clock the same morning, when a breeze sprung up, which enabled us to about-ship, and sail along the coast. We had now some misgivings that we had got to leeward of our port, though we had not, according to our reckoning, run our distance. After stoering close alongside the coast some hours, and seeing no signs of a town, we at last espied a canoe and a small boat, apparently turtle-fishing; and our boat being lowered, I went with four men to learn where we were, taking with us some rum, salt pork, and biscuits, to ensure a good reception. We were not dismayed at being told we were only about twelve miles to leeward of Jarmel, nor the Captain either, who relied upon our beating-up in four or five hours, at any rate, by short tacks, and getting in with the land-breeze. Suffice it to say, that the ship did not get in for a week after, and would probably have been much longer, had she relied upon the land and sea-breeze. The current here is astonishingly strong, setting about five knots an hour.

To those who know the unpleasantness of such a situation as ours must have been, exposed to the burning rays of a tropical sun during our dodging about the coast for seven days, this caution against trusting to the sea and land-breezes will not, I think, be unacceptable. The slow progress we made occasioned us a most severe scorching; the more formidable, as our stock of water was quite out before we reached Jarmel.

Having during this time engaged a man from a small coasting-sloop to pilot us into harbour, we were fully confident that his knowledge of the land would soon put an end to all our difficulties. About the fourth day we stood in for the shore, and the aforesaid pilot pronounced a point of land, at the distance of seven or eight miles to windward, to be the point of Jarmel. We were quite elated. It was then one p.m., and the distance not being great, and the vessel wanting water, it was agreed that I should go in the boat, accompanied by two men, with the ship's papers, to acquaint our consignees of our situation, and procure water for the ship, which the boat was to meet in the morning. By the time we got the boat lowered and put off, it was half-past one; and before we cleared the point, which was attended with considerable risk and difficulty, it was quite dark,—about nine o'clock. The men were quite exhausted, but as I handed them the remains of our grog-bottle, renewed vigour inspired them on discovering lights at a distance down the bay. Accordingly we made for that direction, and got as near as we could to the shore, where the natives had collected in crowds. The sea broke so violently in every part, that landing, without any assistance, would have been a most imprudent undertaking. I therefore stood forward and hailed the people, requesting them to send to our consignees: but what with their continued laughing and talking, and the noise of the breakers, I had some difficulty to explain myself to one or two who seemed disposed to befriend us. Judge our surprise when we at length learned we were at Cape *Bainette*! Jarmel being still ten or eleven miles to windward! We were confounded.

What were we to do?—the men were unfit to pull ten miles farther, and to go ashore was dangerous; besides the uncertainty of meeting with a good

reception. Our consultation was cut short by a canoe appearing alongside us, one of the inmates of which seized the bows of our boat, while another demanded my business. I explained matters to his satisfaction, and giving him a commission to bring us some water, &c., at daybreak,—for I was resolved upon not going ashore, under any inducement,—and promising him some pork and biscuits when the ship came in in the morning, I made a friend of this fellow, who then candidly admitted that it would be unsafe to venture ashore. I informed him we would beat about the bay, as well as we could, all night, and in the morning we should be happy to see him again. That night was indeed an unpleasant night. The men were so fatigued and sleepy, that had I not kept watch and roused them to pull off, as the current drifted us to the rocks, we should have been dashed to pieces very soon. Never did morning meet a heartier welcome. I could now see that we had arrived at a little miserable-looking village of huts, situated upon a sandy shore, over which the sea rolled with a violence that would have rendered a landing, even now, precarious.\*

Our black friends were now preparing to come off to us with the water, &c., in their canoe. The trouble they had in launching it fully convinced us what a nice task ours would have been. They waited the receding of the surf, then pushing the canoe, they followed up to their necks nearly, and then jumped suddenly in and paddled away. We were furnished by them with water and pine apples, and with this provision pulled off, and bade good bye to Bunette. The ship we soon found, and we were just in time to save it the trouble of coming to this inhospitable place.

W. H. H.

#### REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

MAPS AND PLANS OF THE OPERATIONS, MOVEMENTS, BATTLES AND SIEGES OF THE BRITISH ARMY DURING THE CAMPAIGNS IN SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND THE SOUTH OF FRANCE, FROM 1508 TO 1814. COMPILED BY LIEUT. GODWIN, 46TH REGT. NO. I.

THE work under the above title, of which so admirable a sample is given in the First Number, now before us, and which issues under the special patronage of the King, is eminently entitled to the support of the British Army and the British Nation. That a Publication so desirable but demanding so large an outlay should have been undertaken by a Subaltern Officer of the Army argues a degree of zeal and enterprise in that officer claiming the warmest support of his comrades of all grades and branches of the United Service, and when it is further considered that the execution of the Work, judging by the First Part, will be of the first order, what stronger inducement to its possession can be required by those who take an interest in the national triumphs of the British Arms during the most important, protracted, and successful war in which this Country was ever engaged?

Hitherto the French, from a combination of causes, have excelled not only ourselves but all other Nations in this department of Art—the comparative cheapness of labour and materials in France greatly tending to the multiplication of such productions. The Atlas attached to the Memoirs of Marshal Suchet, and other published Designs of the same class, attest the perfection to which Plan drawing and engraving have been brought in that Country, yet, while the utmost excellence in the pictorial style of engraving is reached and exhibited by British Artists, we have not as yet, though possessing superior Military Draughtsmen, attempted the branch of Military engraving upon a Scale proportioned to the means and powers of a Country so public-spirited and opulent and abounding in the resources of art. We must always except the splendid Work now in progress under the direction of

\* This is not an open port—there is no anchorage for shipping.

Colonel Colby—we mean the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, which, both for the scientific accuracy and contrivances of its process, and the exquisite beauty of its execution, will form the most valuable and remarkable Work of its class, which has ever yet been executed by any Nation or individual.

Mr Godwin has, with equal spirit and competence, undertaken to fill up “the space left for the labours of the Topographical Draughtsman,” and, encouraged by the patronage of His Majesty, and the cordial countenance and co-operation of the authorities who have given him access to original plans and other documents conducive to the accuracy of his undertaking, has put himself up to the task with an ability and self-devotion which *must* be met by a corresponding return from The Service, which we trust, with the Public, will substantially support his operations by subscribing the sines of war. The Numbers, considering their expensive nature and material, are unusually cheap.

Mr Godwin's Plan is to give topographical Illustrations of the Peninsula Campaigns, in chronological series, accompanied by a concise Summary in letter-press of the events, illustrated, so as in fact to form, when complete, an accurate outline of the War—to be published in Monthly Parts, not to exceed twelve—the price of each, with Summary 11s 6d without it 10s 6d.—a price in reality barely sufficient to defray the expenses of the publication—the Publisher is Mr Wyld, of Charing Cross, to whom Subscribers' names should be addressed.

The First Part contains Three Plans, with Landscape Sketches on the Plate,—namely, The Passage of the Domo—The Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo—and the Battle of Rolica. There is in this Number a deliberate deviation from chronological order, to show the several styles of engraving in which the Plans will be executed, each of the above being in a different manner. They are beautifully finished, and the Narrative part is all that can be desired.

This splendid Military Work is appropriately dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, of whom a fine portrait from Lawrence is given on the Frontispiece.

#### PRIHAM, OR THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN

Colburn's Modern Novelists comprise some of the highest names in the Literature of this Country, and to give them “works of fiction, including some of the very best of the day, a wider circulation, Mr. Colburn has adopted the plan of publishing them in a cheaper form by an issue of weekly parts, at a shilling each. Priham leads the series, and is brought out with Portraits, Vignettes, and the usual appendages of expensive publications, while its trifling cost recommends it to the humblest class of readers.

\* \* \* Many Reviews postponed for want of room.

#### NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

“Proteus” will perceive, on reference to the Correspondence in our present Number, why we have withheld his reply, which may now require some modification—respecting which we shall probably hear from him.

Our Correspondent from Liverpool will perhaps supply us with further information of a suitable character.

The error respecting the late Major General Sir John Dalrymple, arising from the confusion of names and titles in that family, shall be corrected.

We have been unable, from the crowded state of our Correspondence, to give J. N. T.'s suggestion in our present Number, which remains for next month.

“The Disputed Case,” which accident has prevented us from ascertaining by unquestionable reference, shall be, if possible, decided next month.

We cannot communicate with Captain Ricketts, not being in possession of his address.

Several letters are in type and await room for insertion.

## EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

## NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

## AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Queen, accompanied by her sister, the Duchess of Saxe Weimar, proceeded on Monday the 19th ult. to visit, for the first time, the University of Oxford, where her Majesty was received with enthusiasm. On Wednesday morning, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the Queen visited Blenheim, where her Majesty was received by the Duke of Marlborough, and attended by the Duke of Wellington,—a singular and a splendid coincidence of names and dates. Quitting Oxford on Wednesday afternoon, amidst the cheers of the people, the Queen proceeded to Strathfieldsaye, where her Majesty dined and passed the night. On Thursday her Majesty returned to Windsor. The reception of the Queen by all classes of people during this progress, was in the highest degree respectful and cordial, offering a pontifical tribute to her Majesty's exalted station and personal virtues, and unequivocally indicating an uncorrupted loyalty to the Sovereign and the Monarchy.

No further collision appears to have taken place since the disastrous affair of the 11th September, beyond the usual affairs of detached partizans, between the Carlists and Christians. The British "Auxiliaries" remain shut up in Bilbao, under training, and in rather a sickly state, but, as we understand, they begin to exhibit some discipline and better conduct, under the severe system to which it has been found necessary to resort in the teeth of impracticable theories and inconsiderate professions. It is singular that coincident conspiracies, traced to the same cause—the promotion of non-commissioned officers to commissions—arose at the moment in part of Cordova's army and several corps of the French. Having remarked upon this subject last month in terms which appeared to us called for by the occasion, we recur to it now for the purpose of offering some practical illustrations of our argument. We stated that due faculty was afforded to the distinction of merit in our non-commissioned officers, by appointment to commissions, whenever the case combined the advantage of the service and of the individual so advanced, consequently, that the British soldier was not left for ever, as insinuated, at the bottom of the scale. We proceed to prove our assertion by facts.

The following is a statement of non-commissioned officers appointed to commissions from the 1st January, 1808, to 31st December, 1814 —

	Commissions granted	Adjutants	Quarters masters	Total
In the year 1808	40	21	41	102
„ 1809	17	20	50	87
„ 1810	16	14	35	95
„ 1811	66	12	26	104
„ 1812	97	18	37	152
„ 1813	90	36	47	173
„ 1814	37	18	35	90
	393	139	271	803



Non-commissioned officers appointed to commissions in the Army since February, 1828. —

	Cornets or Ensigns	Adjutants	Quarter masters	Total
In the year 1828	1	3	10	14
„ 1829	0	4	11	15
„ 1830	1	4	7	12
„ 1831	1	4	6	11
„ 1832	1	3	1	5
„ 1833	1	4	3	8
„ 1834	4	7	9	20
	9	29	47	85

It will be seen by the foregoing statements, that so far from the existing system having the effect of depressing merit in the British service, promotions to commissions from the ranks have been in the exact ratio of the opportunities of distinction, attaining their maximum during the latter years of the war. It must also be borne in mind, that these appointments are necessarily without purchase, and that allowing for appointments from the Military College and the half-pay, the non-commissioned officers of the British Army may be considered to have obtained a reasonable proportion of such commissions. The Cornets, Ensigns, and Adjutants would of course rise in the service, as others do who cannot purchase promotion. It may not be irrelevant to mention, as an incident in point, the fact, that at a dinner given on the 1st ult. by the King to the officers of the Blues, 8th Hussars, and Coldstream Guards, at Windsor, there were present *eight* commissioned officers who had risen from the ranks.

To return to our countrymen at Bilboa,—we conceive that having at the outset freely expressed our opinion of their undertaking and final prospects, we cannot better serve them at present than by submitting to their grave reflection, exclusive of minor examples, the following splendid instance of “liberal” perfidy and political swindling. The ingratitude, here so shamelessly blazoned, is no doubt “constitutional,”—as to the bulk of the Portuguese people, we believe they are both ignorant and innocent of the flagrant fraud. To each and all of the twin Queens’ “Auxiliaries” we repeat, *tua res agitur*.

The Queen of Portugal has directed the following decree to be issued relative to the pay which Marshal Beresford has been receiving as Field Marshal of the Portuguese armies, independent of the annual pension of 4000*l*. —“Her Majesty the Queen, taking into consideration, 1st, That Marshal Beresford receives from the Portuguese Treasury the large pension of sixteen contos, or about 4000*l*, conferred on him by Don John VI, in exchange for the Almoxtarif of Torres Novas, which the same Sovereign had been pleased to give him. 2ndly, That as there is not in this country any law stipulating the pay which should be allowed to a foreigner who, owing to imperious political circumstances, must cease to be counted among the number of Field Marshal Generals in the Portuguese army. 3rdly, It not being just, on the other hand, that in conformity to the decree of the 24th of January, 1827, which fixed a most exorbitant pay, absolutely incompatible not only with the Portuguese finances, but also with the pay granted in conformity to law to the effective Field Marshals of the army, which is 200 milres, or about 48*l* per month, whilst Lord Beresford was receiving at the rate of 866,666 reas, or 220*l* per month, for an appointment in which he has not served during fifteen years, and can never serve again. 4thly, It

not being equitable that this considerable pay should be accumulated to the large pension which Lord Beresford is in receipt of, Her Majesty has been pleased to declare that this said monthly pay is to be discontinued until a further ulterior resolution

We give in our present Number, under the proper head, the details of the loss of H M. ship *Challenger*, of the critical escape of the *Pique*, and of the Courts-martial severally held upon the officers and crews of these ships. In both instances the conduct of the responsible officers and of the ships' companies has reflected honour upon the Naval Service of Great Britain. We feel additional gratification in having it in our power on the present occasion to record, with the foregoing eminent examples of seamanship and discipline, a parallel case of recent occurrence in the sister service. The *George III*, convict-ship, proceeding to Van Diemen's Land with convicts, in charge of a detachment of the 50th regiment, under Major Ryan, was totally wrecked off that coast on a sunken rock in D'Entrecasteaux Channel, between the Atlixon Island and the Mam, on the night of Sunday the 12th of April last. Nothing could be more trying than the situation of all on board, nor could anything exceed the firmness and propriety of the general demeanour under such awful circumstances. The conduct of the troops on whom rested the chief responsibility, appears to have been exemplary, and offers a remarkable instance of the effects of discipline, confidence in their officers, and a high sense of duty.

The compliment paid by the Court to the officers and crew of the *Challenger* was strictly merited, we do not, however, perceive that it was equally disposed to recognize the extraordinary skill and energy of Captain Rous, the officers and crew of the *Pique*, who contrived to bring their ship to port, across the Atlantic, in a most boisterous season, the vessel being nearly a wreck, and all but in a sinking state. We do not pretend to divine the reasons of this omission, which, if the lapse were not accidental, no doubt were fair and well considered, but it may be sufficient for Captain Rous and his companions to know that the seamanlike feat they have performed is fully appreciated by the Public and the Service.

The following is the Report of the inquiry into the loss of the *George III*. —

Hobart Town April 21, 1835

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to us in the Government Order of the 15th instant, directing us to assemble for the purpose of publicly investigating into all the circumstances connected with the loss of the transport *George the Third*, to ascertain, as far as might be practicable, the exact position of the wreck, the number of persons originally embarked, the number saved, (of whom a nominal list was to be furnished,) and to extend our inquiries into all the facts attending this disastrous occurrence, both before and subsequent to the transaction — We have the honour to report, that we assembled at one o'clock on the 16th instant, and have continued the inquiry from day to day, until the 18th, when the proceedings closed.

In pursuance of these objects, we have had before us and examined — Mr William Hall Moxey, master, Mr Henry Matsen, chief officer, Mr J C Montagu Poore, second officer and half owner, Robert Banks, steward of the vessel, Major Ryan, 50th Regiment, commanding the guard, Lieut. Minton, 6th Regiment, Corporal Deverall, Corporal Bell, and James

M'Inernay, 50th Regiment, forming part of the guard; David Wise, Esq., surgeon, R. N., surgeon superintendent; William Nelson, Robert Hart, David Jones, James M'Kay, and James Elliott, convicts, embarked on board the vessel for transportation.

It has resulted, from the inquiries which we have instituted, that the ship, properly furnished with every necessary means for her safe conduct, and efficiently manned, left the River Thames on the 14th of December last, and made the high land at the back of Port Davey, on Sunday the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and having rounded S. W. and South Capes, and passed Whale Head, ran in between the Actæon and Black Reefs, and no other danger appearing, from the chart, was proceeding, as the Master had every reason to imagine, in perfect safety, when the sudden shealing of the water to four fathoms, indicating the approach of danger, he ordered the helm to be put to port, and before the order could be obeyed the ship struck, gently at first, but a second shock soon succeeded, and in a space of time, not exceeding ten minutes, the masts went by the board, the vessel was bilged, and in every respect became a perfect wreck.

The vessel continued to beat violently until about half-past one, when the upper works having separated from the bottom, she fell off into deep water, and swung to the anchor, which had been previously let go.

It is to be remarked, that although the passage through which it was intended to proceed, and which had been passed in safety up to the last existing danger in its track, is one which is not commonly used, yet it must be stated, that it is not without its advantages; whilst, in this instance, the awful and alarmingly increasing state of the sick list rendered it almost a matter of paramount necessity to pursue that course, which would be most likely to abridge the term of suffering and misery on board. In running along shore, and between the reefs, every precaution was observed, which a judicious and experienced seaman could adopt: an officer was stationed aloft to look out, the lead was constantly kept going, the position of the ship correctly ascertained, and all the crew on deck in readiness to attend to any necessary duty.

On the first striking of the ship the jolly-boat was lowered, and an officer was ordered to sound round her; in lowering the gig also, she was unfortunately lost, and of the persons who were in her, four perished, the remainder were picked up by the jolly-boat, which having now as many persons (eleven) as it could hold, and not being able to approach the vessel for the breakers which were rolling over her, was directed to proceed, with every exertion, to look out for a landing place. Every effort was now directed on board to the launching of the long-boat, in which the crew eventually succeeded: and being filled with persons, left the wreck, on which about one hundred survivors now remained, who cheered the boat as it passed them; and who, after a night of the utmost suffering, were partially relieved by the return of the long-boat at daylight.

On the suggestion of Major Ryan, the women, children, and invalids, were first removed; and it was not until these were all relieved that any man was received into the boat.

On being a second time filled, the long-boat again pulled for the shore and landed those on board; when, on her return, she observed a schooner, called the Louisa, close to the wreck, and by the assistance derived from that vessel, every living person was taken from the remains of the George the Third.

The schooner then stood into South Port, and embarking those previously landed, proceeded to Hobart Town, having left seven men with the long-boat to endeavour to find Assistant-Surgeon M'Grigor, 50th Regiment, who had strayed into the bush from the landing place.

We have already stated that the jolly-boat left the wreck to look out for a landing place. Instead, however, of following that direction, the third Mate,

who was in charge of the boat, having ten men in it with him, proceeded to Hobart Town, with a view to procure assistance, conceiving himself to be but fifteen miles from that place, which, however, being sixty miles distant, he did not reach until eight o'clock, P. M. on the following day.

Immediately upon the disastrous news being communicated to your Excellency, we, accompanied by the Colonial Surgeon, were directed to proceed in the steam vessel Governor Arthur to the wreck, the Government brigs Tamar and Isabella were likewise ordered on the same service, with detachments of Constabulary and Military on board, and the whole departed at ten o'clock, P. M.

At four, A. M., on the 14th, we met the schooner Louisa, at about thirty miles from Hobart Town, with the survivors on board, and having supplied them with provisions, &c., we proceeded to the spot, at which we were then informed Assistant-Surgeon M'Gigor had been left, and at which we arrived at seven, A. M.

It was with some degree of hesitation, however, that we determined upon leaving the Louisa with the survivors, thinking that by taking her in tow we should bring them more quickly to Hobart Town, but the event proved that our determination was a most fortunate circumstance, since it has most certainly, under Providence, been the means of saving the lives of Assistant-Surgeon M'Gigor and the seven men who were left behind in the long-boat, the Colonial Surgeon being of opinion that Dr. M'Gigor could not have lived two hours longer, and as none of the seven men were in a state to assist themselves or each other, in any manner, they must have perished if they had had to pass another night on the shore, exposed to the cold, and unprovided with the comforts which they were enabled to obtain on board the steam boat.

After having taken Assistant Surgeon M'Gigor and the men on board the steam boat, we proceeded to the wreck, and the Port Officer and Colonial Surgeon having ascertained that no living person was on board, and that nothing could be saved by us, we proceeded at 12 o'clock at noon, on our return, first leaving constables on the beach to secure what might be washed on shore.

The schooner Louisa met the Tamar and Isabella, shortly after we parted from her, and in attention to the orders given, the survivors were transferred to the Tamar, on board of which vessel they received every comfort their situation required, and arrived at Hobart Town during the night of the 14th.

The total number saved amounts to 161, 81 of whom are convicts, and a nominal return of them is transmitted herewith.

The total number of persons originally embarked was 308, two children were born during the voyage, one woman, three children, and twelve prisoners died, leaving at the time the ship struck, 294 souls. From which statement, it will be seen, that 133 souls perished on this awful occasion.

Of this number 127 were convicts, 58 of whom were on the sick list, in their berths, and 50 out of them, totally unable to help themselves, and several were washed overboard during the night.

It was naturally to be expected, that on the striking of the ship, the prisoners would endeavour to extricate themselves from a situation which must have appeared to them one of imminent peril, and it appears they broke down a barricade of the prison with a view to get on deck. It was at this period that the sentries over the main-hatchway, in obedience to the positive orders they then received, to keep the men below, and bearing in mind their general instructions for the safe custody of the prisoners, fired, and painful as it is for us to report upon a subject of such a distressing nature, that at such a crisis, man should feel himself compelled, through a sense of duty, to add to the desolation of the scene, and fire upon his fellow creatures; yet it is gratifying to observe, from the concurring opinions of all the officers, according to the then existing state of circumstances, it was absolutely necessary that the prisoners should be kept down; for had they at that time got on

deck, the long boat, upon which alone the survivors could look with any hope of rescue, would have been rendered useless, and thus to all human appearance a much greater loss of life would have ensued.

In concluding this report, we feel it a duty we owe the survivors, to state, that throughout the whole of the trying scene we have imperfectly attempted to describe, the conduct of all was most praiseworthy, and entirely free from blame of any description.

The examinations taken before us, as well as a chart, showing the exact position of the wreck, are attached hereto

JOHN MONTAGU, Colonial Secretary.

M FORSTER, Chief Police Magistrate.

W MORIAKTY, Port Officer

JAMES GRANT, Agent for Lloyds.

\*To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c &c. &c.

We have been favoured, from an authentic quarter, with the following statement of the mortality and number of invalids, amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates of the second battalion Royal Regiment, in India, as conducive to our comparative estimate of the general mortality in the British Service. Similar authenticated contributions will be acceptable.

Date	Decl	Invalids	Avail to the Batt	Remarks
1807	42	8	1050	Disembarked at Penang, 18th Sept
1808	21	5	855	Walledah and Hyderabad
1809	52	60	911	
1810	75	52	953	
1811	55	1	1110	Walledah till July remainder of 1812, in Qatar
1812	56	33	1551	In India July
1813	51	13	1511	Bengalore
1814	151	23	1243	In camp at Illitpoo, on the march.
1815	101	16	1000	During these years the Battalion was in the field and never in quarters, the casualties in- clude the loss at battles of Nagpoo, Mahid- poo, &c
1816	77	65	10	
1817	127	75	1073	
1818	164	38	530	In the field loss at Tilmur, &c included. As- surghur Mulligum &c
1819	128	75	793	In May of this year the Battalion returned to quarters or encampments at Hyderabad.
1820	46	73	564	Inchnopolis.
1821	81	23	950	Do
1822	63	15	950	Do
1823	28	16	940	Do
1824	98	6	960	In August marched to Madras, and embarked in September for Calcutta
1825	268	91	868	In January arrived at Rangoon
1826	211	64	606	In July arrived at Madras.
1827	24	19	722	Bengalore
1828	22	61	890	Do
1829	28	53	880	Do.
1830	21	8	752	Arnee
1831	16	2	366	Madras. In November head-quarters disem- barked at Chatham.
Total	2412	901		

We are happy to observe that Lieutenant Maw has been restored to his rank in the Service,—a measure which we have urged and foreseen.

A recent act of Mr. Willoughby, son of Captain Sir Nesbit Willoughby, R.N., and a Midshipman of the Rodney, deserves a record in our pages. A boy having fallen into the sea from the deck of the Vigo hulk in Plymouth harbour, the gallant Midshipman plunged after him and saved his life, the tide then running between four and five knots. The Service must be a noble one which is so fertile in similar traits.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial held at Bombay, on the 19th Jan 1835, Lieut-Colonel and Colonel Thomas Valiant, of H M s 40th regt of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges —

1st Charge—For a gross violation of the articles of war and the custom of his Majesty's Service, in having, on or about the 14th Nov 1834, received direct a written complaint from a private soldier, W Matland, and his wife, of H M 40th regt, and in having ordered a Court of Inquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaint without previously ascertaining from Lieut-Col Dickson whether it had been forwarded through the proper channel, and if Lieut-Col Dickson had taken proper steps to give redress to the complainants.

2nd Charge—For having unjustly and illegally endeavoured to influence the aforesaid Court of Inquiry, held on the 18th Nov 1834 in its secret deliberation.

3rd Charge.—(The same as the first, with exception of the dates, and that the name of the complainant was Private Hugh Walsh.)

4th Charge—For having acted in opposition to every gentlemanly and equitable feeling, by sending for Private Hugh Walsh to his quarters, in Oct or Nov 1834, and for having then and there, by the questions and language which he used to the said Private Hugh Walsh and his wife, extorted from them the aforesaid complaint.

5th Charge—For a gross breach of discipline in receiving on the 8th Dec 1834, a note and disrespectful message from the Schoolmaster Serjeant, without taking due notice of the Serjeant's improper conduct.

6th Charge—For unduly and unlawfully interfering with Lieut Col Dickson's command of H M 40th regt in the months of Nov and Dec 1834 by ordering or expressing a wish to Quartermaster Walsh that Private Matland and his wife should be accommodated with a hut in the patchery of H M 40th regt, and by giving to Lieut Col Dickson certain written instructions with respect to the management of the regimental school.

7th Charge—For an officerlike and highly disrespectful conduct towards, and in contempt of his two Chiefs, the Right Hon the Duke of Clarence and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, in presuming to prefer against Lieut Col Dickson a charge founded upon a subject which had been previously concluded and settled by his two aforesaid Chiefs.

8th Charge—For a gross breach of the articles of war and the custom of his Majesty's Service, in having, in the month of Nov 1834, received several complaints direct from private soldiers and their wives of H M 40th regt, irregularly made to him without having been submitted through the proper channel.

9th Charge—For an officerlike conduct in making use of certain expressions or insinuations injurious to Lieut Col Dickson's character as Commanding Officer of H M 40th regt, contained in a letter addressed to the Brigade Major of King's troops for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 7th of Dec. 1834.

Finding and Sentence—The Court having maturely weighed, &c &c, came to the following opinion with respect to the charges submitted to their investigation —

With regard to the 1st and 4th charges that the prisoner, Col Thomas Valiant, of H M. 40th regt Foot, and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay, is guilty of improper conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having acted contrary to the custom of the Service, by having received direct the com-

plants of Privates Martland and Walsh, and their wives, of H M 40th regt, specified in the said charges, and having ordered a Court of Inquiry to be assembled for the purpose of investigating the said complaints, without having previously communicated with the Commanding Officer of H M 40th regt on the subject, but they do acquit him of all and every part of the said charges, and the Court do therefore adjudge him, the said Col T Valiant, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the 2nd and 4th charges preferred against him, and the Court do therefore fully and honourably acquit him, the said Col T Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges which the Court at the same time consider to be vexatious.

That the prisoner is not guilty of the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th charges, and the Court do therefore acquit him, the said Col T Valiant, of all and every part of the said charges.

With regard to the 9th charge, that the prisoner did address to the Major of Brigade of King's troops a letter on the 7th Dec 1834, which contained the expressions specified in the said charge, but, as the Court do not attach any culpability to the prisoner for having written the said letter, they do therefore acquit him, the said Col. T Valiant, of all and every part of the said charge.

(Signed)

VANS KENNEDY, Lieut.-Col.

Judge-Advocate-General, Bombay Army.

Remarks by the Court—The Court having thus far performed its duty, feels itself called upon to express its regret at the unbecoming tone of the prosecutor's opening address, and the prisoner's defence.

(Signed)

T. WHITSHIRE, Counsel.

Lieut. Col. Queen's Royals, and President.

Approved and confirmed

(Signed)

JOHN KIANF, Lieut. Gen. Commanding

Remarks by the Commander in Chief—In the concluding observations made by the Court I most fully concur, that the tone of the prosecutor's address, and of the prisoner's defence, is highly unbecoming. It appears on the face of the proceedings that the prosecutor seemed to be aware of the error he had committed in this respect and, before the close of the prosecution, asked permission to withdraw what he imagined would be viewed as objectionable. But that the Court considered anything which had been once recorded could not be withdrawn. The extraneous matter, and the personalities which the prosecutor has introduced into his address, are highly censurable.

Of the line of defence which the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Valiant, has chosen to pursue, it becomes a duty incumbent upon me in my situation, though painful one, to express my highest disapprobation. That defence is throughout a fine of disrespect and insubordination towards authority, which I consider would be highly reprehensible in any officer, but is more especially so in one of the rank and standing, in the King's Service, of Lieut. Col. Valiant, from whose experience, and considering also that he is in a situation to show an example and to direct others a far different line of conduct might naturally have been expected. The low language of invective in which Lieut. Col. Valiant indulged in open court, as appears on the face of his defence, cannot but be viewed with regret by all who might wish his respectability to be upheld. Such unbecoming language and aspersions can never be considered in the light of strengthening any cause or argument but only recoil on the individual using them. The rejoinder of the prosecutor, Lieut.-Col. Dickson, is in a totally different strain, abstaining from personalities and invective and more becoming his situation than his opening address must be considered to have been.

As regards the Judge Advocate General, much embarrassment has been experienced and time lost, in the course of this trial, by the perverse, intemperate, and disrespectful conduct of Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy who holds that situation, both to the Court and to myself as Commander in Chief and by the course into which he led the Court in giving an erroneous opinion, when called upon as their legal adviser to assist them with his judgment upon a legal point. The trial was suspended until the opinion of the law officer of government was obtained, and his opinion was to the effect that the opinion given by Lieut. Col. Vans Kennedy to the Court was erroneous in principle, in usage, and in law, such opinion of the Judge Advocate-General is also in direct opposition to the Government General Orders of the 9th June, 1834 (Book of Regulations for Bombay) which is inserted with great commendations of them, in the Appendix to his own (Lieut.-Col. Kennedy's)

book on Military Law. His inconsistency also, in advising the Court that the charges, or some of them, were improperly framed, after having advised me, as Commander-in-Chief, that they were unobjectionable, it is difficult to account for, as it ought to have been as visible to him (Lieut.-Col. Kennedy) when he first saw the charges submitted to him from me, as when he heard them pleaded to in bar.

After the receipt of the opinion of the law officer of government, the Court found it necessary to alter the line in which it had illegally been proceeding; and here it may be remarked, that had the prisoner not happily been acquitted upon the three last charges, which the Court, by the advice of the Judge Advocate-General (Lieut.-Col. Vans Kennedy,) took upon itself to alter and proceed upon, without such altered charges having ever received the sanction of the authority by which the Court was assembled, it might have proved embarrassing. No such difficulty, however, now exists, in consequence of the acquittal of the prisoner upon those three charges.

The Court having found the prisoner (Lieut.-Col. Valiant, of II M. 40th regt.) guilty of the first and third charges, and sentenced him to be reprimanded in any manner I may think it proper to direct, he is hereby reprimanded.

(Signed) JOHN KRANTZ,  
Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.

Col. Valiant, of II M. 40th regt., is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

A Court Martial was held on board the *Victory*, on Tuesday, the 22nd of Sept., and was continued by adjournment until Friday, the 25th of the same month, for the trial of Lieut. Thomas Pownall Pellew Barrow, of II M S Pelorus Present, Rear-Admiral Sir Fred. Lewis Maitland, K.C.B. President; Captain Lord A. Fitzclarence, II M. Yacht Royal George, Captain L.A.T. Vidal, H.M.S. *Ætna*, Captain I.R. Williams, II M S. Britannia; Captain Thomas Hastings, H.M.S. *Excellent*; James Hoskins, Esq. Officiating Judge-Advocate, upon charges contained in two letters from Commander Meredith, of that sloop, to the following effect: "On the evening of the 18th July, 1835, the day the Pelorus left Ascension, having, on reference to the Surgeon, found it was no longer necessary for the Senior Lieutenant's cot to remain under the poop, he, the Commander, gave directions for its being taken down; that soon after, Lieutenant Barrow came, on the poop, where there was no one but the Commander, and immediately said in a quick manner, 'I have received your message, Sir,' to which the Commander answered, 'I sent you no message, Mr. Barrow.' Lieutenant B. replied, 'You did, I got it from Mr. Gallwey; my cot is taken down, this is of a piece with the rest of your conduct towards me,' and then added, in a menacing tone, 'I have private affairs to settle with you, and shall now soon be able to do so.' And, further, Commander Meredith, on the 12th September, 1835, addressed a letter to Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, representing "that Lieutenant Barrow's conduct had been in many instances disrespectful towards him, the Commander, on board the Pelorus, between November 1833, and 18th July, 1835." The prosecution closed on Wednesday, when the Court adjourned to Friday, to enable Lieutenant Barrow to prepare his defence, which was very ably drawn up by Mr. John Howard, solicitor, Portsmouth, and read to the Court by the prisoner. A number of witnesses were then produced to prove that no disrespect had ever been shown by Lieutenant Barrow to Commander Meredith, and that his (Lieut. B.'s) conduct on all occasions had been most zealous and correct. Lieutenant Barrow also submitted high testimonials of character from Admirals Sir L. Halsey, Sir T. M. Hardy, and Fred. Warren, of his former services under those officers, which closed the defence. After an hour's deliberation, the Court was opened to the public, and the Judge-Advocate pronounced the sentence, "That the charges contained in the two letters of Commander Meredith had not been proved against Lieutenant Barrow, and the Court, therefore, acquitted him of the same." The President returned Lieutenant Barrow his sword, and broke up the Court.

A Court-martial was held on board the *Victory*, in Portsmouth harbour, on Monday, October 19, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of H.M. late ship *Challenger*, on the coast of China, on the 19th of May last; and to try Captain Michael Seymour and the officers and ship's company for the same. Present:—Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B., President. Capt Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitzclarence, G.C.H., Royal George yacht; Capt. Vidal, *Ætna*; Capt. Williams, *Britannia*; Capt. Eden, *Conway*; Capt. Beechey, *Sulphur*; Capt. Hastings, *Excellent*. James Hoskins, Esq., Officiating Judge-Advocate. The Court pronounced the following sentence:—



"The Court is of opinion that the cause of the loss of H.M. late ship Challenger was, the ship being, by an unusual and unexpected current, set between the noon of 19th May last to the time of her wreck on the 17th of the same month, 34 miles of latitude to the southward, which latitude, by dead reckoning, up to the time of taking the sights, being used to work the sights of the chronometer on the 19th of May, placed the ship 60 miles to the north-west of her actual position at that time. The Court is further of opinion that no blame whatever is to be attached to Capt. M. Seymour, nor to the said Mr. John McDonald, nor to any of the officers or ship's company of H.M. late ship Challenger, on the occasion of the loss of the said ship, and the Court doth therefore fully acquit the said Capt. Seymour, the said Mr. John McDonald, and the surviving officers and ship's company, and they are hereby fully acquitted accordingly. The Court cannot close its proceedings without expressing the high sense it entertains of the conduct of Capt. Seymour, his surviving officers, and ship's company, when placed in circumstances of the greatest danger, during a period of seven weeks that they remained on a wild and inhospitable coast, as well as afterwards strongly marking the advantage of that steady discipline that has raised the British Navy to the confidence of the country and which, in this instance, as well as in many others, has been the cause of the preservation of the lives and health of the crew, and of their arrival, with two melancholy exceptions, in safety to their own country."

A Court martial was held on board the Victory, in Portsmouth Harbour, on Tuesday, October 20, to inquire into the circumstances of H.M. ship Pique having got on the rocks on the Coast of Labrador while running through the Straits of Belle Isle on the 22nd of September last, and to try Capt. the Hon. H. J. Rous, and Mr. W. Hemsley, the Master, for their conduct on that occasion. Present.—Rear Admiral Sir F. L. Maistland, K.C.B., President. Capt. Rt. Hon. Lord A. Fitzclarence G.C.H., Royal George yacht. Capt. Vidal Aina, Capt. Williams, Britannia, Capt. Eden, Conway, Capt. Beechey, Sulphur. Capt. Hastings Esq. J. Hoskins, Esq., Officiating Judge-Advocate. The Court pronounced the following sentence:—

"The Court is of opinion that, from some cause which has not been accounted for in the evidence, H.M. ship Pique was four miles to the northward of the situation that the course and distance ran between 50 minutes after 6, when the ship's position was carefully determined, and 20 minutes after 10 would have placed her in, by which means she ran upon Point Fortu when she on board had every reason to suppose that the ship was four miles distant from the land. The Court is further of opinion no blame is attached either to the said Captain the Hon. H. J. Rous, or to the said Mr. W. Hemsley, for their conduct on that occasion as they had a personal knowledge of the Straits of Belle Isle having left through them on the passage to Quebec, and having ascertained the Coast of Labrador to be safer to approach than the opposite shore. The Court doth therefore, fully acquit both the said Captain the Hon. H. J. Rous and Mr. W. Hemsley, and they, the said Captain Hon. H. J. Rous and Mr. W. Hemsley, are hereby fully acquitted accordingly."

#### GENERAL ORDERS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Office of Ordnance, Aug. 12, 1835.

A question having arisen upon the construction of the Barrack Regulations, in regard to regimental officers retaining their rooms in barracks, while they live in lodgings.—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have conferred thereon with the General Commanding in Chief, and having received his Lordship's decision on the subject, through the Quartermaster-General, by letter dated the 28th ult., a copy of the same is herewith transmitted for the information and guidance of all Barrack Masters. The Master-General and Board deem it necessary, at the same time, to explain, that when an individual officer may be indulged under proper authority with leave to provide lodgings out of barracks at his own expense, and thus vacate the room to which he would otherwise be entitled, and which should in such case be occupied by another officer, he is not to be considered as having any claim to the usual issues of fuel and candles, which, according to the spirit and regulations of the King's warrant, were specially allotted for the use and consumption of the officer actually and *bona fide* quartered with the men in his barrack-room.

By order of the Master-General and Board,

R. BYAM, Secretary.

Horse Guards, 26th July, 1835.

SIR—Having duly laid before the General Commanding-in Chief your letter dated 22nd instant, with the enclosures now returned upon the subject of regimental officers retaining their rooms in barracks while they live in lodgings, and requesting to be favoured with his Lordship's decision upon the question, I have it in command to offer the following observations thereon, for the information of the board of Ordinance.

The principle upon which barrack accommodation is provided at the public expense for regimental officers, is presumed to be, that the officers shall be quartered as near as may be to the men and in as large a proportion as circumstances will permit; but it may occasionally happen, in consideration of the private comfort of an individual officer, that he may be indulged under proper authority at his own request, with leave to provide lodgings out of the barracks at his own expense.

In such case the indulgence being granted at the request of the individual and by the proper authority (and under no other circumstance could such permission be duly obtained,) the quarters in barracks are appropriated to the officers according to their respective ranks.

But under no circumstances can any military officer establish a right to a military quarter which he does not occupy, nor can he at any time be permitted to transfer his quarters or any part thereof to any other officer, excepting always with the special sanction of the senior officer in the command of the garrison whose duty it would be to take care that this was not done to the disadvantage of any other officer of the regiment in garrison.

In putting a claim of this description the officer appears to forget that it is his public duty to live in the barracks and that in granting him the indulgence at his own request and for his own comfort to live in lodgings at his own expense, the Commanding Officer has no authority to empower him to turn a barrack room which he does not occupy, such barrack room so declined becoming then a part of the general accommodation provided for the troops and subject in all respects to be occupied according to the barrack regulations.

I have the honour to be

J. W. GORDON, Q. M. G.,

R. Byam, &c. &c., Office of Ordinance.

Royal Horse, 1st Chelsea, 1st Oct. 1835.

SIR—The Lords and others Commissioners of the Hospital having received frequent complaints respecting the disorderly conduct of the out-pensioners of this establishment resident in Ireland at the period of issuing to them their quarterly pensions, and with reference to a communication addressed to them by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, feeling anxious to prevent a repetition of similar disgraceful scenes to what have been described as having occurred upon such occasions, I am directed to request that you will cause it to be made known to the out-pensioners residing within your district that, in the event of any of them being hereafter convicted of drunkenness and disorder tending to the disturbance of the public peace, their Lordships will consider it necessary under the authority vested in them to punish such misconduct by the suppression or withdrawal of the pensions of the individuals so offending.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD NIELAND.

Previous to the departure of Lieut Gen Lord Aylmer, the following General Order was issued—

"The Commander of the Forces cannot separate himself from the Army serving in British North America without requesting the General Officers, the heads of the departments, and the other officers Staff and Regimental, to accept his thanks for the zeal and attention to their respective duties which have uniformly marked their conduct during the period of his command. He will ever remember with satisfaction that during that period (nearly five years) no officer has been called before a General Court-Martial to defend his conduct, so far from it, that the officers of this Army have been distinguished (and on some occasions under very trying circumstances) for their discretion, judgment, and good temper.

"The Commander of the Forces also desires that the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of this Army will receive his thanks for their general good conduct. He only has to qualify this expression of approbation by adverting to the propensity of the soldiers to indulge too freely in the use of strong liquors—a propensity which

he deeply laments, as the source of almost every crime, and even of almost every irregularity which occurs in a British Army.

"Upon the present occasion, the Commander of the Forces thinks it unnecessary to urge upon the consideration of the Generals and other officers the importance of encouraging sobriety amongst the troops, well knowing how unremitting are their efforts to that effect; but he now, at parting, addresses himself directly to the soldiers themselves, and earnestly entreats them to avoid indulging in the immoderate use of strong liquors, which leads them into difficulties, injures their health, and throws a shade over those higher qualities for which they have ever been distinguished as soldiers, and the possession of which has never been denied them, even by their enemies.

"The Commander of the Forces bids farewell to the Army serving in British North America, and desires of them to be assured, collectively and individually, that they will ever have his highest wishes for their prosperity and happiness

(signed)

"JOHN EDEN, Lieut.-Col., D.A.G."

### ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Thursday, 10th September.

*Captain Robison's Case.*—Dr. Bowring presented a petition from Patrick Thomson, the soldier on whom Gen. Darling had inflicted a severe punishment. The petitioner stated, that having been summoned from Ireland to attend the committee, he arrived here on yesterday week, but that on coming down to the House he found that the committee had made its report without going into his case. He stated, that if he had been heard he should have been able to prove that the treatment he had received had been most cruel and oppressive. He entreated the House to give him an opportunity to prove his case. As a member of the committee he (Dr. Bowring) must say that the extraordinarily precipitate manner in which it closed its investigation was calculated to beget any thing but confidence in its report. The committee came down to the House with a report, the conclusion of which he would venture to say was in the teeth of the understanding which several members of the committee supposed they had come to, and which had induced some of them, he (Dr. Bowring) among the number, to go away. That understanding was, that the report would be closed with a resolution which had been drawn up by the hon. member for Cardiff, and which was to the effect, that the late period of the session did not allow the committee to go into the other charges. When, however, the committee met next morning they concluded their report with a far different resolution—namely, that no evidence had been tendered in support of the other charges—Lord D. Stuart did not think that any evidence could be brought forward to prove that Gen. Darling had acted improperly in this case and that of Sudds, because to establish such a fact, it would be necessary to show that Gen. D. was aware of the illness of those men at the time he ordered them to be put in prison. The evidence went to prove, that Gen. Darling was not aware of the illness of these men. He (Lord D. Stuart) did not think that Thomson could produce any thing to rebut that evidence. With regard to that unfortunate officer Capt. Robison, he thought it would be impossible to have heard that gentleman give his evidence without feeling the deepest compassion for him. He believed that such feelings were entertained by every Member of the Committee, and that they all agreed in opinion that the conduct of Captain Robison before them was exceedingly fair and candid. Under these circumstances, he trusted that Government would take the first opportunity to give some employment to this unfortunate officer. He believed, indeed, that the Secretary for the Colonial Department had intimated his intention to do so at the first opportunity. Captain Robison had served many years, and he was now reduced to complete ruin.—Mr. Wakley stated that on the last day the Committee met, the Report, acquitting Gen. Darling of the charges investigated by the Committee, was read and agreed to. It was afterwards put by the chairman and carried. After that several Members, and he amongst the rest, went away, and in their absence the last resolution was added to the Report.—Mr. Freshfield stated that the Committee, with only three dissentient voices, had agreed to the Report acquitting Gen. Darling.—Mr. Aglionby said the question was whether the Report of the Committee had not been informal. The question was put and

carried, that the Report be agreed to, which report gave Gen. Darling the benefit of a full acquittal, as far as the investigation of the Committee had gone. After that several of the Members went away, under the impression that nothing further would be done, yet subsequently the remaining Members came to the resolution complained of. That was the objection to that part of the Report of the Committee, and it appeared to him a fair one. With regard to Captain Robison, he knew nothing of him out of that House, but he was bound to say that his evidence before the Committee was characterised by fairness, candour, and honesty.

The House was thus day prorogued.

### THE KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I find with great satisfaction, that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance, and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity. I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be, the object of my constant solicitude. I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination, but taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three Powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance, and I have, in furtherance of the object of that treaty, exerted the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted permission to my subjects to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain. I have concluded with Denmark, Prussia, and Sweden, fresh conventions calculated to prevent the traffic in African slaves, I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty which has been signed with Spain. I am engaged in negotiation with other powers in Europe, and in South America, for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long the united efforts of all civilised nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic. I perceive with entire approbation that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the Bill which you have passed for that purpose. I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government. I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of the law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character. No part of my duty is more grateful to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the supplies. You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation. It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burthens of my people. I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public credit, and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and to maintain inviolate the public faith.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I know that I may securely rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident that in returning to your respective counties, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen obedience to the law, attachment to the constitution, and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity, and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

## STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1st NOV., 1835.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôts of the Regts. are stationed]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.	39th Foot—Madras; Chatham
2d do—Hyde Park	40th do—Bombay, Chatham.
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor.	41st do—Madras; Chatham.
1st Dragoon Guards—Birmingham.	42d do—Ionian Isles, Fort George.
2d do—Ipswich.	43d do—N. America, Clonmel
3d do—Dublin	44th do—Bengal, Chatham
4th do—Brighton	45th do—Madras, Chatham.
5th do—Edinburgh.	46th do—Belfast
6th do—York	47th do—Gibraltar, Castilebar
7th do—Dublin	48th do—Wexford
1st Dragoons—Newbridge	49th do—Bengal, Chatham
2d do—Leeds	50th do—New South Wales, Chatham.
3d do—Cork	51st do—Dublin
4th do—Bombay	52d do—Athlone
6th do—Ipswich	53d do—Malta, Fermoy
7th Hussars—Nottingham	54th do—Madras, Chatham
8th do—Hounslow	55th do—Madras, Chatham
9th Lancers—Covey try.	56th do—Jamaica, Sunderland
10th Hussars—Glasgow	57th do—Madras, Chatham
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal	58th do—Ceylon, Plymouth
12th Lancers—Dorchester	59th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth
13th Light Dragoons—Madras	60th do [1st batt]—Malta, Newcastle
14th do—Loughford.	Do [2d batt]—Cork, ord Gub, Clare Castle.
15th Hussars—Cahir	61st do—Ceylon, Gosport
16th Lancers—Bengal	62d do—Madras, Chatham
17th do—Manchester	63d do—Madras, Chatham
Grenadier Guards [1st batt]—Dublin.	64th do—Jamaica, Stirling
Do [2d battalion]—Inchlow	65th do—W. Indies, Chatham
Do [3d battalion]—Knightsbridge	66th do—Canada, Plymouth
Coldstream Guards [1st batt]—Wellington B	67th do—W. Indies, Fermoy
Do [2d battalion]—Windsor	68th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth
Sc. Huss. Guards [1st batt]—Portman B	69th do—W. Indies, Sheerness
Do [2d battalion]—St. George's B	70th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth.
1st Foot [1st batt]—W. Indies, ord hom, Cas	71st do—Edinburgh
Do [2d battalion]—Finniskillen	72d do—Cape of Good Hope, Londonderry
2d do—Bombay, Chatham.	73d do—Ionian Isles, Nans
3d do—Bengal, Chatham	74th do—West Indies, Omagh
4th do—New South Wales, Chatham	75th do—Cape of Good Hope, Buttervant
5th do—Malta, Dover	76th do—W. Indies, Paisley.
6th do—Bombay, Chatham	77th do—Glasgow
7th do—Dublin	78th do—Ceylon, Galway
8th do—Jamaica; Buttvant	79th do—Canada, Aberdeen.
9th do—Mauritius, ord to Bengal, Chatham.	80th do—Chatham ord for N. S. Wales
10th do—Ionian Isles, Brecon	81st do—Kilkenny
11th do—Ionian Isles, Waterford	82d do—Mullingar
12th do—Manchester	83d do—N. America, Boyle
13th do—Bengal, Chatham	84th do—Jamaica, Loughall.
14th do—Cork, for West Indies.	85th do—Dublin
15th do—Canada, Armagh	86th do—W. Indies, Cashel
16th do—Bengal, Chatham	87th do—Mauritius, Chatham.
17th do—N. S. Wales, Chatham	88th do—Ionian Isles, Kinsale
18th do—Birr	89th do—Cork, for West Indies.
19th do—West Indies, Stockport	90th do—Cork, for Ceylon
20th do—Bombay, Chatham	91st do—Dublin, ord to St. Helena
21st do—Van Diemen's Land, Chatham.	92d do—Gibraltar, ord for Malta, Perth.
22d do—Jamaica, Hull.	93d do—Dublin
23d do—Blackburn	94th do—Jamaica
24th do—Canada, Cork	95th do—Templemore
25th do—W. Indies, ord home, Newbridge	96th do—Edinburgh
26th do—Bengal, Chatham	97th do—Ceylon, ord home, Portsmouth
27th do—Cape of G. Hope, Nensagh	98th do—C. of G. H. Devonport, Ord Home.
28th do—N. S. Wales, Chatham.	99th do—Mauritius, Gosport
29th do—Mauritius, Fralee	Rifle Brig [1st batt]—N. America, Jersey.
30th do—Bermuda, Limerick	Do [2d battalion]—Ionian Isles, Guernsey
31st do—Bengal, Chatham	Royal Staff Corps—Hythe
32d do—Canada, Plymouth	1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c
33d do—Newry	2d do—New Providence and Honduras.
34th do—N. America	Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
35th do—Fermoy	Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
36th do—W. Indies, Plymouth.	Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
37th do—Jamaica, Plymouth	Royal Newid Veteran Comp.—Newid
38th do—Bengal, Chatham	Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

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## STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION 1st NOV., 1835.

Actæon 28, Capt Lord Edward Russell, South America  
 Triton sur v 6, Capt A T I Vidal Portsmouth.  
 African, st v Lieut J West, Woolwich  
 Albion, st v Lieut C T Hill Mediterranean  
 Algerine 10 Lieut W S Thomas East Indies  
 Andromache 28, Capt H D Childs, C B East Indies  
 Astrea C Capt I Chivell Plymouth  
 Baham 50, Capt A I Cary Mediterranean.  
 Basilisk Ketch Lieut G G Miedonild S America  
 Beacon 8 sur v Com R Copland Mediterranean  
 Beagle 10 Com R Fitzroy South America  
 Belvidere 42 Capt C B Strong West Indies.  
 Bermuda yacht Capt Sup Sir F Usher, Kt C B K C H Bermuda  
 Blonde 16 Capt F Mison C B South America  
 Butanure 120 Adm Sir Thos Williams G C B, Capt I R Williams Portsmouth  
 Butomut 10 Lieut W H Quin Coast of Africa  
 Buzzard 10, Lieut J M Nimmo, Coast of Africa  
 Caldonia 120 Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bt G C B Capt I Bawin Mediter  
 Camelion 10 Lieut J Bradley Plymouth  
 Campus 44 Capt Hon J Percy C B Mediter  
 Canton st v Com I Belcher Woolwich  
 Centur 30 Capt Rt Hon Lord J Hay Patrick Irish vic  
 Cerberus 2 Lieut J G M Kennerly Ship Malta  
 Champion 18 Com R F in West Indies  
 Charadris 3 Lieut S Mercer Coast of Africa  
 Chatham yacht Capt Sup Sir J A Gordon, Kt B Chatham  
 Chuliers 16 Com Hon H Kappel Mediter  
 Cleopatra 26, Capt Hon G Grey, particular service  
 Cle 16 Com W Richardson particular service  
 Cockatrice 6 Lieut W I Rees S America  
 Cockburn 1 Lieut C Holbrook Kingston, Jamaica  
 Columbine 18 Com J Henderson Mediter  
 Comus 18 Com W P Hamilton, W Indies  
 Confidence st v 2, Lieut J W Waugh Mediterranean  
 Conway 28 Capt H I Len Portsmouth  
 Cornish 16 Com J Macauland W Indies  
 Curlew 10, Lieut I Niccott Coast of Africa  
 Dec, st v 4 Com W Ramsay, W Indies  
 Dublin 50 Capt — S America  
 Edinburgh 74 Capt J R Dicks Mediter  
 Ludymon 60 Capt Sir S Roberts, Kt C B Mediterranean  
 Eagon 10 Lieut Com C W Riky Falmouth  
 Excellent 76 Capt I Pittman Portsmouth  
 Ian Rossmund, sch Lieut G Rose Coast of Africa  
 Fairy sur v 10 Com W Hewitt North S America  
 Favourite 18 Com G R Mundy Mediterranean  
 Fidelity st v 1 Lieut I Baldock Falmouth  
 Flame, st v Lieut C W G Griffin W Indies  
 Forester 3 Lieut G G Mill Coast of Africa  
 Fort 44 Capt W O Pitt West Indies  
 Gannet 16, Com J B Maxwell West Indies  
 Griffin 3 Lieut J E Pulby Coast of Africa  
 Harrier 18, Com W H H Carew Portsmouth  
 Hastings 74 Rear Admiral Sir W H Gage, G C H Capt H Shiffner Lisbon  
 Hermes, st v Lieut W S Blount Woolwich  
 Horner, 6 Lieut I R Coghlin, South America  
 Howe, 120, Vice Adm Hqn C I Fleming, Capt A Lillic, Shetness  
 Hyacinth, 18 Com I P Blackwood L Indies  
 Investigator 2 sur v Mr G Thomas North Sea.  
 Jaseu, 16 Com I Hackett, Mediterranean  
 Jupiter, 38, Capt Hon F W Giey, E Indies  
 Large 18, Com W S Smith, West Indies  
 Leveret, 10, Lieut. C. Bosanquet, Plymouth.

Lynx, 3 Lieut H V Huntley, Coast of Africa.  
 Magna 4 Gunne 2 Capt. W St John Mildmay, N C of Spain  
 Magnificent 4 Lieut J Pigot, Jamaica  
 Malabar 74 Capt Sir W A Montagu K C H Mediterranean  
 Mastiff 6, sur v Lieut T Graves Mediterranean.  
 Medea st v Com H I Austin, Mediter  
 Mantillus 10, Lieut W Crooke Plymouth  
 Nimrod 20, Com J Travis Plymouth  
 North Star 28 Capt O V Hincourt S America  
 Orestes, 19 Com H I Cockington Mediter  
 Paul 20, Com H Nairn, Plymouth  
 Pelican, 18, Com B Popham, Coast of Africa  
 Phoenix st v Com W H Henderson, Coast of Spain  
 Pickle 3 Lieut A G Bulman W Indies  
 Pike 12 Lieut Com A Hooking part service  
 Pique 36 Capt Hon H J Ross Portsmouth  
 Plymouth yacht, Capt Sup C B H Ross, C B Plymouth  
 Portland 52 Capt D Price Mediterranean  
 Portsmouth yacht Adm Sup Sir F I Marland, K C B Lieut W M Ilwum Portsmouth  
 President 52 Vice Adm Sir Geo Cockburn, G C B Capt J Scott N American and W India station  
 Prince Regent, yacht Capt G Robin, C B, Deptid  
 Tyuldes 15 Com W I Castles Coast of Africa  
 Quail 4 Lieut P Bisson Plymouth  
 Ruchouse 18 Com Sir J I Home, Bt West Indies  
 River 16 Com J Hope, West Indies  
 Raulow 28 Capt I Bennett West Indies  
 Raleigh 16 Com M Quinn East Indies  
 Rapid 10 Lieut F Patten S America  
 Rattlesnake, 23, Capt W Hobson E Indies  
 Raven sur v 4 Lieut H K Helt Portsmouth.  
 Reven, 78, Capt W Elliott, C B K C H Mediterranean  
 Revenge 16 Com W I Loppidge, North Coast of Spain  
 Reveny 92 Capt Hyde Parker Plymouth  
 Roller 10 Lieut I H H Glasse Coast of Africa  
 Ros 14 Com W Burrow East Indies  
 Rover 10 Com Chris Eden South America  
 Royal Ad Lieut 104 Adm Sir W Hood, G C B G C H Capt G I Ilean Plymouth  
 Royal George yacht Capt Rt Hon Lord A. Fitz Clarence, G C H Portsmouth  
 Royal Sovereign yacht, Capt Sup Sir C Bullen, C B K C H, Pembroke  
 Royalist 10, Lieut C A Barlow Lisbon  
 Russell 74 Capt Sir W Dillon K C H, North Coast of Spain  
 Sapphire 28 Capt I R Rowley Mediterranean  
 Saturn 10 Lieut I P Le Hardy, North Coast of Spain  
 Satellite 18, Com G W C Lydiard, acting, S America  
 Savage, 10, Lieut R Jones Lisbon.  
 Scorpion 10, Lieut N Robbitt Falmouth  
 Scylla 18, Com J J Carpenter, West Indies  
 Seaflower 4 Lieut J Roche Channel  
 Serpant 16, Com M H Sweney, West Indies  
 Skippers, 5, Lieut S H Oscher, acting, West Indies  
 Snake, 16 Com R S Wirren, Shetness  
 Sparrowhawk, 16, Com C Pearson, S America.  
 Speddy, 8 Lieut C H Norington, Scotland  
 Spindle st v 6, Lieut A Kennedy W Indies.  
 Stag 46 Capt N Lockyer C B part service  
 Sulphur, st v Capt I W Beechey Portsmouth  
 Swan, 10 Lieut J F Lane, Chatham  
 Talbot, 28, Rear Admiral Sir G L Hamond, Bart, K C B Capt F W Pennell, S Am.  
 Tartarus, st, v. Lieut. H. James, Falmouth.

Thalia, 46, Rear Admiral P Campbell, C B,  
Capt R Wauchope Cape of Good Hope  
and Coast of Africa  
Thunder, sur v Com R Owen, West Indies  
Thunderer 84 Capt W F Wise, C B Mediter.  
Tribune 24 Capt J Tomkinson, Mediter  
Trinculo, 16, Com H J Paget, acting, Coast of  
Africa  
Tweed 20, Com H Maitland part service  
Tyne 28, Capt Vice Ingles, C B Medit  
Vernon 50, Capt J M Kerlie Medit  
Vestal, 26, Capt W Jones West Indies  
Victor, 16, Com R Crozier East Indies  
Viper, 6, Lieut L A Robinson Lisbon  
Volage, 28, Capt G B Martin C B Mediter  
Wanderer, 16, Com T Dilke, S America

Wasp, 16 Com V S Foreman West Indies  
Water Witch, 10 Lieut J Adams (b) Plym  
William and Mary yacht Capt Sup S Warren  
C B Woolwich  
Winchester 52 Rear Admiral the Hon Sir J  
B Capel K C B Captain L Sparshott,  
K H East Indies  
Wolf 18, Com L Stanley East Indies  
Zulia, 16, Com R C M Cret, East Indies

#### PAUSET OF COMMISSION

Blazer, st v Woolwich  
Bask 4 Portsmouth  
Dispatch 16 Sheerness  
Fly 18 Plymouth  
Ichorus 16 Portsmouth  
Scott, 18, Chatham

#### STOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS JACKETS

Brisers, Lieut John Downey  
Eclipse Lieut W Lorieston  
Goldfinch Lieut Ldw Collier  
Lapwing Lieut G B Lorster  
Linnet Lieut W Downey  
Lynx Lieut Jas St John  
Mutine Lieut Richard Pawle  
Nightingale Lieut G Portman  
Opossum Lieut Robt Peter  
Pandora, Lieut W P Crick

Pigeon Lieut J Binney  
Plover Lieut William Ince  
Reinhold Lieut H I Dickson  
Round Lieut G Dunstall  
Serpent Lieut J Ince  
Sheldrake Lieut A J J. Jessingham  
Skyhawk Lieut C J. Hill  
Sparrow Lieut Robt B Jones  
Swallow Lieut Smith G. Smith  
Tyrant Lieut Ed Tennant

### PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

#### NAVY.

##### PROMOTIONS

###### TO BE CAPTAIN

George Bick

###### TO BE COMMANDER

W W L Johnson

###### TO BE LIEUTENANTS

T Moore

G P Bick

###### TO BE SURGEON

T H Nation

##### APPOINTMENTS.

###### CAPTAIN.

F W, Beechey. . . . Sulphur

###### COMMANDER

W H H Carew . . . . . Harrier  
W J Cole . . . . . Coast Guard  
J W Johnson. . . . . Ditto  
F Ldwin . . . . . Ditto  
R Stewart . . . . . Ditto  
A Shamp . . . . . Ditto

###### LIEUTENANTS

H. Pearce . . . . . Nimrod  
G. Ross . . . . . Ditto  
G L. Hammond (acting) North Star  
I Dick . . . . . Dublin  
G M Langtry . . . . . Coast Guard  
G Graham . . . . . Ditto  
C W Ross . . . . . Ditto

R B C. W. . . . . Harrier  
J W M. . . . . Ditto  
C A. . . . . Harrier  
J F R. . . . . Harrier  
H B. . . . . Harrier  
J L. . . . . Harrier  
R C. . . . . Sulphur  
C D. . . . . Ditto  
G L. . . . . Ditto  
J F. . . . . Harrier  
J J M. . . . . Harrier  
J W. . . . . Harrier  
Rothley (sq) . . . . . Harrier

###### MASTERS

G B Hoffmeister . . . . . Redney  
H M. . . . . Harrier  
W. . . . . Harrier  
R W W. . . . . Harrier  
J. . . . . Sulphur

###### SURGEONS

D K Dunn . . . . . Harrier  
A. . . . . Sulphur

###### ASSISTANT SURGEONS

J Rolleston . . . . . Quail  
H. . . . . Harrier  
D. . . . . Harrier  
R B. . . . . Sulphur  
J. . . . . Harrier  
J S. . . . . Harrier

###### PURSEES

R. . . . . Harrier  
J. . . . . Harrier





Surrey Regt of Yeomanry Cavalry—J Orde  
Ommancey, Gent to be Cornet, vice Hest, prom  
South West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—J  
D Holland, Esq to be Capt vice Gossip, res.

#### WAR OFFICE, Oct 23

12th Light Drags—Cornet W H Tottenham  
to be Lieut by purch vice St George who ret,  
H J St George, Gent to be Cornet by purch  
vice Tottenham

9th Foot—Lieut C W Crickitt from the  
33th to be Lieut without purch vice Tavine,  
app to the 82nd

11th Foot—Capt Hon G W Vaughan from  
h p unit to be Capt vice N T Christie who  
exch vice the diff

42nd Foot—Major W Middleton to be Lieut  
Col without purch vice Su C Gorton dec  
Capt J Maclellan to be Major vice Middleton,  
Lieut J Leslie to be Capt vice Macdonald, D  
Cameron Gent to be Lieut without purch

48th Foot—Lns R Phibbs to be Lieut by  
purch vice Brown who ret (S Boyle Gent to  
be Lieut by purch vice Phibbs

2nd Foot—Brevet Lieut Col G Hillier to  
be Lieut Col without purch vice F Reed dec  
Brevet Major G Marshall from the 42nd to be  
Major, vice Hillier

74th Foot—Lieut I C Ansell to be Capt  
by purch vice Binney who ret Lns G W  
Raikes to be Lieut by purch vice Ansell, W

C Morris, Gent to be Ens by purchase, vice  
Raikes

82nd Foot—T G Castiaux to be Capt with  
out purch vice Marshall, prom in the 62nd,  
Lieut V Tagerner from the 9th Foot to be  
Lieut vice Castiaux, Lns D Watson to be  
Lieut by purch vice Finnis who ret John P  
B Puleston, Gent to be Ens by purch vice  
Watson

93rd Foot—Lieut T A Blachford to be Capt.  
by purch, vice O Meara, who ret Lns A C  
Fitz James to be Lieut by purch vice Blach-  
ford Hon W B Macdonald to be Ens by pur  
vice Fitz James

Hospital Staff—G M Jaren, M D to be Asst -  
Surg to the Forces vice Dune app to the 90th

Royal Denbigh Rifle Regt of Militia—Simon  
Yorke Gent to be Second Lieut

The Duke of Lancaster's Corps of Yeomanry  
Cavalry—John Lingshaw 1sq to be Capt vice  
Keusley dec Henry Fell Gent to be Lieut  
vice Postlethwaite res John Ind Gent to be  
ditt vice Henson dec Cornet John Fletcher  
to be ditt vice Lingshaw Thomas Michael-  
son Gent to be Cornet vice Fell prom Wil-  
ham Gray Gent to be ditt vice Fletcher

His Yeomanry—Cusho Troops—Cornet  
Anthon Ichnay to be Lieut vice Gape res,  
Stephen Smith Gent to be Cornet vice Deny  
prom

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS

July 17 at Glasgow the Lady of Hugh Pnce  
Esq R N of a daughter

August 16, at Gibraltar the Lady of Dr Hilda  
hyn Surgeon R A of a son

At Watlington place Kent, the Lady of  
Capt Fleg Gibson 42nd Light Infantry, of a  
son

In the Castle Barracks, Limerick, the Lady  
of Lieut Charles Sillery 30th Regt of a son

Sept 18 at Charenton near Weymouth, the  
Lady of Lieut Cney, R N of a son

Sept 21 at Burtons Hill House Bandon,  
the Lady of Major Sweeney late of the 70th  
Regt of a son

Sept 22 at Vice Adm Poyntz's Bathampton  
House the Lady of Lieut and Adj I H Poyntz,  
5th Depot of a son

At Elm Grove Southsea the Lady of Capt  
Hewitt R M of a son

In Upper Harley street the Lady of Lieut  
Charles F Bisquet R N of a daughter

At Thornhill Londonerry the Lady of Lieut  
Thomas Wood R N of a daughter

At Frematon hall the Lady of Capt J Jarvis  
Turker R N of a daughter

At Woolwich, the Lady of Capt Worham,  
R N of a daughter

Oct 10 in Oshesham place Belgrave square  
the Lady of Capt H Fitzroy Grenadier Guards,  
of a son

At Gosport the Lady of Benjamin Powning  
Esq M D, Surgeon H M S Actaon of a son  
and heir

### MARRIAGES

At Port Mearns Van Diemen's Land  
Capt W Jonsdale 4th Regt to Martha, young-  
est daughter of J Smythe Esq

At Hadding New Scotia Lieut and Adjutant  
Irvine S Whitty 8th Regt to Mary third daugh-  
ter of the late Hon Hbbert N, Binney

Sept 30 at Kingston near Portsmouth the  
Rev D Mitton Chaplain R N to Miss Migan  
eldest daughter of the Rev Dr Morgan D D,  
Chaplain of Portsmouth Dock yard

Oct 1 at Ashold Bowdler Capt John Smyth,  
R N to Miss Buckley of Ashold Hall Shrop-  
shire

Oct 3 at Mitton House Kent Col Ahailes  
Wyndham to the Hon Elizabeth Anne Scott  
second daughter of Lord P Lwath

Oct 7 at Clifton Capt Watson R N to Jane  
eldest daughter of the late William Walter Esq,  
1sq of Liverpool Somersetshire

Oct 8 at St George's Hanover square Col  
Henry Tucker C B of Huntington House,  
Wiltshire to Joanna Burn Smeeth niece of James  
Peters Esq of Cricklewood Middlesex

At Killybeg Limerick Lieut George Green  
3rd Regt to Georgiana daughter of West  
Esq 1sq of Attyfin, Limerick

At Rathmullen Ireland Lieut G Vaughan  
Hart, P N son of Lieut Gen Hart to Jane,  
daughter of the Rev G V Hunt

Oct 11 at Boulouneau Mr, Capt W M  
Watenhall 10th Regt to Emily Georgiana,  
daughter of Capt the Hon John Rodney, R N

Oct 20 at St Marylebone Church Capt W  
J Hughes 4th Light Dragoons to Georgiana  
Frances, only daughter of Major Gen Sir I,  
Otway

Oct 20, a Felbrigg Capt the Hon Richard  
Hart, 46th Regt to Mary Christina fourth  
daughter of the late Vice Admiral Windham

Oct 20, at Alderley Chester Lieut Col Wil-  
ham Henry Scott S F Guards, only son of  
General Scott, to Harriet Althea, fifth daugh-  
ter of Sir John Stanley of Alderley

At Crayford Lieut Charles Wingfield, R H A  
to Emma Dorothea eldest daughter of John  
Esq of Burnett Esq of My place, Kent

At Perth, Dep Commissary Gen W Booth,  
to Eliza, daughter of Sn J, Bisset, of Reincup,  
Puthshire.

## DEATHS.

April 21, at Secunderabad, Madras, Major Poyntz, 45th Foot

July 6, at Quebec, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Lhot, unatt

August 3, Lieut. Collins, of the surveying tender, Beaufort

August 18, Lieut. Gen. E. R. Cope

August 21, at Alexandria, Egypt, Cornet J. E. Lyon 4th Drags.

August 24 at Port Royal, Jamaica, aged 25, Lieut. Edward Gey of H. M. S. Rainbow, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Hereford

Sept 7 Major General Henry Dailing, late Quatermaster Gen. Dep

Sept 14, at Iooting in Surrey, Christiana, wife of Rear Adm. J. S. Dickson. Her life was a practical lesson of every Christian duty.

Sept 26 at Honfleur, France, aged 77, Robert Mackay, 1sq. Lieutenant General in the East India Company's service

Sept 26 at Athlone the infant son of Major Gen. Sir John Buchan

Sept 28 at the Spa (Belgium), Adm. Sir Charles Lyell G. C. B. (aged 7)

Sept 30 at Genoa Lieut. Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Gordon 42nd Regt. brother of the Earl of Aberdeen

In London Second Lieut. Wm. Allen, retired 1st Royal Munros

At Bath Lieut. Henry Townshend, R.N.

Joseph Agott, 1sq. Master R.N.

At Milne Lieut. Chas. H. M. Marshall R.N. Chief Officer of the Coast Guard at that station

At Eglum, aged 80, Capt. John Rex, late 6th Vet Batt

At Dunse Mr. John Thomson Ass't Secy. R.N.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Mr. George Dunn 1st Medical H.M.S. Rodney

At Chelsea in his 71st year Lieut. Col. T. Vincent Reynolds formerly of the 30th Foot and Inspector General of Military Surveys

Oct 1, at Gibraltar, Lieut. Charles Cowley, 50th Regt

Oct 4 of apoplexy, J. Mills Esq. Purser, R.N.

Oct 6 Com. Henry Lynde R.N.

At Stoney Cross Major Picher on the retired list Royal Munros

Oct 8 at Dover in the 51st year of his age

Lieut. John Buckley R.N.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Cowan Esq. Com. R.N.

Oct 20, at Iwajoud, Egypt, Sussex Major Gen. Robert Sewell, 8th Regt

At his residence, Peter place, Dublin Capt. Lewis Cunningham in his 42nd year formerly of the 4th Driz Guards

Thomas Bulkeley Campbell, 1sq. aged 73, late Major 11th Vet Bitt

In Baker-street Major Gen. Shaw

At Portobello, Capt. John Ogilvy, late of the 81st Regt

Com. Wm. Price R.N. whose death is recorded in our last Number was the son of Mr. Wm. Price, now in his 87th year, and who for upwards of twenty years has stood at the head of the list of masters

The subject of this sketch entered a naval ship on board H.M.S. Prince in 1733. He afterwards joined the Buffs, then being the flag of Sir George Rouse, and was present in Lord Howe's actions of May and June 1794 and Lord Bridport's in 1795. In 1796 he was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the *Countess* in the West Indies, and in March of that year a French privateer being discovered under St. Domingo, Lieut. Price was dispatched in command of the boats to cut her out. This service he performed, after a sanguinary conflict, in which he received

two severe wounds which crippled him for life one from a ball passing through his left hand, the other in the shoulder. In another boat action while in this ship, he was severely burnt by his boat being blown up. During the two years and a-half he served in this ship, he was always foremost when difficulties or desperate enterprises presented themselves.

In 1798 we find him a Lieutenant of H.M.S. Unicorn, in her boats he led an attack upon a French convoy under the *Peumarks*, and captured three gun boats and eight of merchant vessels. For this affair the thanks of the Admiralty were read to him on the quarter deck of that ship. In 1803, as an approval of his services the Admiralty appointed him to command the British Fur, lined cutter of 6 guns and 24 men. On his passage to the Mediterranean with despatches for Lord Nelson, he was attacked in the Gut of Gibraltar, and in sight of the garrison, by four French privateers, each of superior force, he waged the unequal contest for forty-five minutes, and the timely arrival of the *Medusa*, then commanded by Sir John Gore, saved his little craft from being sunk, with colours flying.

On delivering his despatches Lord Nelson was pleased not only to express his most marked approbation but to command Lieut. Price to the especial notice of the Admiralty, who appointed him to command the *Archer* gun brig, and placed him under the orders of Sir Edward Owen off Boulogne. He is remembered about three years. During the period of this important but harassing service he was frequently engaged in during an enterprise with the enemy in which he could feel the following marks of approbation—

‘Immortalité off Boulogne’

‘Sir,—I have it in command to signify to you the approbation of the Commander in Chief, and of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on your conduct in annoying the enemy, and preventing their reaching their port by which several of their vessels suffered considerable damage.’

‘To Lieut. Price (Signed) F. W. C. ROBERTS, A. adm’

‘The general conduct of the *Archer* while you commanded her bespoke my confidence on every occasion, and I selected her for every little enterprise which was undertaken, and something of that nature was continually going forward. I recommend you particularly to Sir Sydney Smith to lead the attack which he designed to make, and had not the sudden change of weather prevented it from being made. I am assured your conduct would have done credit to my recommendation. You were continually in action and I saw your eye and I had pleasure on many occasions in expressing publicly my approval, &c.’

‘To Lieut. Price (Signed) F. W. C. ROBERTS’  
In 1809 he was appointed to the command of H.M. gun brig *Biceps*, and employed in the North Sea. On the 10th of December, 1810 in his gun he boarded, fought, and captured a French privateer of 4 guns and 15 men. Among this crew, one was a Frenchman, and another a Dutch officer. In 1811, being attached to a large convoy under the charge of Capt. Porter of H.M.S. *Cressy*, he was mainly instrumental in preventing any vessel being captured by the numerous privateers which hovered about it, on which occasion Capt. Porter wrote—

‘Cressy June 1811’

‘I am happy to say that I have mentioned your zeal, to the Commander in Chief and that I shall at all times be happy to have your services on any duty I may be charged with’

‘To Lieut. Price. (Signed) D. W. PORTER.’

During the period he remained in these seas he was almost constantly engaged. On one occasion he fought three Danish gun-boats of another, six, and on passing through the Belt with a convoy, he engaged eight, and conducted his charge through in perfect safety. He was selected for the protection of about 300 sail of merchant ships at Caissona, and was present at the siege of Danzig. For these and other services he received the thanks of the veteran De Saumarez, who thus certifies also, "That during the years 1811, 1812 and 1813, when I commanded in chief in the Baltic, Lieut. Price conducted himself on all occasions to my highest satisfaction. The Biscals being principally employed for the protection of the trade of his Majesty's subjects through the Belt was frequently in contact with the enemy's flotilla of gun-boats, which the greatest zeal and courage was evinced by her Commander, Lieut. Price.

(Signed) "DE SAUMAREZ."

Sir Murray Dixon also states, that during the two years he commanded in chief he, on several occasions observed the very active and zealous conduct of Lieut. Price when in contact with the enemy's numerous gun-boats, and recommended him strongly to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

At the peace in 1814 having been thirty-eight years engaged with the enemy—in thirty general actions assisted in the capture of thirty-six sail of vessels—he paid off the *Biscals*. Still anxious for employment it is the only apparent means of obtaining promotion he was appointed in 1815, Second Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Rumilly*,

and afterwards, in the same capacity, to the *Malta and Rivoli*.

In 1816 he obtained the command of the *Algerie* revenue cutter, on the Channel station, between that period and 1820 he successively commanded the *Anna* revenue cutter on the Irish coast and the *Havyn* in the British Channel. These commands were far from bettering his condition in a pecuniary point of view, those who are aware of the expense of travelling to three distant points, and to fit out three different vessels in four years, will readily understand.

At length on the 19th of July, 1821, after twenty-eight years service, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. As immediate employment was out of the question, his duties as a citizen claimed his earnest consideration, and he turned his active mind to the formation of the Royal David Atterbury Society, which was finally established on the 9th of April, 1823, an institution which has been justly styled the "honourable link to the best feelings of human nature and to the British naval character—institution which will be handed down to posterity with a multiplied blessing on its founders," and of which he was one of the trustees.

As a husband and father one reason he may be held up as a bright and unexcelled example. His last day was spent in his beloved family, in which he lived with manly content and resignation. He has left two sons, one a Captain Midshipman in the *Admiral*, and one a Lieutenant in the *Admiral*. He died on the 12th of Sept. 1823.

## METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMITH, AT BIDDIRD.

SEPT.	SEA'S Thermometer		At Sea M			Barometer		Thermometer		Winds at Sea M	
	Maxim	Minim	Barom	Thermom	Hygrom	Inches	Degrees	Inches	Degrees	Inches	Degrees
1835											
1	66.7	55.6	30.16	66.5	89.2	—	—	162	SE fine day	—	—
2	67.0	54.8	30.20	66.5	89.2	—	—	110	SE cloudy day	—	—
3	67.1	53.9	30.05	66.0	88.3	—	—	136	SE light breeze and fine	—	—
4	63.6	56.8	30.83	68.1	41.9	0.037	—	168	SE beautiful day	—	—
5	70.0	56.1	30.00	68.5	1.0	0.761	—	1.6	NW calm and fine	—	—
6	69.9	61.0	30.10	68.9	4.0	—	—	170	SE calm cloudy day	—	—
7	70.4	61.0	30.00	68.1	43.2	—	—	160	SE light breeze cloudy	—	—
8	69.8	60.0	30.61	68.3	141	0.038	—	112	SW light breeze	—	—
9	69.6	59.6	29.71	60.0	39.9	0.515	—	100	W strong and cloudy	—	—
10	60.9	53.0	29.53	60.0	42.2	0.086	—	0.13	SW strong breezes	—	—
11	60.0	54.6	29.53	55.1	48.1	0.116	—	0.85	SW squally showers	—	—
12	59.5	52.4	29.57	56.3	50.3	0.23	—	100	W light still breezes, sun	—	—
13	57.4	53.9	29.42	57.0	52.3	0.567	—	0.95	NW light breeze, showers	—	—
14	59.9	51.9	29.84	53.9	53.6	0.011	—	104	SW calm and cloudy	—	—
15	60.7	51.2	29.83	58.7	51.2	0.002	—	0.87	SW light breeze and fine	—	—
16	61.4	51.0	29.80	61.3	46.3	0.038	—	100	SW beautiful day	—	—
17	61.3	52.7	29.79	60.0	50.1	—	—	100	SE light breezes	—	—
18	61.2	51.4	29.72	60.2	53.2	—	—	108	SE light breeze and cloudy	—	—
19	61.4	50.8	29.60	61.4	51.5	0.730	—	110	SW squally weather	—	—
20	63.1	57.0	29.67	61.8	50.6	—	—	147	SW stormy	—	—
21	61.9	56.0	29.83	57.7	52.2	0.123	—	133	SE light breeze and cloudy	—	—
22	62.7	55.9	29.53	62.0	61.0	0.017	—	170	SW variable gusts	—	—
23	62.4	56.3	29.63	62.3	52.3	0.27	—	133	SE strong winds and fine	—	—
24	62.1	56.4	29.31	60.1	5.0	0.321	—	110	SW beautiful day	—	—
25	62.9	55.1	29.94	61.1	52.5	—	—	0.90	SW light breeze and fine	—	—
26	62.8	51.6	29.73	59.7	49.6	—	—	0.4	SW light breeze and fine	—	—
27	63.0	51.0	29.74	56.2	42.4	—	—	134	SW magnificent day	—	—
28	63.0	51.5	29.60	56.7	49.6	—	—	120	SW beautiful day	—	—
29	61.4	50.7	29.59	57.0	47.8	—	—	140	SE mod breezes	—	—
30	60.6	51.5	29.27	60.0	51.7	—	—	162	SE strong winds, cloudy	—	—

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH AND  
BRITISH SERVICE.

THAT the British Army is the best paid in the world, is an assertion so often repeated, that few are disposed to question its correctness, save those who experience the difficulty of subsisting on the limited pittance which it affords them. We have already exposed its fallacy by a rigid comparison of the pay and allowances of soldiers in the French and British armies in the January Number of this Journal, the accuracy of which has been admitted by the *Journal d'Armée* in a review of that article; and we now propose extending that comparison to the pay of the officers of the two services, for the purpose of exhibiting similar results, and thereby stopping the idle clamour of many of our countrymen in regard to the superior economy of the French Army.

The erroneous ideas which are entertained by too many even of our legislators on that head, can only be attributed to that want of information on military subjects, which is so prevalent among all classes in this country. In every nation but the British few attain the honour of sitting in a legislative assembly without having first borne arms for a few years in the service of the state. Among the ancient Romans that was deemed indispensable to the attainment of any civil office, and it would be well were the necessity of this qualification extended to more modern times. Our senate would then be likely to contain within its walls men really fitted to decide on the important subjects of military finance and military legislation.

But, alas! for the Army!—the frothy spouting of schoolboys fresh from the classical retreats of Oxford or Cambridge, ignorant of every thing save the graces of eloquence, the rounding of periods, or the apposite quotation of some favourite author, too frequently possesses greater weight in our councils, even when military questions are under discussion, than the sage advice of veteran officers, who perhaps can only clothe the hard-earned experience of half a century in the quaint and homely language of truth.

In every discussion regarding the pay of the British as compared with that of the French Army, nothing is more likely to lead an inexperienced person to erroneous conclusions, than his ignorance of the numerous allowances and contingent advantages possessed by officers in the latter service which do not exist in the former. Owing to this important difference, there is indeed very considerable difficulty in bringing the pay of similar grades into comparison at all. The French officer receives his commission free of expense, the British, in four cases out of five, purchases his promotion, and that, too, at such a price as would, in many instances, insure him a better income than his pay were it laid out in an annuity. The French officer is unincumbered by the expenses of a mess which, in our service, abstracts at least half of a subaltern's pay to furnish him with *one meal*. The expense of maintaining the band, too, falls on the British officer, while in the French service it is supported entirely at the expense of the Sovereign. The

clothing and equipment of the French officer are furnished to him at the lowest possible rate, while the British officer has to submit to a profit of upwards of 100 per cent. to the rapacious harpies who supply him. The uniform of a French officer not only insures his obtaining his messing and lodging at a much lower rate than would be charged to a civilian, but serves as a passport to most places of public amusement at a reduced rate; while to an officer in this country, the very reverse is the case, and the honourable insignia of his profession only serves the more readily to subject him to every species of extortion and imposition.

With all these advantages enjoyed by the French officer, but from which the British is excluded, we conceive it will be no difficult matter to show that the superiority of the British pay is merely nominal, and that when due allowance is made for all the above contingencies, it is by no means commensurate to the difference in the expense of living in the two countries.

It is our intention in the following pages to confine our observations merely to the pay of the regimental ranks of officers, as we have neither time nor space to extend them further, nor is it necessary we should do so, the pay of the higher ranks in our service, as compared with that of other countries, having already received a sufficient exposition by the evidence of various general officers before the "Committee on Military Appointments" in 1833, to which we cannot do better than refer our readers.

In all that evidence, however, scarcely any mention is made of the insufficiency of the pay of the junior grades, though it were much to be desired that those who so successfully pleaded the cause of themselves and their cotemporaries in the higher ranks, should also have called the attention of the committee to the case of their still more unfortunate juniors, instead of leaving their cause to be thus advocated through the humbler medium of these pages.

During the continuance of the war the insufficiency of the pay of the junior ranks of our army was but little felt, though the necessities of life were much higher than at present, for the period of service in the subaltern grades then seldom extended beyond a few years, the greater part of which were spent in the active duties of the field, with little call or opportunity for any extra expenditure; but in these dull times of peace, when the greater part of an officer's life is, in many instances, spent in the subaltern grades, some further increase in the scale of pay, proportioned to his length of service, obviously becomes necessary to compensate him for his long-delayed promotion, and provide for the wants of his increasing years.

All such propositions, however, are generally met by the objection, that the pay of British officers being already nominally higher than that of similar grades in the continental armies, there would be more propriety in a diminution than an increase; and as the French army has, in this respect, been the favourite subject of eulogium with our economists, we have preferred meeting them on their own ground, and adopting the pay of that army as the standard of our comparison. Luckily there is no want of French authorities to refer to on this subject, and having made ourselves tolerably conversant with the subject, we sub-

join the following scale of the pay and allowances of a French officer of the line, in all the circumstances in which he is likely to be situated, leaving it for our readers thence to form their estimate of the comparative advantages of the two services.

The following scale exhibits the pay of the French officers of the cavalry and infantry of the line when on home service\* :—

Regimental Ranks.	Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Annual pay in French currency.	Additional allowance to subalterns.	Total pay in British currency.	Annual pay in French currency.	Additional allowance to subalterns.	Total pay in British currency.
	francs.		£	francs.		£
Colonel . . .	5000	..	200	5500	..	220
Lieut. Colonel . .	4300	..	172	4700	..	188
Major . . .	3600	..	144	4000	..	160
Captain † . . .	2400	..	96	2500	..	100
Lieuts., 1st class .	1450	200	66	1650	200	71
Do., 2nd class .	1300	200	60	1450	200	66
Sub-Lieutenant .	1200	200	56	1350	200	62
Adjutant ‡ . . .	2000	..	80	2300	..	92
Pay-Master, if a Subaltern . . .	1200	200	56	1400	200	64
If a Captain, according to regimental rank	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quarter-Master according to regimental rank	..	..	..	..	..	..

The additional allowance of 200 francs a-year was granted to subalterns by the Ordonnance of 11th January, 1826, for the purpose of enabling them to live more comfortably on their pay.

The preceding is the lowest rate of pay, *exclusive of all allowances*; but when French officers are serving in Paris or its vicinity, as a large proportion of their army generally are, they are entitled to the following extra daily pay for each rank, making a yearly addition of the undermentioned amount in British currency§ :—

\* Gonvot, Manuel de Legislation Militaire. See Tariff of Pay.

† There are two classes of captains in the French service, the one receiving 2400, the other 2000 francs per annum: having no such difference in the British army, we have only stated the pay of the first class in our comparison.

‡ An Adjutant on his appointment immediately receives the rank and pay of a second captain.

The franc is converted into British currency at the rate of 25 per pound sterling.

§ Gonvot, Manuel de Legislation Militaire. See Tariff of Pay.

Regimental Ranks.	Infantry.		Cavalry.	
	Daily in French currency	Annually in British currency.	Daily in French currency.	Annually in British currency.
	frs. cts.	£ s. d.	frs. cts.	£ s. d.
Colonel . . . . .	2 77	40 8 9	3 05	44 10 6
Lieutenant-Colonel . .	2 38	34 15 0	2 61	38 2 1½
Major . . . . .	2 0	29 5 0	2 22	32 8 3
Captain . . . . .	1 66	24 4 7	1 73	25 5 2
Lieutenants, 1st class .	1 15	16 45 0	1 34	19 11 3
Do. 2nd class .	1 01	14 15 0	1 15	16 15 0
Sub-Lieutenant . . .	0 92	13 8 7	1 06	15 9 6
Adjutant . . . . .	1 38	20 3 0	1 59	23 4 3
Pay-Master . . . . .	1 11	16 4 1	1 29	18 16 8
Quartermaster, according to regimental rank	..	..	..	..

Thus an allowance of about 25 per cent. additional is granted to French officers when subject to the increased expense of living in or near the capital, while no corresponding allowance exists in the British Army. This is one of many instances we might adduce to show how carefully every contingency, tending to add to an officer's necessary expenditure, is in the former service provided for by a corresponding increase to his pay.

Officers in the French service are also entitled to the following allowance under the head of *indemnité de route*, corresponding to marching-money in our service, viz \*—

	Daily in French currency	Daily in English currency
	frs cts.	s. d.
Colonel . . . . .	5 0	4 0
Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	4 50	3 7
Major . . . . .	4 0	3 2½
Adjutant, Captain, or Surgeon .	3 0	2 5
Assistant-Surgeon or Subaltern .	2 50	2 0

The allowance for marching-money in this country is five shillings

per day to each officer, whatever his rank may be, which, considering the difference of living in the two countries, places these allowances pretty much upon a par.

There is, however, a very humane regulation in the French service which does not exist in the British. Every officer who is upwards of 50 years of age receives an allowance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  francs per day, for a horse when on the march, and forage, or an allowance for it, when in the field. The allowance for forage averages from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  francs daily\*.

The French officer, like the British, is, when not provided with quarters, entitled to an allowance in lieu thereof, under the denomination of lodging-money; but he possesses this advantage over the British, that wherever he goes he becomes entitled, not only to quarters, but to have these quarters *properly furnished*, or an allowance corresponding to his rank in lieu thereof. Thus saving the expense, which falls very heavily on the British officer, of hiring furniture at every station, besides the annoyance to himself and the service of carrying about with him, from station to station, bedding, bed and table linen, and a variety of articles of a similar description, which he cannot expect to obtain on hire, but which, in the French service, would be provided by the barrack-master of each station at the expense of government.

To show how minutely the wants of officers are attended to in this respect in the French army, we subjoin the following list of the principal articles furnished by government to a subaltern's quarter:—

Bedstead and curtains and quilt.  
Wool mattress, hair do., and feather pillow.  
Blankets and sheets.  
Chest of drawers, table, and three chairs.  
Sofa or elbow chair.  
Mirror, candlestick, and snuffers.  
Fire irons, bellows, water-pot, and drinking-cups.  
Table-cloth and two napkins a-week.

Besides several other items of trifling moment.

All the washing of the above articles takes place at the expense of government, and is contracted for at each station.

The total worth of the furniture thus supplied is about 16*l.*, being nearly the same amount as a British subaltern requires to hire at each station, in addition to his *table, two chairs, fender, and fire irons*, in order to make his quarters habitable.

The expense thus incurred by an officer in the British and provided for by government in the French service, may be safely estimated, including the washing of bed and table linen, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week for a subaltern, 5*s.* for a captain, 7*s.* 6*d.* for a major, and 10*s.* for a lieutenant-colonel or colonel, which must therefore form a deduction from the pay of the British officer, in the comparison we are about to institute.

When quarters are not procurable, officers in the French service are not left at the mercy of the inhabitants with regard to the charges for lodging and furniture, but the mayor of each town is directed to see that no more than the allowances granted by government in lieu there-

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\* Gouvot, p. 295.



of are ever charged for the accommodation of officers, and that the lodging and furniture, supplied to them at that rate, are in every respect suitable to their respective ranks. The allowances granted for this purpose are as follows:—

RANK.	Allowance per annum.											
	In Paris or its vicinity.						In other parts.					
	For lodging.			For furniture.			For lodging.			For furniture.		
	frs.	£	s. d.	frs.	£	s. d.	frs.	£	s. d.	frs.	£	s. d.
Subaltern	216	8	12 10	108	4	6 5	144	5	15 2	72	2	17 7
Captain .	324	12	19 3	162	6	9 7	216	8	12 10	108	4	6 5
Major * .	450	18	0 0	225	9	0 0	300	12	0 0	150	6	0 0
Lt.-Col.*.	540	21	12 0	270	10	16 0	360	14	8 0	180	7	4 0
Colonel*.	600	24	0 0	300	12	0 0	400	16	0 0	200	8	0 0

The French officer possesses a further advantage,—that when on the war-establishment he receives rations proportioned to his rank, for which he does not pay as an officer does in the British service. At the commencement of each campaign, too, he receives a sum for his equipment, of from 400 to 500 francs for a subaltern, and from 600 to 700 francs for a captain, and for the other ranks in proportion : whereas we have no similar allowance in the British service, except the field allowance of 9*d.* a-day for a subaltern, and 2*s.* for a captain, during the period employed on actual service, which can scarce be held as equivalent.

We have now noticed the principal distinctions between the French and British service, in regard to allowances when not serving in the colonies ; it is only necessary to add, that there being no charges for mess or band subscriptions in the French service, as there are in the British, a deduction of 20 days' pay must be made from the pay of our officers on this account, before bringing it into comparison with that of the French. It being obviously not the nominal amount of pay which we must compare, but the balance receivable in each case after all authorized deductions have been made.

For a like reason, in comparing the pay of cavalry, a further deduction must be made from the British officer for the number of rations of forage with which he is chargeable according to his rank at the rate of 8*d.* each, as the French officer's pay is liable to no such deduction.

Making due allowance, then, for these differences in the two services, the comparative pay of the French and British officer, when on a home station, will be as follows:—

\* As the 'Manuel d'Administration à l'Usage d'Escadron,' from which the above scale is quoted, does not specify the exact amount of the allowance to the field-officers, we have calculated the increased rate to them according to the ratio in which their pay exceeds that of the junior grades, which is the principle on which the allowance to the captain and subaltern seems to have been regulated.

## INFANTRY.

	Annual pay in British service, deducting mess and band fees.			Deduction annually for hire of furniture allowed in French but not in British service		Balance, being clear pay in British service forming the subject of comparison			Pay of these ranks in the French service.	Difference, being additional pay in the British beyond that in French service.			Ratio per cent. of additional pay.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d	£	£	s.	d.	
Colonel * . .	293	5	0	26	0	267	5	0	200	67	5	0	33
Lieut.-Colonel†.	293	5	0	26	0	267	5	0	172	95	5	0	55
Major . . .	276	0	0	19	10	256	10	0	144	112	10	0	78
Captain . . .	199	16	3	13	0	186	16	3	96	90	16	3	94
Lieut., 1st class	129	7	6	6	10	122	17	6	66	56	17	6	86
Do. 2nd class	112	2	6	6	10	105	12	6	60	45	12	6	76
Ensign . . .	90	11	3	6	10	84	1	3	56	28	1	3	50

## CAVALRY.

	Annual pay in British service, deducting mess and band fees, and forage for horses.			Deduction annually for hire of furniture allowed in French, but not in British service.		Balance, being clear pay in British service, forming the subject of comparison.		Pay of these ranks in the French service.	Difference, being additional pay in the British beyond that in French service			Ratio per cent. of additional pay.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	£	£	s.	d.		
Colonel . . .	315	0	10	26	0	319	0	10	220	99	0	10	45
Lieut.-Colonel†.	345	0	10	26	0	319	0	10	188	131	0	10	70
Major . . .	280	7	0	19	10	260	17	0	160	100	17	0	62
Captain . . .	212	15	8	13	0	199	15	8	100	99	15	8	99
Lieutenant . .	129	8	0	6	10	122	18	0	74	48	18	0	66
Cornet . . .	112	3	0	6	10	105	13	0	62	43	13	0	70

The comparative pay of the staff of each regiment we shall reserve for after consideration; it is sufficient at present to show that in the preceding ranks the nominal superiority of the British pay varies from 33 to 94 per cent. in infantry, and from 45 to 99 per cent. in cavalry; or it may be stated on an average at 63 per cent. in the former, and 72 per cent. in the latter branch of the service; but if serving in Paris and its vicinity, this difference, in consequence of the additional sum there allowed to the French officers, would be 25 per cent. less. \*

Now, by an investigation into the comparative value of money in France and England, as ascertained from the average rate of wages in these countries, which our readers will find stated in the January Num-

\* The rank of colonel in the British service confers no extra pay, whereas in the French service it does.

† We have not included with the colonel's or lieut.-colonel's pay the 3s. per day of command allowance, because the French officers of these grades are entitled to a similar allowance under the head of "indemnité de représentation," the exact amount of which, however, we do not possess at present the means of stating.

ber of this Journal, page 9, it appeared that there was a difference of about 62 per cent in favour of the former. In other words, that 100*l.* in France is about equivalent to 162*l.* in England, which corresponds almost exactly to the superiority in the pay as above stated.

Thus, then, we have established one important point in our investigation, viz that even if the British officer obtained *all his commissions without purchase*, as the French does, the nominal superiority of pay which he receives on home service is not more than commensurate to the difference in the value of money in the two countries.

Where, however, an officer has purchased his commissions, as is the case with at least four fifths in our service, it would be out of the question to put his pay in comparison with that of a similar grade in the French army, without first making some deduction for the interest of the sum thus expended in the attainment of his promotion. It requires no great powers of argument to show, that if the English officer attains the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by the outlay of 4500*l.*, while the French attains the same rank for nothing, though the clear pay of the one may be 267*l.* 5*s.* a year, while that of the other is only 172*l.* still the latter is much better paid than the former, for, besides the probability of the purchase-money being altogether lost by the death of the British officer, he sacrifices the interest of the 4500*l.* thus sunk in the price of his commissions, and which, deducted from his pay, leaves him little more for the reward of his services than a half of what is received by an officer of similar rank in the French service.

The only correct way of viewing such a question is by ascertaining what income the price of each commission would realize if laid out in an annuity on the life of the purchaser, deduct that from his net pay, the balance is what the officer actually receives as the reward of his services. We entered at very considerable length into the requisite calculations on this subject, in the September Number of this Journal\*, on referring to which it will be seen that the actual reward in the shape of pay to the officers of each rank in the British service who purchased their commissions, even at the regulation-price, would be as under —

	Infantry												Cavalry																			
	Net annual pay, deducting mess and band fees				Annuity purchasable with price of commission				Difference between annuity and pay being sum officer receives for serving				Net annual pay deducting mess and band fees				Annuity purchasable with price of commission				Difference between annuity and pay being sum officer receives for serving											
	£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d		£	s	d									
Col and Lieut Col }	293	5	0		349	1	4		35	16	4		0	0	0		345	0	10		398	3	24		...	...	...					
Major	276	0	0		230	0	6		...	...	...		43	19	6		280	7	0		276	8	10		...	...	...					
Captain.	199	16	3		122	0	9		...	...	...		77	15	6		212	15	6		182	15	5		...	...	...					
Lieut 1st	129	7	6		45	15	0		...	...	...		83	19	6		129	8	0		64	5	6		...	...	...					
Ditto 2nd	112	2	6		45	15	0		...	...	...		66	7	6		...	...	...		...	...	...		65	2	6					
Cornet or Ensign }	90	11	3		28	19	5		...	...	...		51	11	10		112	3	0		45	0	10		...	...	...		67	2	2	

\* See Article on Promotion in the British Army, in No. 82, p. 1.

So that while the lieutenant-colonel in the French service receives 172*l.* a year in infantry, and 188*l.* a year in cavalry, as the reward of his service, without any outlay for his promotion, the British officer of the same rank, when he takes into account the value of the money expended on his commissions, not only receives nothing for his service, but would absolutely gain upwards of 50*l.* a year by securing his money in a life annuity, instead of expending it in the attainment of army rank, and be it remembered, that this is the case with at least nine-tenths of the lieutenant colonels at present serving in the British army.

So much for the lieutenant-colonel; the difference between the pay of the junior ranks in the French and British service, when the value of their purchase money is taken into account, is as follows —

INFANTRY.	Balance of pay in French service, including annuity purchase money, on which is in preceding page			Deduction annually for hire of furniture allowed in French, but not in British service			Balance of pay in British service, forming the subject of comparison			Annual pay of similar ranks in French service			Difference of pay in favour of French service annually			Difference of pay in favour of British service annually		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Major . . .	43	19	6	19	10		24	9	6	144			119	10	6	..	..	..
Captain . .	77	15	6	13	0		64	15	6	96			31	4	6	..	..	..
Lieut. 1st class	83	12	6	6	10		77	2	6	66			..	..	..	11	2	6
Do. 2nd „	66	7	6	6	10		59	17	6	60			0	2	6	..	..	..
Ensign . .	61	11	10	6	10		55	1	10	56			0	18	2	..	..	..
CAVALRY																		
Major . .	3	18	2	19	10		..	..	..	160			175	11	10	..	..	..
Captain . .	30	0	3	13	0		17	0	3	100			62	19	9	..	..	..
Lieut. 1st class	65	2	6	6	10		58	12	6	71			15	7	6	..	..	..
Cornet . .	67	2	2	6	10		60	12	2	62			1	7	10	..	..	..

Here, then, we have the fact clearly established, that when the necessary allowance is made for the price expended in the attainment of rank in the British service, the officers of the French army are by far the best paid of the two, even setting entirely aside the difference of 62 per cent in the value of money in the two countries.

Had we extended our comparison to embrace instances where more than the regulation price had been paid, or where unattached had first been purchased, and then the difference lodged to return back to full pay, as has been the case with a large proportion of the officers now in the service, the results would of course have been much more unfavourable to the British officer.

It must also be kept in view, that in all the preceding calculations the pay of the French officer is stated at the lowest rate he can possibly receive on home service, and we have left entirely out of view the addition of 25 per cent. which he receives when serving in Paris and

its vicinity, simply because we are not certain as to the precise number of troops thus employed, and are anxious to found our calculations upon data as to the accuracy of which there can be no dispute.

So much for a comparison of the pay when on home service. If we come now to compare the pay on foreign service, we shall find the result still more unfavourable to the British officer.

Most persons who are loudest in their praises of the economy of the French army content themselves with merely comparing the pay of the British officer at home with that of the French officer in his own country, leaving entirely out of view the important fact, that whenever a French officer serves in any colony or station abroad, he becomes entitled to a certain additional allowance in the following proportions \* :—

A subaltern receives double the ordinary rate of pay, a captain three-fourths, and a field-officer one half additional, besides lodging, furniture, and fuel, or allowances in lieu thereof.

Now, though in the British service the greater part of an officer's life is spent in the colonies, yet his pay receives no corresponding increase on that account; no colonial allowances exist in any of the stations where he may have to spend years of tedious exile, with the exception of Ceylon, the Mauritius, Jamaica, and the East Indies; and even the allowances in these favoured colonies are not granted as a *bonâ fide* addition to an officer's pay, which we have shown to be the case in the French service, but principally as a compensation for the want of rations, servants, house-rent, fuel, &c., which perhaps it is more convenient for Government to issue to the officer in money than in kind.

Let us, for instance, compare the pay of our officers stationed in Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, with that of French officers of the same rank serving in similar colonies abroad.

The only advantage which the British officer receives at such stations is a ration of provisions, which is now issued to him at  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  per day, though virtually worth considerably more. Formerly an officer was allowed also to draw rations for his servants, whether soldiers or civilians, which was also a source of some trifling emolument to him; but by Section 3 of the Warrant of 22nd July, 1830, this privilege is restricted to such male *civil* servants as he may employ, in the following proportions: colonel 4, lieutenant-colonel and major 3, captain 2, and subaltern 1. As but few officers, however, can indulge in this extravagance, the advantage of the privilege is confined to the wealthy who can afford to employ civilians instead of soldiers, and even to these it cannot be considered as affording any virtual addition of pay, seeing, that in order to enjoy the benefit of it, they require to be at the expense of keeping up a number of servants, for whom they have probably little occasion.

The only addition, then, which each British officer receives to his pay at the above stations, arises from the value of one ration of provisions issued to himself personally, whatever his rank may be. Prior to the abolition of the liquor ration, this privilege was more valuable than at present. It appears from the evidence taken before the Committee on

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\* Gonvot, p. 239.

the Military Expenditure of the Colonies, page 17, that it is now worth in Gibraltar about 7*d.* a day, and as the price of provisions at Malta and the Ionian Islands is rather higher, perhaps 7½*d.* a day may be assumed as a fair average for the three stations, from which deducting the 1½*d.* per day charged for it against the officer, makes the actual value of this allowance about 6*d.* a day, or 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* annually for each rank. Whereas the French officer serving in these colonies, would, if a subaltern, receive *double pay*; if a captain, *three-fourths*; and if a field-officer, *one-half* additional: thus exhibiting the following comparative results for the two services:—

	British Service			French Service.			Difference in favour of French service	Difference in favour of British service.
	Annual pay of Lieutenant, mess and bedding, and hire of furniture	Additional pay being value of rations	Total pay and allowances at Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands	Annual pay on home service	Additional for Colonial service	Total pay of French officer abroad		
Colonel . . .	£ 267 5 0	£ 9 5	£ 276 10 0	£ 200	£ 100	£ 300	£ 23 10 0	£ . . .
Lieut. Colonel . .	267 5 0	9 5	276 10 0	172	86	258	. . .	18 10 0
Major . . .	256 10 0	9 5	265 15 0	144	72	216	. . .	49 15 0
Captain . . .	186 16 3	9 5	196 1 3	96	72	168	. . . . .	28 0 0
Lieut. 1st class	122 17 6	9 5	132 2 6	66	66	132	. . . .	0 2 0
Do 2nd . .	105 12 6	9 5	114 17 6	60	60	120	5 2 6	. . .
Ensign . . .	84 1 3	9 5	93 6 3	56	56	112	9 13 9	. . .

The above results, however, are only applicable to such officers in the British service as having obtained their rank without purchase, can be considered in that respect on a par with the French officer. If we took into account the annuity obtainable with the price generally expended in purchasing rank in our army, as exhibited in the preceding pages, the results would have been immeasurably in favour of the French officer.

The above comparison applies not only to these three stations, but also to several others.

For instance—in New South Wales, though an extremely expensive colony, the British officer has no allowance except the ration above referred to. The only advantage he possesses, if advantage it may be called, is that of being allowed a convict instead of a soldier as a servant, for whom he is entitled to a ration; but as this is not likely to be more than sufficient for the support of such convict, we cannot calculate on any addition to his income from that source. Indeed, to such difficulties were officers reduced in the early days of this colony, when provisions were exceedingly expensive, that in order to afford them that addition to their pay which was absolutely necessary for their support, without any extra charge appearing in the Army Estimates, the novel expedient had to be resorted to of allowing each officer, according to his rank, to draw a certain quantity of rum annually from the Government stores, *duty free*, which was subsequently sold to the inhabitants at the

market-price ; and as the duty on spirits in that colony was then 12s. a gallon, a sum was thus realised sufficient to cover the extra expenditure to which an officer was unavoidably exposed. We understand, too, that the officers of a distinguished corps stationed in that colony some fifteen years ago were allowed the profits arising from a flour-mill belonging to Government, in aid of their mess, which otherwise could never have been supported on their pay. To such extraordinary expedients does the jealousy of our nation in regard to military expenditure occasionally force local governments to have recourse.

In North America the scale of pay is exactly the same as at home, with the addition, as before, of one ration for each officer. An increased allowance of fuel is also granted, but this being rendered absolutely necessary by the inclemency of the weather, is not likely to form any material increase to an officer's income ; though we believe that by some economists a small surplus is disposed of annually. There is also a trifling allowance under the denomination of bulk-money, for the carriage of stores and supplies when an officer is stationed at a distance ; but this we understand is not more than sufficient to cover the purpose for which it is granted.

In the Windward and Leeward Islands, though extremely expensive stations, there exists no colonial allowance ; nor does an officer enjoy any additional advantage except his rations ; but as the exposure of soldiers to the duties of servants in tropical climates is expressly prohibited, he receives an allowance for the hire of black servants in their place ; a subaltern being entitled to draw for one servant, a captain two, and a field-officer three, at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day each ; but as they must certify upon honour that they have actually employed the number of servants for whom the allowance is claimed, it follows that no real addition is thereby made to the amount of pay. The sum allowed by Government being rather under than above the average rate of wages in that country, is barely sufficient to compensate the officer for the privilege of a servant of which he is deprived.

We have thus established the important fact, that in all these colonies, while the French officer would be in receipt of an allowance, according to his rank, of from 50 to 100 per cent. above his pay, as a compensation for banishment from his native land, and the unavoidable expenses attending a colonial residence, the British officer receives no corresponding allowances whatever ; and that if the French regulations were adopted as the standard of his payment, he would unquestionably be a gainer.

The only colonies in which the British officer receives an allowance at all corresponding to the French, are Ceylon, the Mauritius, Jamaica, and the East Indies ; the comparative value of these allowances are stated, in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Military Expenditure, to be as follows :—

RANKS.	Colonial allowance in Ceylon.		Colonial allowance in Mauritius.		Value of allowances in Jamaica issued in money and kind.		
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding .	447	12	485	6	301	16	6
Lieutenant-Colonel . . . . .	385	4	417	14	231	16	6
Major . . . . .	287	8	312	0	231	16	6
Captain . . . . .	165	12	178	10	117	11	6
Lieutenant . . . . .	99	0	107	9	99	6	6
Ensign . . . . .	75	12	81	9	99	6	6
Paymaster . . . . .	165	12	178	10	187	11	6
Adjutant . . . . .	122	8	131	14	169	6	6
Quartermaster . . . . .	99	0	107	9	169	6	6
Surgeon . . . . .	210	0	178	10	187	11	6
Assistant-Surgeon . . . . .	150	0	114	8	99	6	6

The colonial allowances in Ceylon and the Mauritius are issued in lieu of the privilege of rations, fuel, candles, quarters, servants, wine-allowance, and forage, and, in fact, are intended to cover all contingent claims whatever on the part of the officer; while the allowances in Jamaica, with which they were brought in comparison, consist of a guinea a week to each officer in lieu of rations; also of 1s. a day for each servant, according to the number corresponding to the officer's rank, and the balance is made up of the estimated value of quarters, fuel, and candle, issuable to the officer in Jamaica, but which forms part of the colonial allowance in the other two stations. Those officers whose rank or appointment entitles them to an allowance for a horse, also receive 70*l.* a year in lieu of forage.

Though the colonial allowances at these three stations appear at first sight to form a considerable addition to an officer's pay, yet when we come to deduct the value of the various items for which they are intended as a compensation, we shall find there remains but a very small surplus. Take, for example, the case of an ensign in Ceylon, which is unquestionably one of the most emolumentary of our colonies:—

His colonial allowance is per month . . . . . *£*6 6

But this includes the sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* a day usually granted in tropical climates for the hire of a black servant: this per month is . . . . . *£*2 5 0

The ensign has also to provide quarters for himself, or if these are supplied by Government, his allowance is liable to a monthly deduction of . . . . . 0 13 6

And he receives no fuel or candle, the value of which, estimated at the rate fixed by the Warrant of April 1, 1834, is on the average per month . . . . . 0 8 9

The colonial allowance is also intended to cover the value of the rations issued to officers at other stations, estimated at 6*d.* per day, or monthly . . . . . 0 15 0

And an officer receives no wine allowance in Ceylon, which is granted at the West India stations, and several other colonies as well as at home; this, at the rate of 25*l.* a year per company composed of three officers, is to each per month . . . . . 0 13 9

Total value of allowances, in lieu of which colonial pay is issued . . . . . *£*4 16

Balance, forming real addition to regimental pay of ensign . . . . . *£*1 10



So that when we thus take into account the various allowances for which this colonial pay is substituted, it appears that it forms no further addition to the income of an ensign serving in Ceylon than 1*l.* 10*s.* per month, or about 20 per cent. beyond the amount of his British pay; while the French officer similarly situated would be entitled to a colonial allowance of 100 per cent. above the pay he received at home, to compensate him for the risks and exile of colonial service.

Those who wish to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the preceding analysis of the Ceylon allowances have only to refer to the evidence adduced before the Parliamentary Committee on the military expenditure of the colonies, where they will find the data on which the preceding calculations have been founded.

Were we to analyse the colonial pay in the Mauritius and Jamaica in like manner, we should find that when we deducted the various items in lieu of which it is issued, the surplus would be reduced in a corresponding proportion, and the reward for foreign service thus dwindled away to a mere fraction of what the French officer of the same grade would be entitled to under similar circumstances.

It is rather extraordinary, that in framing the present comparison, we should have experienced infinitely more difficulty in gaining information as to the precise amount of the allowances issued in our own colonies than in ascertaining similar points of finance in the French service, and for this obvious reason, that the French Regulations specify not only the pay of officers serving at home, but the colonial allowances in all cases when abroad; while in the British service we have no such document to refer to for similar information, these allowances being generally paid out of the colonial revenue of the station, and forming no part of the army estimates annually laid before the public. The only information we have had to refer to on this subject has been the evidence adduced in the committee before referred to, and the reminiscences of some military friends who have served in these colonies; but we have little doubt that these sources are sufficiently accurate to warrant the deductions we have drawn from them.

We have now carried our comparison onwards through all the colonies occupied by British troops, with the exception of the East Indies; and our only reason for not adverting at present to the pay of officers in that country is, because it would rather exceed the limits of the present Number to enter into a minute detail of the multifarious items of King's pay, gratuity, tent-allowance, house-allowance, half-batta, or full-batta, of which an officer's pay is composed in the East, or to explain the numerous contingencies which that pay is intended to provide for. It will require all the space which can possibly be devoted to us in a future Number to enter into such minute and at the same time important details, as well as to explain to our readers how, by a system of accounting no less prejudicial to the soldier than disreputable to those who adopt it, the British troops in that country are virtually defrauded of nearly one-fifth of their pay, in consequence of the coin in which they receive payment being issued to them at a fictitious value. We trust that the appeal which we shall ere long make to a British public on this subject will not be read in vain, and that the hard-earned pay of the soldier will no longer be fraudulently abstracted to swell the dividends of the satraps of Leadenhall-street.

Till we have an opportunity, then, for further explanation on this subject, our readers may rest satisfied that with regard to all under the rank of field-officer, though the nominal amount of pay in the East Indies may appear greater, yet when the contingencies which the officer has to provide for in that country are taken into account, it is virtually much less than in either of the other stations where a colonial allowance is granted, and consequently that it must sink in the same proportion in the scale when put into comparison with the colonial allowances in the French service.

Throughout this comparison it will be observed that, as yet, we have only slightly alluded to the heavy expense incurred by a British officer at his regimental mess, which it is incumbent on him to attend and pay for, whether suitable to his finances or not. Constituted on the extravagant scale that messes are at present, this proves a very heavy burden indeed upon an officer who perhaps has little to trust to but his pay, and being an expense from which the French officer is exempt, of course falls to be taken into account in our calculation. It is obviously not the mere nominal pay an officer receives, but the balance remaining available for his daily expenditure after all authorized deductions, which properly should form the ground-work of our comparison.

We have no doubt that in the British service messes were originally established as much with a view to economy as to promote that unanimity and good fellowship which almost invariably results from a body of officers assembling daily at the same table, and associating as the members of one family; but arrangements most praiseworthy in themselves are too often perverted, and what at first seemed the best possible invention for economising the small pittance of an officer's pay has, by the luxury of later years, been converted into the source of numerous pecuniary embarrassments even to the most prudent and the most praiseworthy. Though the cost of every article of provisions has diminished to at least one half since the termination of the war, yet in many regiments, wherein the expense of messing at that period was no more than half a guinea a-week, it now costs, on an average, nearly double that sum. In most infantry regiments serving at home the price of messing, one day with another, is from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d., and in cavalry about one-half more. If we include the expense of mess guests, which the hospitality of most regiments entails on their members, the average deductions from an ensign's pay, under the head of messing alone, is not less than half his income, exclusive altogether of his allowance of wine, which we willingly leave out of view, as it is optional to him to decline taking it.

In the French service no such expense is entailed on the officer, who dines when and where he chooses—generally at some of the cheapest table d'hôtes in the neighbourhood, where a good substantial dinner can be had by contract for about a franc daily. In many corps where a spirit of sociality prevails, the officers of the same rank dine together: the subalterns form one mess, the captains another, and the field officers a third, so that the expenses of each grade may be proportioned to their pay. This arrangement, however, is merely optional: any officer possessing means may, if he wishes a better or more expensive dinner, attach himself to the mess of those higher in rank, though such deviations, we believe, seldom take place. Anxious, however, as we are for

economising the funds of our military brethren, we should be sorry to see any such system adopted in our service, which would tend so materially to destroy that spirit of equality so predominant among all ranks at a British mess-table. We merely mention the fact to show how differently the two armies are constituted in so far as regards this most material item of domestic as well as military expenditure.

We have omitted extending our comparison to the pay of the medical department, because there are so many variations in the scale of remunerations consequent on length of service, that we have deemed it more prudent to leave that branch of the subject to be discussed by one of that profession than to attempt it, perhaps inefficiently, ourselves. Neither have we drawn any deductions as to the comparative pay of quartermaster and paymaster in the two services, because these officers in the French army are allowed to retain their regimental rank along with their appointments, and consequently have the benefit of progressive promotion in their corps, from which, in the British army, they are entirely excluded. It would not, therefore, have been fair to bring the pay of two classes of officers so dissimilar in their ultimate prospects at all into comparison with each other. The only other officer of the regimental staff to whose remuneration we have to call the attention of our readers is the adjutant.

Never, perhaps, in any army, or in any profession, was there an appointment of which the pay was so inadequate in itself, or regulated by such anomalous principles, as that of adjutant in the British service. By the present Regulations, the pay of an adjutant is made up to 8*s.* 6*d.* a-day, *whatever his regimental rank may be*; the obvious consequence of which is, that the remuneration for his labours decreases, instead of increasing, with his length of service.

Thus the pay of an ensign, which is only 5*s.* 3*d.* a-day, is made up to 8*s.* 6*d.* when appointed adjutant, giving him an increased pay of 3*s.* 3*d.* a-day for the duties of that office.

A lieutenant under seven years standing, whose pay is only 6*s.* 6*d.*, receives in like manner 8*s.* 6*d.* a-day when appointed adjutant; thus affording him 2*s.* a-day as a remuneration for his extra duties.

But a lieutenant above seven years standing whose pay is 7*s.* 6*d.* a-day, receives no more than 8*s.* 6*d.* as adjutant, consequently gains only 1*s.* per day by his appointment.

Thus, strange as it may appear, the remuneration for the duties of this important situation is thrice as much to an ensign of a twelvemonth's standing, and who, from a want of years as well as of professional experience, cannot possibly be qualified for the task, as to a lieutenant perhaps a dozen years in the service, who has acquired, in the course of that period, a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities, the follies, and the vices of soldiers, and who, from the salutary influence which that experience enables him to exert over their minds, has always the best means of preventing crime and the readiest mode of detecting it. That intimate knowledge of the character, the habits, and the feelings of each individual in a corps which an adjutant of long standing is sure to possess, affords him ample opportunities of checking the first tendency to indiscipline, and by judicious remonstrance or mild punishment crushing in the bud those minor offences which, if passed over unnoticed, invariably terminate in confirmed recklessness and gross depravity.

And yet to such an officer what is the remuneration? One shilling per day—No—that is merely the nominal remuneration; for out of it he has to provide himself with a horse, to pay for shoeing, medicine, and veterinary aid for that horse when required; to furnish and keep up the saddlery and equipments of an adjutant, and give the usual allowance of 1s. 6d. a-week to the servant acting as his groom. The only allowance made him by Government, on account of his horse, being for forage, which is not more than sufficient to cover the expense of that item. Thus the extra pay of a shilling a-day, or 18l. 5s. a-year, becomes liable to the following deductions:—

Price of horse, renewable say every eighth year . . .	£45
Price of horse appointments, ditto, ditto . . .	11
<hr/>	
Total cost for eight years . . .	56
Hence the estimated annual expense of upholding horse and horse-appointments for one year is £56 ÷ 8, or . . .	£7 0
Shoeing, 2s. per month; medicine, &c. 2s. a-month . . .	2 8
Allowance of 1s. 6d. a-week to soldier acting as groom, is annually . . .	3 18
<hr/>	
Total deductions . . .	13 6
Remains annually for service as adjutant . . .	4 19
<hr/>	
Total extra pay as above . . .	£18 5

Consequently the actual emolument of an adjutant, who is a lieutenant of seven years' standing, is no more than 4l. 19s. per annum, or 3½d. a-day; and it is only under the most judicious management, and supposing that his horse meets with no accident which involves him in the expense of replacing it before the expiration of eight years, that it will amount to as much.

And for this *handsome* remuneration what are the duties exacted? In the morning the adjutant is obliged to rise at an untimely hour to superintend the drilling of recruits, which probably keeps him occupied till breakfast time. Then comes guard-mounting, at which he must be present, being responsible not only for the accuracy of the details but for the sobriety and fitness of the guards for their duty. After guard-mounting, he attends parade, which generally occupies him till twelve o'clock, when he waits on the commanding officer with the delinquents of the preceding day. Their cases being discussed, he has to remain in the orderly-room preparing the regimental orders as directed by the commanding officer, and arranging the details of duty for the following day. After which a considerable portion of his time must necessarily be occupied in superintending the various returns required to be forwarded in the course of the month, and for the accuracy of which his commission is responsible. If there is a court-martial sitting, his presence is indispensable to give evidence as to the character and service of the prisoner. Should there, however, be no duty of this kind to attend to,—no skeleton drill or sword-exercise for officers—no afternoon drill for recruits to detain him,—it is possible that, about once a-week, he may enjoy the privilege of breathing the air beyond the precincts of the barracks for an hour or two, when he is summoned to the evening parade, at which he remains till the bugle warns him

to prepare for the more pleasant duties of the mess-table. These over, he probably closes the evening by writing such official letters as the commanding-officer has instructed him to prepare in the course of the day.

And for these labours—all of which, with the exception of parade, are in addition to the usual routine of regimental duty performed by other officers—the actual remuneration amounts to 3½d. a-day, in addition to his pay, being at the rate of something less than a halfpenny per hour for the extra time thus occupied. Truly this is economy with a vengeance!

Were an adjutant to gain any advantage in the shape of promotion, his pay would doubtless be a matter of less moment, but if already a lieutenant, he derives no benefit whatever in this respect from his appointment. He has nothing to expect save his chance of promotion, — the ordinary course of seniority, while an ensign, if appointed to an adjutancy, has not only the superiority in point of pay which we have already alluded to, but is entitled to take his place as supernumerary lieutenant so soon as he attains the head of the list of ensigns. Thus both in pay and the still more vital question of promotion, the adjutant of junior standing has immensely the advantage of the senior, though, doubtless, much less fitted for the duties of his situation.

We trust that in these days, when the spirit of military investigation seems at length aroused, some measures will be taken to improve the pay and prospects of a class of officers whose labours are so inadequately requited. This might be done without any material expense to the public, by making the allowance of adjutant 2s. 6d. per day in addition to the pay of his rank, whatever that may be. Thus the ensign would receive 7s. 9d., the lieutenant under seven years 9s., and the one above seven years 10s. a-day. Some advantage in point of rank might also be conceded them, without in the slightest degree infringing on the prospects of others, by allowing them, so soon as they attain the top of the list of lieutenants, to receive forthwith the rank of captain, and remain as supernumerary in that grade till a death-vacancy occurred for them, when their appointment as adjutant would be vacated, and others nominated in their stead. This would operate as a considerable inducement to old lieutenants to hold the appointment, as at present they have every chance, unless the corps is in a bad climate, of remaining five or six years at the head of the list before they are promoted by a death-vacancy.

It is interesting to contrast this inadequate remuneration, both in regard to pay and promotion, for the rank of adjutant in our service with the liberal regulations of the French service towards officers holding that important situation. By these regulations every officer appointed adjutant, who has previously served four years as lieutenant, becomes at once entitled to the rank and pay of a second-captain, and is borne as supernumerary upon the establishment of that grade so long as he holds the appointment. An adjutancy thus becomes well worthy of competition, and an inducement is consequently held out in that service, which does not exist in the British, for an officer to perfect himself in the necessary acquirements of his profession, in order to insure his attaining a prize which not only increases his pay, but materially forwards his professional prospects.

But it is not in this respect alone that the French service holds out rewards for talent and exertion in the junior grades of the military profession: another and a still more decided spur to exertion is found in those honorary distinctions which are distributed with a liberal hand, and which do not merely confer the empty honour of a military decoration, but carry along with them a considerable addition to an officer's income, and consequently require to be particularly noticed as materially affecting the comparative pay of the two armies.

In every French regiment there are several officers who, either for brilliant conduct in the field, distinguished military merit, or length of service, have received the honourable distinction of the Cross of the Legion of Honour or of St. Louis. In order to be recommended for these by length of service, a candidate must have served for at least twenty-five years, of which every year passed in the colonies or in a campaign is allowed to be reckoned as two. The number receiving this honour annually must, with the exception of the chevaliers, be regulated by the vacancies, but as the establishment only restricts the number bearing the cross of officer to 2000, of commander to 400, grand officers to 160, and grand crosses to 50, and as one-half of all the vacancies which fall are given in the army, there can be little doubt that most officers either of long standing or considerable merit must ultimately attain this distinction, which, besides conferring various privileges in the maintenance and education of their children in the public institutions of that order, gives the following addition to their full or half-pay—Chevalier, 250 francs, or 10*l* per annum, officers, 1000 francs, or 40*l* per annum, grand officers, 5000 francs, or 200*l* per annum; and grand cross, 5000 francs, or 200*l* per annum.

The order of St. Louis confers similar pay and privileges, and to nearly an equal extent, but the numbers are more restricted—the grand-crosses being only 60, commanders 120, chevaliers, as in the Legion of Honour, unlimited.

Here, then, we have a large proportion—probably amounting to not less than a seventh—of the officers in the French army drawing from this source a handsome addition to their pay, which we have not hitherto taken into account in our comparison, and which would doubtless have tended to turn the scale very materially in favour of the French service.

The mere addition of pay, however, is but a trifling consideration: it is the moral influence which these prizes for military worth possess in exciting officers to a course of honourable exertion, wherein consists their chief excellence. To attain them, too, it is by no means necessary that an officer should be of advanced rank—they are open to the competition of all; the subaltern and the general here alike find objects of ambition, and it is with humbling regret we are bound to admit how different is the case in our own service, where, in the distribution of military honours, the junior ranks seem entirely forgotten. But few of our captains, and we believe scarce one of the humble grade of subaltern, have ever been honoured with a military order even of the lowest class. This cannot surely arise from want of merit. Bold, indeed, would be the assertion, that among upwards of seven thousand individuals of these ranks, on full and half-pay, there exist none whose talent, whose application, or whose service, are worthy of some mark of their

Sovereign's favour and of their country's esteem ; and yet, if there are any such, why are they not made partakers of honours which should alike be open to the competition of all ?

It must, however, be kept in view how very different are the empty honours of the British service, *even when bestowed*, from the more substantial ones in the French service : the former not only conferring no emolument, but absolutely involving the poor veterans on whom they are bestowed in heavy expenses for the mere fees of office—the latter carrying with them an addition to the extent of at least one-half of an officer's pay, to enable him to support his newly-acquired rank.

Those who are best acquainted with a soldier's feelings will admit that it is scarcely fair to bring into comparison the mere pay of two services which, in this important respect, are so very dissimilar,—the one holding out the tempting and glittering array of military honours as a prize to the exertion even of the humblest of its grades ; the other unblest by one ray of hope, that professional ability, however highly displayed, will ever lead to honorary distinctions, till the lapse of a long cycle of years has raised the candidate to that grade, in which, by the custom of our service, merit seems alone recognizable. The tardy honours of our profession only crown the labours of a lifetime ; and those marks of distinction which, in earlier years, would have acted as the surest excitement to further exertion, only glitter on our breast when it no longer pants with the fond aspirings of youth, and when our energies, palsied by the icy torpor of age, can no longer guide us onward in the career of improvement.

But for one thus ultimately successful in attaining this reward, even in the serene and yellow autumn of life, how many, from the impossibility of gaining such subaltern honours as in the French service encourage and foster the first bud of professional merit, become tired of their hopeless, their thankless labours, abandon all thought of improvement, and content themselves with earning their pay at the least possible exertion and inconvenience to themselves ? How many still pressing onwards in their career, with ardour undamped even by the lukewarmness of those to whom they look for approbation, sink under the fell influence of disease in the pestilential regions of some far-distant colony ; and the grave consigns alike their aspiring hopes and unrequited toils to oblivion ?

If professional zeal, talent, or application is to be expected in all ranks, in all ranks must it be encouraged and rewarded, nor must honorary distinctions, those proud marks of a sovereign's approbation, be confined to the higher grades of officers alone. Late regulations have conferred, even on the deserving private, a medal as an honourable badge of distinction ; surely then, in the distribution of those rewards which are intended to act as incentives to professional merit, or professional exertion, the junior grades of officers should not be the only ones excluded from a participation in similar honours.

But too many of our countrymen are fonder of railing at the supineness of our military youth, in regard to improvement in the higher branches of their profession, than anxious to investigate the cause, or remedy the evils which have led to that feeling. Young officers are railed at as being idle, if not dissipated, in their habits, frivolous in their pursuits, eschewing every thing savouring of professional or general knowledge, and wasting the valuable portion of time at their disposal in

the pleasures of sense or the haunts of gaiety. If such were the case, though we are proud to deny its application in a general sense, what has made them so? What keeps them so but the absence of every stimulus which in other professions induce to exertion and improvement by the certainty of reward.

As the army is at present constituted, it is the only occupation in this gain-seeking, money-making isle which carries with it no reward proportioned to the attainment of professional knowledge. Does the meanest mechanic become expert in that description of labour to which he devotes himself, his gains are proportionally increased, and his labour carries his reward along with it. Does the merchant by application, by study, or by experience, attain a thorough knowledge of all the mysteries of trade, his well-filled coffers reward his past, and act as a spur to his future exertions. Does the lawyer or the physician, by a devotedness to their professions, succeed in attaining celebrity,—countless fees speedily await their acceptance. But where is the prize to stimulate to a similar course of application in the army? As well might a junior officer think to add a cubit to his stature as one farthing to his income, or one step to his promotion, by military acquirements however laudable in the attainment, however useful in the application. The professional science of a Marlborough might perhaps secure to him an adjutancy, or the numerical powers of a Newton be rewarded with a paymastership; but beyond that, unless blessed with wealth to purchase, they could attain nothing, for alas! there is nothing to give.

Let it not be thought for an instant that it is our intention to reflect on those with whom rests the distribution of military honours or military promotion. In the limited scale of rewards which it is in their power to bestow, we firmly believe that justice is done, so far as justice is possible; but what we uplift our voice against is that insane spirit of economy which so far blinds our nation to its true honour—to its best interests, as absolutely to withhold all excitement to exertion, at the very time when loudest in its regrets that the youth of our army should be so far behind those of other nations in the march of professional improvement.

During the period of active warfare the difficulty of rewarding merit in young and rising officers was little felt, for in the extensive promotion which casualties in the field, or augmentations in our forces, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, there was enough to excite the ambition and keep alive the energies even of the most aspiring, without trenching in the slightest degree on that regimental promotion which should be the indefeasible right of the next senior, whenever his length of service is such as fairly to entitle him to it.

But in time of peace there is absolutely nothing to bestow. Appointments on the Staff of the army, once the certain reward of zeal and intelligence, are, by the economy of the present times, almost annihilated. The personal Staff of each General Officer is in most instances filled by his own relatives. Advancement out of the course of regimental promotion cannot be attained without blasting the prospects of the seniors passed over, who perhaps have already grown grey in the grade of subaltern. What then remains to encourage our junior officers to tread in the thorny paths of science, instead of contenting themselves with a mere knowledge of the details of regimental duty? Nothing—abso-



lutely nothing. Of eighty officers who within the last ten years have passed their examinations with credit at the senior department of the Royal Military College, and obtained first-class certificates of their attainments in the highest branches of their profession, scarce one has obtained any appointment either of honour or profit as the reward of his successful exertions. Can it then be wondered at that a disinclination should be manifested to enter on a course in which the greater the fervour of application, the more bitter is the anguish of disappointment?

Do those who are most in the habit of extolling the professional acquirements of French officers at the expense of their own countrymen really wish to see similar pursuits prosecuted with like ardour, with equal success in the British service? The course by which an object so desirable is alone likely to be attained is obvious. Place the two armies on a footing of equality in regard to rewards for military merit. Let a thousand such prizes as are bestowed in the French service—let even five hundred—let even fifty be held up to our youth as the honourable object of their ambition, and we venture to assert that before a couple of years rolled over our head in military science, as in every thing else, the talent, the application, and the energy of Britons would bear away the palm from all competitors.

Should, however, the democratic spirit of the present times, ever anxious to diminish rather than increase the extent of honorary distinctions, militate against the introduction of some such means of rewarding military merit as that we have just suggested, another mode, unobjectionable in that respect, might be adopted, by placing at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief a certain number of commissions of various unattached ranks, to be conferred as the special reward of military talent and acquirements, without any reference to service or standing. The expense of a few such prizes would be but trifling, and even if granted to the extent of a tenth part only of the annual cost of the Legion of Honour to the French nation, the advantage to our army would be incalculable.

These officers should be specially gazetted to this promotion as being "*for distinguished merit*." This would both confer an additional honour upon them, and prevent the possibility of the reward thus assigned by the nation to deserving officers being misapplied to serve the purposes of interest, which we stated as likely to be the case in a former Number when canvassing the propriety of regimental promotion being made dependent on superior talent or acquirements. However anxious a Commander-in-Chief might be to oblige an influential friend, he would hesitate ere he promoted any one destitute of merit to such rewards when the gazette required to specify the cause for which such promotion was specially granted. This promotion to unattached rank would injure the prospects of no one, and the officers could be brought on full pay so soon as opportunities offered.

A further and very material advantage is possessed by meritorious officers in the French service, but not in the British, in consequence of the privilege they enjoy of being removed into the Guards, which are not, as in our service, a *genus per se*, but composed, as they ever ought to be, of officers selected "for long service and exemplary conduct" from the various corps of the line. Two-thirds of the vacancies which occur among the sub-lieutenants in the Guards, and one-third of those among the lieutenants and captains are invariably given to

meritorious officers of the same grade in the Line who have served not less than four years. This appointment, besides various other privileges, confers an additional pay of about one-third; and as the proportion of Guards in the French army is at least double what it is in ours, the operation of this reward, in exciting a spirit of emulation among the junior ranks, must be felt very extensively indeed.

We regret that the limits of a single Number restrict us from carrying our comparison farther at present. We shall hereafter discuss the relative advantages of the two services in regard to retired or half-pay, pay when on leave of absence, widows' pensions, and compassionate allowances, and endeavour to suggest some means for improving the condition of our junior officers without material expense to the public. Before parting with the present subject, however, we wish to refresh the memory of our readers with the following brief abstract of our deductions —

1. That without taking the expense of purchasing into calculation, the pay of our officers on home service only exceeds that of French officers similarly employed by a sum equal to the difference in the value of money in the two countries.

2. That at stations where no colonial allowance is granted in our service, the pay of French officers, taken in the average of all ranks, is much the same in nominal amount as the British, leaving entirely out of view the expense which the latter incurs in purchasing.

3. If, however, the expense of purchase were to be taken into consideration in either of the above deductions, the pay of the senior officers becomes reduced to a mere fractional part of what French officers of the same grade receive, and if we extend our comparison to the junior ranks, still it is considerably less even in nominal amount.

4. As four-fifths, at least, of our officers purchase, it is consequently the remaining fifth only, who do not pay for their commissions, that can be considered on a footing of equality with French officers in regard to pay.

5. That even at those favoured stations where colonial allowances are granted, these, when analyzed, only form an actual increase of about 20 per cent. to a British officer's pay, while the increase to a French officer similarly situated varies from 50 to 100 per cent.

6. In the British service, the pay of the officer is his *omnium*, he has no contingent advantages to look forward to, while in the French Army admission into the Guards, or the Legion of Honour, with a considerable increase of pay, is sure to await the exertions of the meritorious.

7. The pay of a French officer is a reward for serving in his own country, he seldom if ever has to encounter the hardships of colonial duty, while the pay of a British officer is his sole reward for a life of exile from the land of his fathers, the home of his childhood, and the friends of his youth. It is the compensation awarded him for contending in pestilential climates, and under a tropical sun, with every species of disease "which flesh is heir to." It is the recompense for a broken constitution, disappointed hopes, premature old age, or but too probably an early and unhonoured grave.

## TRANSACTIONS AT TRIPOLI.

IN a former paper\* we endeavoured to give an account of the position of affairs in the regency of Tripoli, and of the policy pursued by the representatives of the European powers in that city, with regard to the Bashaw Ali and the British nation, to the close of the year 1834. We have now great pleasure in being able to state, that the civil war which, during the last three years, has desolated the regency has been happily terminated, and that perfect tranquillity reigns where, only a few days before, the scourge of a cruel and unrelenting war raged with all the violence of savage lawlessness.

The new year was ushered in by the re-commencement of the bombardment, and one of the first houses that suffered was the Portuguese Consul's. Dr. Dickson, the acting Consul for that nation, was fortunately absent with his family at this time. He is an Englishman, and was for twenty years physician to the old Bashaw Jusuf, and considered by the Arabs, from his urbanity of manners and kind disposition, as the father of the people. All merchant-vessels that attempted to enter the harbour were fired at from the Mescia, and a Tuscan schooner, which had anchored outside with provisions for the garrison, was taken out during the night by some armed boats from the country, and the next morning was observed scuttled and sunk a few miles from the town.

Bashaw Ali in the meantime continued to throw shells against the date trees in the interior, and occasionally practised his Venetian 42 brass pounders at the English Consul's country-house, and one well-directed shot carried off the whole side of the principal bedroom, the Consul's son being at the very moment in the chamber adjoining. Colonel Warrington, from the summit of his town-residence, watched the long practice (his garden is one mile and three-quarters distant) with the eye of an old soldier; and though it may be supposed that he had considerable interest in the *valuable target* made use of, yet he contemplated this miserable system of annoyance with perfect *sang froid* and good humour.

It will be necessary here to state, that Bashaw Ali continued obstinate in maintaining a blockade, which he had not force to make efficient, rendering it, therefore, impossible for the British Admiral to acknowledge or sanction it. His Highness had lately hired a Greek cutter by the month to cruise off the coast, with the addition of two zebecs armed, for the purpose of interrupting the merchant-vessels bound to the ports of his revolted subjects. Still British vessels, being protected by the corvette the *Favourite* in their commerce beyond the range of the castle guns, were drawing a profitable business to the exclusion of every other flag; and, therefore, this blockade, a measure wholly and solely recommended and adopted at the desire of certain foreign Consuls for the purpose of annihilating British commerce, had really the contrary effect. Never was a mischievous combination more completely overthrown; and what was intended as a death-blow to the political and mercantile interests of the British, proved the regeneration of their half-ruined finances.

The English Consul, during these proceedings, resided constantly

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\* Vide No. 77 for April, 1835.

with his family in the town, not even visiting his country-house, and Bashaw Ali broadly asserted that he had compelled him to quit his head-quarters amongst the rebels, and that he would now take steps to prevent the English Captain and his officers from communicating with the Meschia, and bring them also into the town. We understand that he accordingly wrote to the effect that he had increased his blockading squadron, and that he was determined thenceforth to oppose force to force, to prevent English vessels approaching the coast, and that he would admit of no opposition to this determination. However this might have been, H. M. S. *Favourite* quitted the harbour immediately, and sailed for Malta, a convention having been entered into between his Highness and her captain, that a certain number of days should elapse before the Bashaw should put in force his late warlike proclamation.

On the return of the above-mentioned vessel of war, it was soon ascertained that the British Commander-in-chief, Sir Josias Rowley, would not listen to the piratical proceedings contemplated by Ali, wherefore the latter wisely desisted from hostilities. He had not, however, been idle during the time of the convention, for, regardless of the word of a prince, he forced several merchant-vessels from the coast a week before the time had expired, firing upon them without a cause; and one fine ship, not being permitted to anchor in the harbour, was driven on shore and completely wrecked, with a valuable cargo on board. By the exertions of the Moors and Arabs on shore, headed by the "Outside Bashaw," the cargo was principally saved, and nothing was stolen or carried away! Such conduct in uneducated barbarians might well be imitated by civilized Europe, and more especially by the coast inhabitants of Wales and Cornwall.

Soon after the above transaction a French brig of war arrived from Smyrna, having on board the Secretary of the French Ambassador at Constantinople. He brought official intelligence most gratifying to Ali and the town party; namely, that a Turkish squadron was fitting out to convey ten thousand troops to his assistance, and that he might look out for them about the middle of May.

Ali, delighted, immediately commenced fresh taxes on his impoverished subjects, and barracks were ordered to be in readiness, coffee-houses built, and many parts of the town, long neglected and dirty, to be polished up for the occasion. The people of the country, with Emhammed at their head, in the meantime were not idle: a grand meeting of all the Sheiks was convened, and the threatened invasion made known.

There were three questions to be settled: First, If the force actually came to assist Ali, would they submit at once, or resist according to their former determination? They solemnly swore to resist Ali, and all allies of his, to the last.

Secondly, If they came in favour of Emhammed, ought not preparations to be made to receive them, and presents prepared? The people were unanimously of opinion that they should be prepared. Twenty thousand dollars were soon collected, and the next morning a coffee-house was commenced upon the landing-place.

Thirdly, That as the squadron would probably bring a third and new Bashaw, was he to be received?

This was a difficult point. Emhammed's minister, Hadji Mahomet,

and the principal Sheiks for fifty miles in the interior, had written to the Grand Seignior expressing their fixed determination never to acknowledge Ali; but that "they would receive any other whom the Sultan might name."

Hidji Mahomet declared the necessity of keeping their word, and carried with him a majority of the voices. Still a considerable party were inclined to refuse any negotiation unless Emhanimed was confirmed as Bashaw. The meeting was accordingly dissolved with a division amongst those who for three years had stood together a united body.

We now approach what may be fairly termed the conclusion of the Tripoline drama. The acts were long, the scenes tedious, though full of plot, the commencement tragic comedy, the finale the deepest tragedy—treachery and death.

When the approach of the Ottoman fleet was known as a certainty, the French Consul became extremely anxious to arrange a peace before they should cast anchor, accordingly a deputation was sent, recommending Emhanimed and his people to submit at once, as they could not withstand the force dispatched against them from Constantinople. Ali also issued a circular to all the Consuls, stating that military operations by the troops of the Grand Seignior would take place against the Mescia, and recommending all Christians to repair to the town for safety. Nearly all in the Mescia being British subjects, this was of course intended to intimidate them. They became alarmed in consequence, but being advised to keep their ground, they declined obeying the mandate.

The French Consul failed in his negotiation, which was therefore broken off, and on the 20th of May the same Turkish flag of war arrived with the same ambassador who had failed in his mission the preceding year.

He soon declared that he had come in favour of Ali, and requested the latter to raise immediately ten thousand dollars as a gift to the General and Commander-in-chief upon his arrival, and he dexterously managed to persuade the French Consul of his sincerity. At the same time he secretly informed the country people that everything would be in their favour, hinting likewise that the General should be propitiated by suitable presents upon his arrival.

Lack of the hostile parties fancying themselves secure, poured gifts on board the brig, and on the evening of the 20th (by which day the wily envoy had realized considerable booty) the squadron appeared in the offing, and the following morning anchored a few miles to the northward of the sea-batteries of the town.

The greatest excitement now prevailed both in the town and country, the vessels being more numerous than had been expected. They were in all twenty-three, viz. one ship of the line, five frigates, three corvettes, two brigs, and two smaller vessels of war, with ten transports with troops and provisions.

Several of the principal chiefs of the Mescia repaired on board, and returned delighted with their reception; and having informed the General that not a shot would be fired by the country against the flag of the Grand Seignior, unless the squadron came in favour of Ali, the small vessels of war and all the transports entered the harbour the same afternoon.

His Highness Bashaw Ali had early in the morning received a letter written by the Ottoman Government, intimating the wish of the Sultan that he should go in person on board the ship of the Commander-in-chief, and there make the necessary arrangements for the disembarkation of the troops which were sent "to confirm him upon the throne of Tripoli, and exterminate the rebels."

We have reason to know that Ali, naturally of a suspicious disposition, conceived the possibility of being detained on board, and consequently applied to the French Consul for advice under such critical circumstances, who frankly informed him that no danger was to be apprehended, and that he had lately received official intelligence from Paris, that everything was in his favour, and for him alone. The French Captain also stated, that he had seen the firman for Ali, in which the Grand Seigneur assured him, that the troops, consisting of eight thousand men, were to be entirely at his disposal, and that after he had conquered the Mescia, he might transfer them to any other part of the coast.

Bashaw Ali, therefore, regardless of the intreaties of his wife, who upon her knees implored him not to trust himself without equal hostages, but to place confidence in the strength of his batteries, went on board the flag-ship with Mahomet D'Ghies\*, and all his principal people. The French corvette saluted him with twenty-one guns as he passed; the French Captain accompanied him in his boat, and in the afternoon the whole party returned in safety to the town, under a salute from the Turkish squadron.

We confess we were surprised that he had not been made prisoner; but when we remarked that the salute was only seventeen guns, we thought that some deep scheme was in meditation. Ali however landed in the highest spirits, and immediately gave orders that every boat in the town should be in readiness the following morning, to assist in the disembarkation of the troops, a portion of which were to encamp upon the plain outside the castle walls, and the other portion upon the Marina.

The 27th was a busy day. The weather was beautiful, and the sea calm. At daylight every ship in the squadron commenced disembarkation, and by noon, 4000 men, exclusive of artillerymen, and 20 field-pieces, were landed in the town! No one appeared to remember the division which was to encamp in the country, and "Long live the Sultan!" was echoed by the hired slaves of Ali, as the different companies quietly possessed themselves of all the town and castle batteries. The occupation took place in the name of Ali.

It appears that Bashaw Ali received a second letter after the disembarkation, hoping that he had not suffered from sea-sickness during the last visit, and requesting him to go on board in the morning of the 28th, in order that he might accompany the General Commanding-in-chief and the Admiral on shore, thereby adding to the solemnity of the occasion; and for this purpose two beautiful and richly-caparisoned horses were in readiness at the Marina, and the streets leading to the Castle were lined with troops, banners displayed, and other arrangements made for the triumphal entry of his Highness into the town. Ali went on board a second time. The wind was strong, the flag-ship

\* This individual cannot be named without abhorrence, as having been connected with the assassination of the intrepid and unfortunate Major Laing.

three miles off at anchor in the offing, and his Highness, never having been at sea in his life, suffered extremely.

Exactly at midday a royal salute from every ship in the squadron announced that the state barge had left the flag-ship, and as she rounded the Spanish fort the first of the town-batteries commenced saluting, and by the time she had reached the landing-place, two hundred guns had been fired in honour of this second confirmation of Ali as sovereign of Tripoli.

It was curious enough that at this very moment His Majesty's ship *Favourite* was saluting in honour of King William the Fourth's birthday. The corvette was dressed out with all her flags, and the townspeople, ignorant of the occasion, rejoiced at such a display in compliment to the success and triumph of Ali. Alas! they dreamed not of the treachery that had been practised. When the smoke cleared off, it was discovered that *Bashaw Ali was not in the boat*. The idea of his detention then flashed across the minds of a few, and the sunken and pallid visage of Mahomet D'Ghies, who was obliged to be supported along the pier, confirmed the suspicions that the late sovereign of Tripoli was now on board—a prisoner of state.

The General and Admiral then mounted their horses, and rode in silence to the castle, when the former immediately occupied the throne prepared for Ali, and then declared himself to be Mustafa Negib, Bashaw and Governor of the Regency of Tripoli, until he should receive further orders from the Grand Seignior. Some of Ali's faithful followers, scarcely crediting even D'Ghies's assertions, put off immediately to the frigate, where they saw their old master reclining in the stern cabin. He addressed them in haste, declared himself to be a prisoner, and his life in danger, conjuring them to return speedily to the town, and attempt to make the people rise in his favour. They did return, but found that the gates toward the country were already open, and that the people of the Mescia had unhesitatingly flocked in, and as for the party of Ali, it existed no more. All had felt his galling oppression, and the hatred to Mahomet D'Ghies was so great, that he dare no longer trust himself in the streets.

We will here pause a moment in our narrative, and introduce one of the first, and the last acts of barbarous despotism committed by this wicked tyrant and his ministers.

An officer belonging to one of the British men-of-war stationed in the harbour of Tripoli, conceived a passion, as sailors are apt to do, for an extremely pretty and interesting Arab girl. She was only sixteen years of age, and formed by nature, and by the climate in which she had been reared, to love and to be loved. In a very short time a mutual understanding arose between the parties. They met in fear and trembling, and exchanged those vows of attachment which are customary in similar cases. Yet there was something in their affection of a more romantic nature than an ordinary *affaire de cœur*.

The danger and difficulty which attend even the slightest appearance of a communication between a Christian man and an Arab woman is in itself a sufficient charm to attract the adventurous spirit; and since the commencement of the civil war, so detested were the English by Bashaw Ali, that bastinadoes and the torture awaited all those who dared to look with kindness upon them.

The beautiful Miriama (for such was the name of our present heroine)

inhabited a part of the town usually thronged with the busy multitude ; but so well did her lover " watch the auspicious moment," that during the long continuance of the fast of the Ramadan, his presence daily soothed those dreary hours, when neither meat nor drink may pass the lips of the followers of the Prophet ; and during which many a fragile being has sunk into the arms of death from mere inanition. It was upon the night of the last of the thirty days of Ramadan, and the eve of the grand feast of Beiram, a day holy above all others in the eyes of the Mahometan, and devoted to the service of their God and our God, that the too guilty Miriuma was seated disconsolate at her latticed window, watching the arrival of her lover, when a spy of the tyrant Ali passed beneath. Suspicion entered his breast, and he concealed himself in a portico adjoining. At that instant the gallant son of Britain reached the spot, approached the door,—a moment passed,—it opened,—they were together.

Shouts of happiness and rejoicing announced the rising of the sun of the Beiram, and the miseries of the long and terrible fast, which had every year become more insupportable to the people, was forgotten in the joy and wantonness of their festivities. It was at this hour our hero escaped from beneath the roof of his beloved, and doubtless plumed himself on his adroitness in making his way unperceived to his floating home in the harbour ; but, alas, he little knew that during that night the house had been narrowly watched by a party of the black slaves of Ali, who had orders to allow him to pass unnoticed and unharmed. They knew he was an Englishman, and that many of them would doubtless have met their death before they could have secured the object of their vengeance. The rest of the tale (and horrible it is) is shortly told.

The inhuman monsters entered the house. No words were passed,—the wretched Miriuma was dragged by the hair of her head to the public square. The executioner was there in readiness, and before the astonished multitude could inquire into the meaning of the passing scene, her head was severed from her body. The executioner then in a loud voice exclaimed, " Thus dies the slave of God, who dared to look with favour upon an Englishman !"

For three days the mangled body remained exposed upon a platform ; an Arab inscription above, reminded the bystanders, " that the English had been the cause of this just retribution," whilst a crier was instantly on the spot, using language to inflame the people against them, and denouncing a similar fate upon every Moorish female who should dare in future to look with kindness upon those dogs of infidels, the enemies of Ali.—Colonel Warrington, on hearing of these outrageous and inhuman proceedings, rushed to the spot ; he found the picture had been too truly represented ; one moment sufficed to tear down the villainous proclamation, and to drive the miscreant crier from his post ; but the horrible sight nearly unmanned him. He had no power to interfere further ; he hastily retraced his steps to his consulate-house, where he again heard the cries against his countrymen resumed.

We will not attempt to describe the agony of the British officer ; we know how severely he was affected by it, but there existed no means whereby he could obtain redress, or avenge the inhuman outrage. The whole circumstance was *reported officially* to the English government, but it was a subject upon which they could not well interfere, and this dreadful tragedy still remains unrevenged and unatoned for.



The last act of barbarous inhumanity, which had occurred only a few days before the arrival of the Turkish squadron, rendered Mahomet D'Ghies and his master more detested and abhorred than ever.

Two unfortunate labourers of the Mescia were captured, and carried into the town. One was bastinadoed to death, and his body then tied upon the back of the other, who, after having had his nose and ears cut off, and a long skewer passed through the muscle of each shoulder, was turned again into the country. He just reached his home, told his mournful story, and died. The blood runs cold at the recital of such monstrous iniquity.

At the time of the landing of the Turkish Bashaw, the British Consul, according to usual custom, was receiving the visits of the European Consuls, congratulatory of the festival of his Sovereign. We afterwards learned that, at the very moment in which the company had assembled, a messenger entered the room, and told the tale of Ali's mournful fate, when a scene of consternation and astonishment indescribable occurred. The Spanish and Neapolitan hurried in fear and trembling from the room. The French Consul and Captain declared "That it was impossible, quite impossible, after the positive assurances they had received from their own government, a brig of war having arrived only a few days before express from Toulon, and the letter from the Sultan had been seen all in favour of Ali."

We will not attempt to describe the despair of the Aliotes on ascertaining the truth of their nation's capture and detention. The whole affair was so admirably executed by the Turk, and such an air of ridicule encircled the whole proceeding, as to make it irresistibly comical and amusing. When we saw Mustafa some days afterwards, and allusion was made to the subject, his Highness could not restrain a smile, and doubtless in his private apartment had laughed heartily.

We heard that Ali, when first informed that he was a prisoner, would not believe it possible, but Mahomet D'Ghies, struck by his conscience, instantly felt that their fate was sealed. Ali's nerves were too weak for the shock, and he fell back against the wainscoting of the cabin. In a very few days afterwards the frigate weighed, and carried them, with thirty of the principal townspeople, to Constantinople.

We now return to Emhammed and the people of the Mescia. Ten thousand armed men had been constantly in the trenches during the three days before the landing of the troops, fearing that Ali might still be forced upon them; but on receiving a letter from Bashaw Mustafa, informing them that he was a prisoner on board a frigate, and should never again be allowed to enter the Regency, they gradually dispersed; and whilst their hearts were warm with gratitude at the banishment of the tyrant, the wily Turk despatched a deputation with the firman from the Sultan, nominating himself Bashaw, and requesting that Emhammed and Hadji Mahomet would visit the castle, and make their submission to the will of the Grand Seigneur.

The deputation was well received by the majority, and by Hadji Mahomet, who justly exclaimed, that having solemnly written to the Porte, boldly asserting "their determination to throw off all allegiance to it, and to fight to the last sooner than acknowledge Ali, but at the same time declaring their perfect readiness to receive any other person appointed by the Sultan," they ought to stand by their words, and disappointed and sorrowful as he felt that Emhammed had not been con-

firmed Bashaw, yet he was firmly of opinion that they were now bound in honour to submit to his Highness Bashaw Mustafa. He only recommended that assurances should be given of free pardon to all for resisting the firman sent to Ali, and that their property should remain unmolesed.

Bashaw Mustafa immediately despatched what were termed "letters of grace" to Emhammed, and all the chief people, promising all that they could desire; and it must be allowed that the greater part were satisfied with these concessions, after enduring so long the horrors and deprivations of a civil war.

Emhammed, in the mean time, whose proud spirit, it must be said, shrunk at the idea of submitting to the Turk, after exercising so long a well-deserved ascendancy over the people, wrote to Bashaw Mustafa that neither himself nor Hadji Mahomet, after observing the manner in which Ali had been made prisoner, could consent to enter the castle without the guarantee of the English Consul; to whom he wrote, at the same time, informing him of his resolution. This information, it appeared, highly incensed the new Bashaw, who would not listen to any interference on the part of Colonel Warrington, but sent a special messenger, with his beads, to Emhammed as a proof of his friendly intentions.

Emhammed, in our opinion, wisely maintained his former position; and wrote a second time, as he understood, to Colonel Warrington, requesting him to use his influence to prevent a rupture which might again lead to hostilities. The English Consul, desirous to maintain to the last the strictest neutrality, sent back a verbal reply, that it was impossible for him to interfere in any way. Emhammed, probably galled in spirit, then mounting his horse galloped to his garden, and calling around him the Sheiks and chief people, who had first brought him from private life, and even against his will proclaimed him Bashaw, and who certainly during three years had nobly supported him, explained in a few words the present position in which he stood, and of his determination to throw away the scabbard, and no longer to treat with those who spurned the idea of English interference, but, alas! for him, (though, probably fortunate for his country and for British interests,) those his late subjects no longer responded to his words with their wonted enthusiasm. Some had already tasted the Ottoman gold,—others were contented with the downfall of Ali; but still a majority declared their determination to support him to the last, and several thousands were again collected in the batteries and trenches to oppose the Turk. That night, however, treachery was at work. Emhammed, fatigued with constant watchings for three successive nights in the camp, had fallen asleep in his tent, when he was suddenly aroused by the well-known voice of one of the principal Sheiks,—a man whom he had always considered amongst his devoted followers,—who entreated him instantly to fly, as a conspiracy had been formed to deliver up his person; and that his army had broken up and abandoned both the trenches and the batteries.

Emhammed rushed to the nearest battery and found it untenanted, as well as all the posts near his person. Convinced that he was betrayed, his next thought was to save his aged mother and sister, whom he had ever loved with the greatest affection, and who were then residing in the royal gardens. He galloped off nearly alone,—placed

them in one of the Maraboos, which are held sacred, and then returned to the field regardless of his fate. He found it a desert: not a chief or man scarcely remained. He then sought Hadji Mahomet; but he had taken refuge on board the British ship-of-war *Favourite*. It was then but too evident that his cause was abandoned, and that he had been betrayed; but the chief traitor was the Sheik first named, Tubsa, who awoke him. This man had ordered the troops from the batteries near Emhammed to another post, on purpose to deceive him, and after Emhammed had fled to place his mother in safety, Tubsa gave the cry that he had deserted his people. The consternation then became general, and the conspirators succeeded.

Emhammed had two alternatives still to follow Hadji Mahomet on board the *Favourite*, or to fly into the interior and hoist his standard amongst the Arabs. To a few devotedly attached followers he expressed his intention of resorting to the latter; and before daylight, he set out with two brothers named Circa, who, of all the chiefs, alone accompanied him. They proceeded directly towards the Desert, and halted at mid-day to refresh their wearied animals. The party lay down at some distance from one of those wells which are found at certain stations amidst the regions of sand. Emhammed desired one of the brothers to procure him some water, during whose absence for that purpose, watching an opportunity when the elder Circa was at a considerable distance, he drew his blunderbuss from beneath his baracan, and before his deadly purpose could be observed, he shot himself through the head. He fell dead upon his face, and never spoke after the fatal discharge.

Thus died the brave, the noble, and generous Emhammed, and Tripoli will never see his like again. His youth, his fine countenance, his martial bearing, and undaunted courage, had secured him the respect and affections, not only of his own countrymen, but of all Europeans who knew him, and we feel certain that his fate will be deplored most deeply. Had he lived in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, he might have rivalled the famed Almanzar, and been an opponent worthy of Gonsalvo di Cordova. Yet this violent death should not diminish our admiration of his character: on the contrary, it is, under all the circumstances of the case, enhanced, if possible. We have received the particulars from the brothers, who, heart-broken at the loss of their master, became indifferent to life, and soon after presented themselves to Mustafa, relating every circumstance, and requesting permission to inter him in the mausoleum of his forefathers. This was granted. The distracted mother soon received the disastrous intelligence, and did not properly regain her self-possession for some days. She then became calm, and entreated to be informed of every circumstance, and for permission to see the body of her favourite son. On that day week she was raving mad!

Justice compels us to say that Bashaw Mustafa behaved with great generosity, restoring the whole of their property to the family, which he might certainly have confiscated, and appropriated to himself. We believe he was principally induced to act thus by the advice of his secretary, Rustem Bey, a very young and sensible person, educated in England, and speaking our language fluently. He is loud in his praises of every thing English. We hope and think that he is sincere, and we have a strong idea that he is more Christian than Turk.

The death of Emhammed cleared every obstacle to the success of Mustafa, and the country quietly submitted. The Mescian guns were carried into the town, the Arabs came down to the bazaar as before the revolution, and every one appeared contented and happy. The policy of Mustafa was conciliatory, the troops kept within the town, and the people of the country appointed to the commands in the different districts, and there is little doubt but that peace will be maintained until the moment arrives when the Bashaw shall attempt to draw money from the Arabs; but it is the general opinion that it will be most difficult to induce them to pay their accustomed tribute.

It may however be considered, upon the whole, as a masterly piece of policy of the Ottoman Court. They have now a strong military post upon the left flank of Egypt, and a watch tower from whence they may observe the movements of the French in Algiers and Tunis.

We know that Emhammed had declared that he never would submit to any one but the King of England, and that if not Bashaw he would not survive it. He kept his word, and despairing of his country, died like a Roman.

Thus have the Moorish family of Canamli, after mounting in hereditary succession the throne of Tripoli, during one hundred and twenty years, been deposed, and all its members become fugitives from their native land.

Hadji Mahomet, after remaining several days on board the *Favourite*, consented to land, after receiving assurances of protection from the British Consul, and he was received with open arms by Mustafa, who appointed him Chief Adviser, and head of a Divan which was to assemble daily at the castle for the affairs of state. The greatest and the most consistent friend of England was now the first person in the Regency.

Without doubt, Colonel Warrington must have been beyond measure delighted at the signal victory he had gained over his host of enemies. Like a true Briton, he stood bravely alone, and swerved not from what he had written at the commencement of the revolution,—that “the people never will submit to Bashaw Ali.” Even his own countrymen, especially those in office, naturally cautious and mistrustful, must now admit that his view of the question was sound and correct, and that he is the only person really acquainted with the country. Had the British Government listened to his early representations on the subject, Emhammed would now have been alive, and the commerce of the whole Regency in the hands of the English. It passes henceforth to the Turk, who will, it may fairly be conjectured, attempt to become the “Mahomet Ali of Tripoli,” by the monopoly to himself of every branch of trade.

We will now only express a hope that his Majesty's Government will immediately turn their attention to the British claims so long owing. Bashaw Mustafa has declared publicly his intention of liquidating them, but the schedules were to be sent in the first instance to the Sultan for his approval, when, it is to be feared, Russia will be ready to prevent any payment until her everlasting indemnity be made good, the claims amounting altogether to 400,000 dollars.

## ON CIRCULAR STERNS FOR SHIPS OF WAR.

Facile est inventis addere.

At a well-known Club-house, not a thousand miles from the Admiralty as the crow flies, we were lately struck with the contending opinions of two naval officers of known merit, on the subject of the curvilinear sterns recently introduced into his Majesty's Navy; the one insisting that it was a noble and useful invention, the other denying its utility, or novelty, it being, he said, a servile copy of the bluntness of an East-country schuyt. - They both twisted the same rope, but at opposite ends." As the argument lengthened, the temper of the disputants waxed warmer, their voices swelled in tone, and their eyes occasionally sparkled into irritability, till at length the debate concluded, or rather was worn out, by dropping the question precisely where it commenced. We venture to submit an abstract of their conflicting ideas upon the subject, though it must be divested of much that gave more force than elegance to the palaver.

SCENE.—*The dining-room.—Captains Gasket and Bowline at a side-table, with a decanter nearly M. T. between them.—Gasket loquutar.*

*Gasket.*—It's too bad to deny the inventions of such a man. Sir Robert Seppings has been most harshly dealt with by men in power, who can have known nothing of his merits; and now seamen, because they didn't approve of all he did, are willing to join the hue and cry against him.

*Bowline.*—No such thing. I look upon Sir Robert as the most ill-used of our public servants. I willingly render the tribute of praise to his angular docking-blocks, to his diagonal system, to his practice of "filling in," to his small-timber frames, and to his full capacity for superintending the working of the Royal dock-yards. But I am not therefore bound to admire every innovation; nor is it personal to him that I differ from you.

*Gasket.*—That's veering a few points from what you uttered even now.

*Bowline.*—Not at all. I said it's a shame that any individual should be allowed to cut up the Navy as he chooses. Hasn't he been poisoning the holds of our men-of-war, and making them more inflammatory than ever, by injecting his d—d coal tar—"as thick as Tewksbury mustard"—into the timbers by hogsheads; and hasn't he spoilt our best barks by round-sternificating 'em?—Answer me that.

*Gasket.*—Sir Robert had a difficult card to play, for never before had the dry-rot showed itself so alarmingly. I certainly wish, among his attempts at remedy, he had been less profuse of his fetid coal-tar, because the success was hypothetical. But the circular stern is a noble improvement, and as such has received the praises of some of our best officers. We might say as Milton did of Satan's artillery,—

"The invention all admired, and each how he  
To be th' inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd,  
Once found, which, yet unfound, most would have thought  
Impossible."

*Boulton*—I have already denied that it can be called an invention. It is merely an imitation of the bulbous rotundity which renders a Dutchman so impervious to a kick, that no attack on the rear was ever known to disturb the pipe in his mouth.

*Gasket*—"Nil sub sole novum." It matters little what circular sterns are like, since it is proved that they afford so much additional strength.

*Boulton*—That I deny. At least it seems to me that much good timber is wasted where it is not wanted. The transoms and their triangularly-placed fashion pieces, securely bolted to the dead wood, was a more ingenious construction, and the timber agreed with the keelson and floors. In the curvilinear frame, the timbering seems only a continuation of the futtocks, and being butted together exactly as the bows are, require internal security to connect the two sides of the ship. You do away with transom timbers, but compensate the loss with expensive and heavy hooks, or crutches and bolting. Thus, when you gain on one tack, you lose on the other, and by adding so much above the transom wing, you increase the weight where the heaviest duty that ships can undergo has proved it was not required.

*Gasket*—You don't consider the material defect of the old sterns, which indeed have nothing but age to recommend them. We all know the difficulty there was of procuring compass-timber for the former transoms, and that the whole stern-frame used only to be stepped on them, so that when the counter took the water, they were often shaken to pieces—and if pooped, the flimsy deal-bits were always stove in.

*Boulton*—Then why not put more fastenings to the stern if required, and make the deal lighter, as strong as the side ports? Large vessels may be annoyed at pooping, but who ever heard of its being fatal to them? And as to the counter taking the water, it is the useful property intended to counteract the descending motion of the after-pitch, and moderate the strain upon the stays, which are then the only support of the spars, as well as to check the stern-way when taken a-back.

*Gasket*—You will allow that in case of a sea pooping the new stern the effect will at least be less disagreeable.

*Boulton*—So it ought to be, since the increased weight above the plane of floatation, without increased displacement of water by the immersed part of the hull, will invite the accident.

*Gasket*—But you say nothing as to the saving to the public, by using straight instead of valuable compass timber, in the new sterns.

*Boulton*—Because I don't believe the statement. If the circular stern is to be built like the bows, crooked timber must still be consumed. Could Jack have made his waistcoat stem and stern alike but from one piece of silk?

*Gasket*—O—n Jack! Speak to the point.

*Boulton*—Well, I will. It is hardly half a century ago that most of the merchantmen of the Baltic, and many of large burthen, belonging to Hamburgh, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam, were built with round sterns. Latterly few of these vessels have been constructed of more than 150 tons. Now, I contend, this circumstance demonstrates that square sterns must have proved more convenient, as well as less expensive, or Mynhcer would never have abandoned his full, plump, round stern.

*Gasket*—Why, that is a bit of a pauze, but is not altogether an answer to the economy of using straight timber as an abstract question.

*Bowline.*—Because our present business is with sterns; yet I foresee a great saving in the dock-yards, if our mates can put the small and the straight timber into frame with efficiency.

*Gasket.*—Seppings has taught 'em how to fasten a ship together; instead of beams representing arcs of a very large radius, incessantly striving to thrust out the sides of a ship, didn't he show 'em how to brace diagonally?

*Bowline.*—But yet there is no improvement in the knee fastenings, which are still the most bungling contrivance imaginable for their purpose.

*Gasket.*—It is better than Sir Robert found it; and he has proved himself a public benefactor by his suggestion.

*Bowline.*—Then why did they dismiss such a man?

*Gasket.*—Why, indeed! Why have the same party undermined the best institutions of the country? Why have they allowed their beggar-man colleague to spread his filth about the country, and call even Wellington “a stunted corporal”?

*Bowline.*—Bad luck to those mischievous fellows! They now talk of “doing” for another dock-yard, though our coasts are as scantily provided as need be, for such fleets. Poor Deptford, once the nursery of the British fleet, is already buried. When I fitted out there, all was noise and bustle and business, the busy hum of men,—ay, and of women also, struck upon the ear, in harmony with the adze and the caulking mallet. But the other day, when I went thither, it had the silence and solitude of the tomb. My heart was smote with the difference.

*Gasket.*—I don't think so much of that. Indolence or ignorance had allowed the mud of the river to accumulate to such a degree, that the yard had become nearly useless for naval purposes. Besides, there's Woolwich just below, and there can be no great reason for having two arsenals close together.

*Bowline.*—Why not? Would you give up Chatham because Sheerness is also on the Medway?

*Gasket.*—Decidedly, Chatham will soon be just as useless for a fitting port as Deptford, for it has now barely 17 feet water on low springs. Could Sheerness—which has been built on a quicksand and lee shore, by the force of millions of money—and Chatham both be destroyed, and a dock-yard established at Blackstake on the opposite shore, the nation would be a gainer indeed.

*Bowline.*—Well, I have nothing to say in favour of dirty Sheerness, or Sheerness, and its swampy vicinity.

*Gasket.*—But to return to the circular sterns, which you seem to undervalue, though Seppings has given unanswerable reports of their excellence—

*Bowline.*—I rather wish to have their value proved, and the principle tried in times and under circumstances on which its confirmation or confirmation must eventually depend. Suspicion, though the bane of general society, is a virtue in matters of public import. As to Sir Robert's favourable notions, it is the fault of many a man, as well as a spur to his talent, to see nothing but swans in his duck-yard. All you have advanced has not proved to me that any beneficial strength to the ship, as a machine, has been as yet conferred.

*Gasket.*—You will admit that curvilinear sterns add to the means of defence?

*Bowline.*—Indeed, I'll not. No action has yet been fought to prove the fact.

*Gasket.*—But both experiment and abstract reasoning unite in concluding on this property.

*Bowline.*—A fig for mere hypothetic opinions; where are the results of your experiments?

*Gasket.*—Every comparison that has been made in our ports proves the old stern to be capable of a very feeble resistance as compared with the new.

*Bowline.*—The rounder may be a protection against musketry, and present a smaller surface to be struck in being raked; but every shot that does strike will be more destructive than to an open stern, on account of splinters. In cases of necessity, old ships could bring guns enough to bear, and train them to a sharper angle before they wooded. In the action between the *Victorious* and *Rivoli*, *Talbot* brought eight guns upon the enemy directly under his stern. Could your rounders do more than this?

*Gasket.*—But firing stern-guns with their muzzles inboard, as must be the case in the squarers, hazards setting the ship on fire.

*Bowline.*—And if you clap gingerbread-work upon the rounders, as they have been doing lately, there will be nothing to crow about in that respect. Let them, if they must study the "shove-off" system so much, let them cast the stern guns as long as the bow-chasers, so as to carry the muzzles well out.

*Gasket.*—But the common guns will do for the curvilinears, which are therefore better qualified for retreating.

*Bowline.*—Deuce take that word! How familiar has round-sternification made it! It is not a little singular that after a series of arduous wars, in which we have driven all the enemies of Britain from the face of the ocean, we should now all at once, in peace, be studying more how to retreat than to advance. Why must we contemplate what may excite ideas injurious to the spirit of the seamen? Far better teach them that their best defence is the power of offence.

*Gasket.*—The duty of the naval architect is to provide against all contingencies. As to depressing the men's spirit—it is to be hoped British sailors will ever consider the interests of their country above the form of their ships, and, like the yarns of a patent cable, every one do his duty.

*Bowline.*—The run-away system may again bring a foreign fleet with a broom at their mast-heads into the Channel.

*Gasket.*—Then it will be our duty to force them to make a brush of it. Would you leave the stern undefended?

*Bowline.*—Have I not said that the square stern may be as well animated as the round one? And if alteration were at all necessary, we need only pinch in the quarters, after the Danish fashion, to give the guns in that part more range, as in the *Christian VII.* The old construction was founded upon the principle of having as large a platform for the battery as the proportion of keel would allow, to execute the evolutions with the greatest celerity. A ship has to be considered both above and below the water-line.

*Gasket.*—Do you suppose all that has not been taken into account?



*Bowline.*—Not always, or how would it happen that, with a full knowledge that all bodies immersed in water meet with resistance in proportion to the quantity of water which is displaced; how happens it, I ask, that, in the face of this simple truth, we have had so many ships with narrow upper works and deep holds?

*Gasket.*—Sacrifice has been made of the main-deck by tumble-home sides, to give additional force to the lower-deck. If accurate knowledge had not been employed, is it likely that such fine round-sterms would have been produced?

*Bowline.*—Fine ships! Do you mean handsome ones? Just look what a pretty figure they cut,—a sort of cross atwixt a Dutch beggalug and a Norway cat!

*Gasket.*—Why, to be sure they boast no great beauty abaft, but that signifies nothing, for the eye soon gets reconciled to what it becomes accustomed to. However, they have been fitting false counters, and double or external sterms, so as to approximate them to the old ones, which moderates the harshness of their former appearance, and in some degree protects the rudder.

*Bowline.*—Yes; but what a pretty expense will all that lumber be! And then again the trouble of taking it off and replacing it when the ship is docked!

*Gasket.*—Not half so expensive as the heavy and barbarous carved work used to be.

*Bowline.*—But that, as well as several other things you grumble about, has long since been abolished. Not only carved sterms and quarters have disappeared, but the grinning faces from the catheads and bumkins have gone; and you have not seen the pretty group called a family-head on any of our men-of-war during the last thirty years. Even the figure-head has given way to busts and billets.

*Gasket.*—Do you find fault with that?

*Bowline.*—Oh, no! Only the figure-head pleased Jack's fancy, and he ought to be made content where a little will do it. Ulysses, as Lucian tells us, painted his ships for the sake of appearance, and it was wise in him to do so. I had a coxswain who married a wench because she resembled the head of the Niobe.

*Gasket.*—He would have been cured without matrimony had he seen that of the Termagant, with her uplifted patten and her monstrous black eye. I am glad that they've given us the light and elegant busts instead. But you growl at every alteration.

*Bowline.*—Mind you, I make no objection to improvement: I only wish every encroachment upon a system of acknowledged excellence to be subjected to a rigid examination.

*Gasket.*—But all the new introductions are highly spoken of.

*Bowline.*—Not *nem. con.* In my humble opinion the recent innovations are over-praised, which in itself is always a suspicious circumstance, as it smacks a little of the leaven of quackery. And as to the apologetic anxiety to meet remark—" *Qui s'excuse, s'accuse.*"

*Gasket.*—But puffing often proceeds from over-zealous friends.

*Bowline.*—Zeal without discretion resembles controversy without inquiry. However, few of our builders have been remarked as "moderate to excess" in lauding their own works.

*Gasket.*—It is material that they should explain their object in new constructions.

*Bowline.*—But not brand all as dolts and asses who differ in opinion from them. Now, I assert, that whether round or square sterns ultimately prevail, there was no ground whatever for the profligate waste of treasure incurred in altering a set of old ships, which were evidently doomed never to face an enemy again.

*Gasket.*—It was the duty of the Administration to be prepared for war; and every improvement should be made as universal as it is useful.

*Bowline.*—That is true; but were naval tactics so altered on a sudden that they were blindly to precipitate themselves upon round sterns, and study nothing but the theory of running away?

*Gasket.*—There is, as Cervantes remarked, a wide distinction to be made between retiring and flying before an enemy.

*Bowline.*—In some instances it may amount to the difference between being tossed in a blanket or a rug. The system will teach many a waverer to look over the taffrail, till, like Falstaff's soldiers, he will be afraid of nothing but danger. When, some half-century hence, a minister might wish the Nelson of that day to chase a fleet over the Atlantic, he may reply, with Sganarelle—"Nous avons changé tout cela,—my ships are all fitted for being chased."

*Gasket.*—You seem never to tire of harping on that string.

*Bowline.*—Why was the string given me to harp upon? It is injurious to the service and to the country, that questions of moment respecting the rounders were not considered till many fine old liners were cut up at an enormous expense; and we have to learn whether, in extremity, any of the imputed properties are really improvements.

*Gasket.*—Why, M. Dupin, who knows something, cries up the circular sterns as the best addition to our naval architectural knowledge!

*Bowline.*—Let him think so; and let the roundabouts boast his authority, if French gammon is necessary for their support. A pretty pass it has come to! The other day a fool in the House of Commons wished us to copy legislature from the French!—from people who have been fifty years trying to frame a constitution, and who hunt shadowy theories like cats chasing their own tails. And now, if we are to take seamanship from them also, the whole question reduces itself to this—

*Gasket.*—Not quite so fast. In mentioning Dupin's opinion, it was rather as that of a man of science.

*Bowline.*—Well, I had rather that such a business had commenced among his own countrymen, the stern being the part of their ships most frequently presented to us. I'm for Blake of Portsmouth, who studies to depend upon the bow for victory; and as Dupin will no doubt teach Crapaud to fortify his afterparts, we must increase the effect of our foremost guns, and things will be as they were before.

*Gasket.*—Where would your *Blanche* have been when she fought the *Pique*, if she hadn't blown out her stern-frame?

*Bowline.*—And what would she have done had she not a stern-frame that could be blown out, and lads that knew how to do it without setting the ship on fire? But how kindly you forget to recollect how long since frigates have been fitted with stern-ports. Your instance only shows that with judicious alteration the square stern can be made to answer every purpose for which the curvilinear one is intended, and without its disadvantages.

*Gasket.*—*Creda chi vuol.* To such an opinion I will oppose a fact: I well remember, in 1795, when Cornwallis retreated from the French,

off the Penmarks, he mutilated his ships to such a degree, in order to fire right aft, that a heavy refit was incurred.

*Bowline.*—Heavy refit! Who but Jqe Hume, or those narrow-minded calculators who measure the value of everything by the commercial scale, would think of the damage in a case where five liners and a couple of frigates baffled the repeated attacks of thirteen sail of the line, fourteen frigates, and three smaller vessels, during a whole day?

*Gasket.*—It is not the expense I meant so much, as whether round sterns would not have been better for such an exigence. Nobody estimates more highly than I do the gallantry and talent which rendered "Cornwallis's Retreat" equal to any of our naval actions.

*Bowline.*—It was indeed. But old Billy Blue was a practised stager at retreating, and proved to conviction that the square stern was capable of making a proper defence. Recollect his affair off St. Domingo, in 1780, when he, with a 64, a 50, and an old 44, was engaged by M. La Motte Piquet for nearly a couple of days, although the French force consisted of four large and heavy line-of-battle ships and a frigate. Billy, however, was a tough mersel to chew, and Crapaud, finding his attempts like those of a dog to bite a hedgehog, hauled his wind.

*Gasket.*—There is no proof that the old tar would not have managed even better, had the curvilinear stern then prevailed.

*Bowline.*—It did—but not in men-of-war. Though you call it a new invention, forsooth, it is notorious that in those days large East-country traders of several hundred tons burthen were seen knocking about among the West India islands, and elsewhere, with hulky-bulky sterns, as bluff as a burgomaster's when enveloped in what are ludicrously termed his *small-clothes*.

*Gasket.*—You don't speak to the point; for you are prejudiced against the improvement.

*Bowline.*—Believe me, Gasket, you are out of your reckoning there. Locke says, that "False or doubtful positions, relied upon as unquestionable, keep those from truth who build on them; and to be indifferent which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of mind that preserves it from being imposed upon." Now, in examining professional objects, this "direct and safe way to the truth" is imperiously necessary; and I trust to my being so little biassed, as to be entirely divested of that prejudice by which individuals, as well as parties, are so liable to be misled.

*Gasket.*—But if you will allow of neither strength nor means of defence being usefully increased, what can you object to the doing away with those heavy incumbrances, the quarter-galleries? You will admit that they were both unsightly and unnecessary?

*Bowline.*—Indeed I can't admit either. They were not only in perfect symmetry with the ship, but constituted a very *necessary* comfort to the officers; besides which, they were contrived for flanking the whole broadside, and have often proved awkward points to boarders.

*Gasket.*—You forget that a ship will sail all the better close-hauled, when such projections are removed.

*Bowline.*—All the better close-hauled! What next? As to the galleries holding wind, you well know it must be in an immaterial degree when the magnitude of the moving body is considered. How is it possible that a ship turning to windward—which lays at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the blowing point—with a gallery presenting less than

six feet of resistance, can be impeded by the wind then blowing on it at an angle of about 20 degrees? It can be physically proved——

*Gasket.*—Oh! if you give physic for it——

*Bowline.*—Well, in other words. Both hydraulic and pneumatic principles show that it cannot affect the rate of any ship's <sup>3rd</sup> part. Why, a youngster heaving the log holds as much wind, and affects the sailing of the vessel equally as much.

*Gasket.*—Still, there was always crashing work if another ship shaved the quarter a little too lovingly.

*Bowline.*—But are not the false dicker-work, the ornamental gingerbread, and the berthing of the new constructions, much-of-a-muchness with the old galleries?

*Gasket.*—They certainly have altered the simplicity of the rounders latterly. But just recollect what a precious number of ships were weak in the stern-frame, as set forth in the official reports on which circular sterns were resolved upon. You must assume those as premises; and having so done, the conclusion will hardly be denied.

*Bowline.*—Fiddle-de-dee! The loose stern-frames were like the Duke of Bolton's, when he wanted to run into port to set up his bob-stays,—a mere pretext to accomplish an end.

*Gasket.*—What! do you disbelieve the documents?

*Bowline.*—No. I think what is there stated is true enough—but the whole truth is not given. The reports of the Navy were ransacked for evidence, and such extracts made as suited the occasion. Had the same scrutators hunted for defects in the bows, or the decks, or any where else, the same returns could have furnished them.

*Gasket.*—There is, however, quite documentary proof enough to make out a good case; and the providing the service with efficient men-of-war is the first, and perhaps the ruling, consideration for the Admiralty.

*Bowline.*—I deny that, again. Moral power is as necessary as physical strength; there should therefore always be humane as well as mechanical considerations in these affairs. The privations of sea-life are such, that innovators should always study the comfort of those who follow it. Yet here they are circumscribed by caprice. Compare the advantages offered by the galleries of the square sterns with the cramped accommodations of the curvilinear ones; add thereto the poisonous effluvia of coal-tar and fish-oil injections, and you'll sigh with the poet—

“Like cats in air-pumps, to subsist we strive  
On joys too thin to keep the soul alive.”

*Gasket.*—The builders have lately done all they can for accommodation; and I repeat, the duty of the Admiralty was, to consider the battery. Instead of the open over-hanging lump of weakness, formerly called a stern, you have now a fine platform, with quarters as good as at the broadside.

*Bowline.*—Take care of your toes though, while the guns are running in; for there is less room to recoil than under the old system.

*Gasket.*—Clap on plenty of breeching, and check them.

*Bowline.*—Oh! then you do acknowledge one pretty considerable defect of your circulars? You will next allow that your favourite's stern guns cannot be pointed so acute without wooding, as the old barkies.

*Gasket.*—How can that be asserted? The amplitude of bearing in

the rounder's guns may be trained so as to cross at an angle which would afford no point of impunity, except within a quarter of a cable's length.

*Bowline*.—*Point of impunity!* What a preposterous phrase for a practical man to use! Draw your lines, make your diagrams, hatch your theories,—and after all to come to a “point of impunity,”—where the minute divergence of the lines of fire, and the closeness of the object would make it barely a handspike's breadth. This would avail nothing, if the contending bodies were as fixed as the rock of Gibraltar, but with all the batteries in motion, and the divergence and distance altering every instant, makes it really absurd.

*Gasket*—You haven't always the power of mobility. Suppose an enemy lashed to you——

*Bowline*—“I guess” he would find no point of impunity. That's the time when a British ship is most alive.

“Then glow the mariners with generous ire,  
And send their hearts with every ball they fire.”

*Gasket*—Had you been teased in the Baltic, as the poor old Africa, in 1808, and others were, by the Danish gun-boats, you'd have given your ears for the power of offence afforded by the round sterns.

*Bowline*.—I allow the treatment those ships received when caught in a calm to have been irritating enough. But such attacks will not be prevented so much by any alteration of the build of the stern, as by the nature of the metal with which the ports shall be animated. In the case of the Africa, her guns were not only of a smaller calibre, but she lay without a breath of wind, exposed to the fire of 25 large gun and mortar-boats, mounting 80 long guns, and manned with upwards of 1600 men.

*Gasket*—Poor Barrett behaved nobly, but his loss amounted to 62 in killed and wounded, which was exactly the number hurt in the same ship at Trafalgar! It was time to introduce the civilinear system.

*Bowline*—Recollect we have steamers now, and in such a case one of them would be worth a dozen rounders. After all, had the Africa's metal been capable of throwing the shot a sufficient distance, she would have been less mauled. “When the Danes did approach pretty near, thinking, because the colours were shot away, she had struck, they were quickly undeceived, and the old 64's ordnance played as prettily as they could have done from any other construction of vessel.

*Gasket*.—That's impossible. I have myself seen how difficult it is to obtain a cross fire on near objects, and that the advantage of so doing is more limited and confined in the square than the round sterns.

*Bowline*.—I can hear very well, without your laying down the law so loudly. And I hold the contrary opinion, also from experience. So, you see, doctors may differ.

Here the disputants exalted their tone—words fell as pointed as mainline-spikes—the discussion, or to follow Aristotle, the predicament became too brisk for record—the cachinnation was vehement, and the tartness of their faces might, as Shakspeare says, have “soured ripe grapes.” However, after mutual broadsides, and the usual explanations, the parties separated for their several dormitories; and we departed in deep cogitation on the merits of the case.

## THE OLD MILITARY WRITERS.

## No. III.

## MAURICE DE SAXE.

THE "REVERIES" of Marshal de Saxe claim that double title to illustration which is conferred upon a work, in itself of great originality, by the still greater celebrity of its author. Apart, indeed, from his fame as a commander, it is doubtful what rank in professional estimation might have been assigned to one of the most singular and whimsical books which has ever been indited on military science. As the production of some unknown and undistinguished dreamer, his *Reveries* might have been read with a smile or dismissed with a sneer. In his scheme for the new organization of armies, nothing would have been seen but the extravagance of innovation: in his reflections on the higher principles of the science, nothing discerned but the presumption of inexperience. But when all this wild theory of the author is identified with the sober practice of the most successful general of his age—when these speculations of the closet are associated with a splendid course of achievement in the field—it is not easy to treat the most eccentric opinions of the victorious leader with the same uncereemonious disdain; and the world become sufficiently ready to recognise every capricious sally of his fancy for the true inspiration of genius.

Without, however, exaggerating the merits either of Marshal de Saxe or his book, the author of the "*Reveries*" may justly be ranked among the few commanders who have successfully illustrated both the theory and practice of their science. The real value of his authority as a writer is to be estimated in a great degree by the quality of his experience and the amount of his exploits; and a brief reference to the principal events in his brilliant career may aptly precede any analysis of his work. The same character, moreover, which belongs to his writings was conspicuous in his life; and he derived from his very birth not merely his peculiar position in society, but the irregularity of his genius, of his disposition, and of his sentiments.

Maurice, Comte de Saxe and, in the sequel, titular Duke of Courland and Semigallia, and Marshal-General of the French armies, was the natural son of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, by the celebrated Countess of Königsmarck—that fair negociator, to a personal encounter with whose dangerous fascination of mind and form the modern Scipio, Charles XII. of Sweden, according to the well-known story, refused to trust his virtue, or at least to sacrifice his ambition. Maurice inherited some of the qualities of both parents—the prodigious personal strength\* and valour, the amiable temper and amorous susceptibility of his father; and the lively and intellectual spirit of his mother, who is said herself to have superintended his early education, and to have instilled into him the first aspirations of ambition and

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\* Among other feats of his personal strength, it is recorded of him that he could break in two a horse-shoe in his hand, and twist a spikenail with his fingers into a corkscrew. Being once insulted in the streets of London by a scavenger, he seized the fellow by the nape of the neck, and tossed him into the air, so as to fall into his own cart full of mud.

glory. He was born in the year 1696, and made so good a use of his mother's precepts that, at the early age of twelve years, in 1708, he secretly left her, and proceeded on foot to join the army of the Allies, under the Duke of Marlborough, then engaged in the siege of Lisle, at which his royal parent was present as a volunteer. Augustus allowed the youthful Maurice to serve with the Saxon contingent in the Allied Army, with which he remained until nearly the close of the Succession War, witnessing the capture of Lisle and other fortresses, and the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet. Thus the future marshal-general of the French armies made his first campaign against the troops of that nation; and the earliest professional lessons of the conqueror of Fontenoy—the only commander of modern times by whom an English army has been worsted in a ranged battle—were gained in the same ranks with English soldiers and under the auspices of an English general.

The disastrous defeat of his great enemy, "Swedish Charles," at Pultowa, having re-opened a theatre of action for King Augustus in the north, he permitted his young son, in 1711, to join the Saxon troops in Pomerania; and authorized him to raise for the same service a regiment of cavalry, at the head of which he made several campaigns with increasing distinction, until the termination of hostilities with Sweden. While the army was in winter quarters in 1713, he married at Dresden, by his mother's desire, the Countess of Loben. He had himself, as his French biographer\* coolly informs us, no *penchant* for matrimony, but was decided in favour of the match by the name which his wife bore of VICTOIRE. But as we learn that the lady was also rich, we may suspect this consideration had its weight in inducing him to form a *mariage de convenance*, which seems to have produced little happiness to either party.

Tired of the repose produced by the cessation of hostilities with Sweden, the Comte de Saxe obtained his father's permission to serve as a volunteer in the Imperial Army under Prince Eugene, then engaged in the war against the Turks. He arrived in July, 1717, at the camp of the Imperialists before Belgrade; was present throughout the arduous siege of that place, and the total defeat of the Turkish army which attempted its relief; and returned at the close of a brilliant campaign to Dresden.

Two years of inaction followed, during which he led so uneasy a life through the jealous reproaches of his countess, for which he appears to have given sufficient cause, that at length, in 1720, to escape the conjugal tempest, he determined upon visiting France; and after his arrival in Paris, was readily induced to embrace an offer of the Regent Duke of Orleans to enter the French service, with the rank of *Maréchal-de-Camp*. For this proposal, which decided the destiny of his subsequent life, he was honourably indebted to the impression of his professional merits which had been made upon the Regent by the French princes of the blood, who had been his co-volunteers in the Turkish campaign. From King Augustus he without difficulty obtained the necessary permission for this change of service, and the yet more agreeable licence

\* *Histoire de Maurice, Comte de Saxe, &c. par M. le Baron d'Espagnac, Gouverneur de l'Hôtel Royal des Invalides. Paris, 1773.* The biographer had served seven campaigns on the staff of his hero, and boasts of having enjoyed his personal confidence.

for a divorce, by mutual consent, from his countess, who immediately married a Saxon officer.

At the period of the Comte de Saxe's enrolment in the army of a power to which, in the event, he was to render such splendid and important services, France was enjoying a profound peace; and her new *Maréchal-de-Camp*, as if with a prescience of the bright career which was to open its long vista before him, now applied himself with praiseworthy diligence to study the theory of that science, in the practice of which, since the age of twelve years, he had been too actively engaged to supply the defects of an unfinished education. It was at this season of his life that he began first to learn the mathematics and their application to military purposes. His studies were pursued with so much assiduity and success that he became an excellent engineer officer; and so completely had he mastered that branch of his profession, that when he subsequently attained the command of armies, he was wont himself to direct in person all siege operations. He also associated much at this period of his life with the celebrated *Chevalier de Folard*, and other officers of similar tastes, who brought to the study of tactics all the enthusiasm of genius, and all the stores of antiquarian and professional learning. Nor were the practical details of military duty, meanwhile, neglected, for he actively employed himself in the superintendence and organization of a German regiment of infantry which he was allowed to enlist as its colonel into the French service, and which he formed upon such principles as his experience had suggested.

In 1726 these occupations were interrupted by a curious episode in his life. The people of the duchy of Courland, anticipating the dissolution of their infirm sovereign without issue, and suspecting a project of the Polish Diet, in that event, to unite their independent territory with the kingdom of Poland as a lapséd fief of that crown, determined to avert such a design by electing a successor to their prince. For this dignity the relationship of the Comte de Saxe to King Augustus, as well as his high personal reputation, marked him as an eligible aspirant, and he was accordingly encouraged by a large party in the duchy to offer himself as a candidate for the succession. On his arrival from Paris, his cause was particularly espoused by the Princess Anne of Russia, dowager of a former duke of Courland, who saw and admired him, and agreed to give him her hand as the reward or price of his elevation. By her exertions chiefly his election was carried in the states of the duchy, and a diploma was solemnly drawn up constituting him Duke of Courland and Semigallia in succession to the reigning sovereign. Nor was the Russian princess the only female advocate of the attractive soldier: for *Le Couvreur*, the most celebrated Parisian actress of her day, pledged her moveables for 40,000 *livres*, and sent the supply to assist his necessities or to forward his views in his new duchy. But the interests opposed to his elevation proved too powerful for him to resist with success. While the Russian court insisted upon the election of some creature of its own, the Diet of Poland arbitrarily compelled King Augustus to declare against his own son, and to forbid him to sustain his pretensions. On both hands the enemies of the new duke proceeded to eject him by actual force of arms, and while the Russian troops besieged him in a post which he had attempted to fortify, a commission from the Polish Diet entered Mittau, the capital of



the duchy, with a body of cavalry, and obliged the states to annul their election. De Saxe made a gallant show of resistance to the last moment; but being overpowered by the Russians, and deserted by his Courlanders, he was finally reduced to evacuate the duchy, and to leave his Russian and Polish enemies to settle as they might their conflicting interests.

But the most singular feature in this transient dream of ducal sovereignty, was his neglected enjoyment and unconscious loss of a far more brilliant provision. The Princess Anne of Russia, who was to have shared his ducal throne, discovered, while he was her guest at Mittau, that, among other infidelities, he was carrying on an intrigue in her own palace with one of the ladies of her household. Piqued at these proofs that his addresses to herself were wholly those of political interest, Anne broke off all negotiations for their marriage: nor was De Saxe made sensible, until the sudden and unexpected succession of the princess to the crown of Russia, within two years, that his inconstancy had cost him no less than the loss of an imperial consort and a matrimonial throne. But all his subsequent efforts were vain to rekindle in the breast of the Empress the passion which he had outraged. The double defeat of his views upon the duchy of Courland, and the hand of the Russian princess, was followed by the death of both his parents, and the disruption of his connexion with his native country: for though his half-brother, the new Elector of Saxony, offered him the command of his troops, he declined to quit the French service; and in 1733 he finally returned to France, and thenceforth devoted himself wholly to the prosecution of his fortunes in that kingdom.

From this epoch the biography of the Comte de Saxe merges into the military history of Europe. The short war between France and the Emperor Charles VI., which broke out in 1733, gave him his first opportunity of distinguishing himself in the service which he had embraced. Even in the inconclusive campaigns on the Rhine of that and the two following years, he found means to signalize his talents; and before the close of the war he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. It was during the interval of peace which followed that, in 1738, he composed his famous "Reveries," which, we are assured by his French biographer, "cost him no more than eight days of labour:" an assertion which, if credible at all, must refer only to the time consumed in transferring to paper reflections long entertained, and details already digested on the science of his profession.

The commencement of the war of the Imperial Succession soon summoned him again, in 1741, to renew in the field his application of these principles; and now began effectually that brilliant career, through which he raised himself, in six years, to the summit of his glory. In the first campaigns of that chequered war, the Gallo-Bavarian army overran Austria and Bohemia; and the capture of the Bohemian capital, its crowning event, was the enterprise of De Saxe. Though commanding only a division of the French auxiliaries, he earnestly suggested to the Elector of Bavaria, and, having with difficulty won \*his consent, himself boldly executed a project for the escalade of Prague. It was effected at a most critical moment, when the Austrians were on the point of throwing 14,000 men into the place. A highly-interesting private letter, from himself to his friend the Chevalier de

Folard, describing the whole operation, which he had personally directed, is given in his memoirs, and may be cited as a model for the clear and lively narration of military exploits. The next successful achievement of the Comte de Saxe was the conduct of the siege of Egra, which was intrusted wholly to his direction, and terminated on the counterscarp by capitulation.

During the reverses of the two following campaigns his genius was repressed in subordinate commands under men every way his inferiors ; but, even in the midst of the disasters which overwhelmed the French armies in Germany, the skillful operations and bold countenance with which he covered their successive retreats were the theme of general admiration. His conduct in these trying circumstances so confirmed and enhanced his reputation, that, early in the year 1744, he was raised to the dignity of a Marshal of France, and appointed to the command of a corps of observation in Flanders, which was destined to cover the siege operations of the main army under the old Marshal de Noailles, with which Louis XV. had determined to serve his first campaign. Fortunately for De Saxe, the passage of the Rhine by the Austrians obliged Noailles, after the capture of a few fortresses, to march away with the King from the Netherlands to the defence of Alsace ; and the new Marshal, thus freed from the trammels of juniority, was left in uncontrolled command of the French forces in the Netherlands. Here, though his inferiority in numbers to the enemy obliged him to act on the defensive during the remainder of the campaign, his masterly movements completely paralyzed the efforts of the Allies, kept them in continual alarm, and effectually prevented them from undertaking any operation, or recovering any advantage.

He had now won the unbounded confidence of the French court and sovereign ; and it was at the head of a magnificent army, including the household troops of the crown, and honoured by the presence of the monarch, that he opened the campaign of 1745, memorable for the battle of Fontenoy. Every other object of the war was sacrificed to cast a brilliant distinction on the operations which the King had resolved to witness in person ; and it is a remarkable proof of the chivalric eagerness of the French officers to distinguish themselves in the presence of their sovereign, or of the enthusiastic hopes inspired by the new commander, that the veteran Marshal de Noailles claimed permission to waive his seniority, and served as a simple volunteer under the orders of De Saxe. It is no part of our present business to repeat the well-known details of the battle of Fontenoy ; but some of the circumstances under which it was fought have a connexion with the fortunes and character of De Saxe, too intimate and interesting to be here altogether overlooked. At the moment when he was about to grasp the highest prize of a soldier's ambition, disease and languor had poisoned its enjoyment : he was in an advanced stage of dropsy ; and when, in conversation with him, Voltaire expressed tears for his life if he attempted to quit Paris in his dangerous state, he calmly replied, " That it was not a question of living, but of setting out for the army." A few weeks before the battle he underwent the operation of tapping, and on the same morning transacted business with his biographer and another officer of his staff for five hours, without their discovering by a muscle of his countenance the severe trial which he had suffered. He was so reduced in strength,

that, on the eve of the battle, he was obliged to be carried in a sort of palanquin, mounting his horse only when the action began; and during its continuance his disorder racked him with an agonizing thirst, which he dared not indulge, and vainly endeavoured to assuage by keeping a ball of lead in his mouth. Yet his calmness, self-possession, and habitual liveliness of spirit, were conspicuous as ever.

The battle itself was one of the most singular in the annals of modern warfare. There is no other example on record of a body of unsupported infantry penetrating a position in the face of a force five times as numerous, under the cross fire of redoubts full of heavy artillery, overthrowing successive charges of horse and foot, annihilating whole regiments by its rolling volleys of musketry—itself, by the contraction of the ground, compressed from two lines into a dense and elongated mass of narrow front;—yet still, disjointed not disordered, preserving its stern, undaunted aspect, and pursuing its daring, deliberate advance. The bravest efforts of the chivalric nobility of France, of the gallant troops of the royal household\*, of the flower of the national cavalry and infantry, and even of the ill-fated Irish brigade, were in succession and in vain employed to arrest its progress; and when at length in the heart of the enemy's position, its ranks mowed down by artillery, and overwhelmed in front and on both flanks by a simultaneous onset of all the cavalry and infantry whom it had previously repelled, the whole mass was finally crushed, cut down, and swept bodily off the field, without a sign of dismay or an effort to disperse, it may be felt how full well the men who had fought in those ranks deserved the splendid eulogy of an enemy, that "they had quitted the field of battle without tumult and without confusion, and were vanquished without dishonour." No other troops in the world would have been capable of such desperate perseverance but that "astonishing infantry," which has in our own days again displayed the same hereditary national qualities on the crests of Albuera and under the walls of Badajos. The whole force of the British column at Fontenoy did not exceed 15,000 men; and it is fair to remember that its glory was shared by five battalions of Hanoverians†, worthy of the race which has so often since been mingled in the same ranks with British soldiers, and emulated their spirit in the happier companionship of victory.

The admitted and imminent danger of defeat to which the French

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\* The reader who wishes to believe the interesting, but not very probable, tale related by Voltaire, of the reciprocal courtesy of the French and British guards in the heat of the action, may find it circumstantially supported by the biographer of De Saxe, who was himself present at the battle. The officers at the head of the British column, on approaching within fifty paces of the French Guards, saluted their opponents by taking off their hats; the French officers, stepping forth to the front, returned the compliment! Lord Charles Hay, a captain in the English Guards, then advanced from the ranks, and cried, "Gentlemen of the French Guards, fire!" Comte d'Anteroche, a lieutenant of Grenadiers, replied in a loud voice, "Gentlemen, fire yourselves—we never fire first!" The British poured in a fire so destructive that nineteen officers of the French Guards and eleven of the Swiss fell before it; six hundred men of the same corps were killed and wounded; and the Swiss regiment of Courten, which had joined the French Guards, was annihilated.

† The British contingent in the Allied Army consisted of twenty-five squadrons and twenty battalions; the Hanoverian, of sixteen squadrons and five battalions; the Dutch of forty squadrons and twenty-six battalions; besides eight squadrons of Austrians.

army was exposed at Fontenoy by the unexpected boldness of the English advance, has sometimes provoked a question on the skill of De Saxe's dispositions. He himself is known to have said to Louis XV. after the battle, "Sire, I must take the reproach of one fault to myself. I ought to have placed another redoubt between the wood of Barri and Fontenoy, but I did not imagine there were generals hardy enough to attempt the passage at that spot." To which it has been retorted, that a commander ought always to suppose his enemy both able and bold. But it is surely more just to interpret De Saxe's speech rather as a censure on the illjudged and fatal tenacity of his opponent—he was not bound to anticipate the madness of the English general which had precipitated his infantry on their destruction; and the event itself proved that to the utmost efforts, even of such troops, the passage had already been rendered impracticable.

With more truth perhaps, but not without some inconsistency, is another error imputed by Grimoard to the conduct of De Saxe during the battle, amounting in substance to this—that he neglected at once to seize the victory, which his previous dispositions had secured, and that he suffered the fate of the day to be long held in suspense, and great loss to be incurred by his troops in partial charges, before the general and successful assault which would at an earlier stage have proved equally decisive. It seems probable that the Marshal was for some time too much overpowered with surprise by the incredible rashness of the British advance to act as promptly as he might have done, but if so, enfeebled as he was by disease, his energies rose with the occasion; and his final attack was not only a triumph of skilful concert over desperate gallantry, but might serve practically to refute by anticipation one of the boasted dogmas of later strategy. It proved the incapacity of any formation in dense order or column to resist the simultaneous assault in front and flank to which its very nature is certain to expose it.

The same genius or fortune, through which De Saxe had triumphed at Fontenoy, was faithful to his standard during the remainder of the war. In 1716 he prevailed at Roucoux, the year after at Lawfeldt, Tournay, Ghent, Ostend, and Brussels, Antwerp, Mons, and Namur, and Bergen-op-Zoom, the master-piece of Coehorn, were the prizes of successive campaigns, and in three years the French armies under De Saxe had completed the conquest of the Austrian Netherlands and of Dutch Brabant—provinces bristled with many of the most celebrated fortresses in Europe, and defended by the best troops of the Allies. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle alone arrested the course of the victorious general under the walls of Maastricht, and on the cessation of hostilities he returned to France crowned with glory, and already invested, as Marshal-General of the French camps and armies, with the highest military honours which their sovereign could confer. Provision was made for his residence at his château of Chambord in almost regal state. His own regiment of cavalry were stationed there to furnish a daily guard of honour to his person, cannon taken from the enemy were mounted before his gate, and captured standards and other trophies adorned his hall. But he did not long survive the conclusion of the war in the enjoyment of his dignities, and died, in 1750, at the early age of fifty-four years.

In endeavouring to discover what rank in the scale of military genius

really belonged to the mind of the Marshal de Saxe, it is not easy to distinguish between the portion of his signal successes which he owed to his intrinsic abilities, and that for which he was indebted to the errors and imbecility of his opponents. Frederic of Prussia, indeed, characterized him as "the Turenne of the age of Louis XV.," but certes the Duke of Cumberland was no Montecuculi. It is observable, moreover, that, even against such commanders as the Duke and Prince Charles of Lorraine, he gained, after Fontenoy, no very decisive victory in the field: for the battles of Roucoux and Lawfeldt were obstinately disputed and imperfectly won. But the real superiority of De Saxe was evinced in the secrecy of his designs, the rapidity of their combination, and the energy of their execution. In these respects, many of his marches, choices of position, and sieges, may be cited as splendid examples of science, and, throughout his three last campaigns in the Netherlands, the completion followed the conception of every enterprise with unerring precision and success.

His character presented one singular contradiction: never was man more cool and clear-sighted in warfare, or apparently more full of foibles and destitute of judgment in the personal and ordinary relations of life. No project was too wild to captivate and mislead his imagination, and his whole life was passed in fruitless aspirations after sovereign station. He had reluctantly abandoned the hopes which had been inspired by the affair of the Courland succession. During the negotiations which preceded the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he petitioned Louis XV. for the possession of the then desert isle of Tobago, with the design of making that barren and rocky spot, under a West Indian sun, the seat of a sovereign principality, and, on the assent of the French King, he was, it is said, preparing to supply his projected realm with subjects by colonization, when the opposition of England and Holland frustrated his strange resolve. Both in this instance, however, and in that of the Courland succession, some allowance is due to the early impressions derived from birth and education, nor were his aspirations for dominion perhaps more than the natural growth of a generous ambition in so vigorous though wild a scion of a regal stock. This yearning after sovereign power, moreover, was less fatal to himself than his indulgence of a softer passion,—which rendered him, like another Samson, a contrast of physical strength and moral weakness,—which made him a dupe to every meretricious allurements, and a foil to his own greatness,—and which, in the premature evening of his days, left the sun of his glory to set only upon the ruins of intemperance\*.

Yet even his errors were the inconsistencies of a noble being. His munificent generosity was the only quality in his nature which had no contrast. His spirit was fiery, but his temper gentle and humane, his principles of discipline were rigid, but their enforcement ever blended with mercy, and, in the seat of war, both in Germany and in the Netherlands, it was the singular happiness of his disposition to win alike the respect and affection of his very enemies, the love and fear of his own troops, and the confidence and gratitude of the inhabitants. So nicely, in a word, were all the qualities that may be commended and

\* He had lived too fast, and just before his death he said to his faithful physician, who had followed him through his campaigns—"Doctor, life is but a dream! Mine has been a bright, but a short one."

deplored balanced in the person of this extraordinary man, that his character is best summed up in the equivocal sentence which has been passed upon another hero of not inferior eccentricity—"In eo, virtutes vitia superare videntur."

The "REVERIES" of De Saxe are the only memorials which remain to the military world of the genius of a commander, to whose instructive discourses on the Art of War its greatest master in the same age was not too proud to acknowledge his obligations, and whom he emphatically pronounced "qualified to be the professor of all the generals of Europe\*." Whether the great Frederic meant to extend the same eulogy to the written as to the oral lessons of his thus acknowledged preceptor, we presume not to conjecture. But when De Saxe wrote his *Reveries*,—without the benefit, indeed, it must be remembered, of the accumulated experience of his ten last and most brilliant years,—it is obvious that he meant to embody in his volume all his knowledge of a science which he had already studied and practised for thirty years; and the true principles of which were as much the constant subject of his meditations, as its glories were the object of his passionate pursuit. The design proclaimed in the outset of his work was to employ the fruit of his experience and reflection in proving the imperfection of the military system of his own times, and with this view he proposed to begin by developing the first principles of the art—declaring that "though they who occupy themselves with details pass for persons of narrow capacity, he was convinced of the absolute necessity of such inquiry to the thorough attainment of any professional knowledge, just as a man might have a taste for architecture and drawing, might produce a fair plan and design for a palace, and yet, when employed to execute it, if he was ignorant how practically to prepare his materials, and to lay his foundation, the whole fabric would shortly fall and bury him in its ruins."

So, regarding troops as the materials which the general has to use, and the good quality of their composition as the base of all success in warfare, he proceeds to consider the best method of levying, clothing, maintaining, forming, and training them for combat. This constitutes the subject of his first book. The second is devoted to what he terms "the sublime parts" of military science in which he treats, in successive chapters, of fortification and the attack and defence of places, of warlike operations in general, of mountain warfare, of intersected countries, of the passage of rivers, of the choice of positions for encamping and fighting, of entrenchments and lines, of the attack of the same, of the advantage of intermingling redoubts in orders of battle, of spies and guides, of indications of the enemy's designs, and, lastly, of the qualities which the general of an army ought to possess. And the whole work concludes with a very strange essay "On the Propagation of the Human Species."

Through the prefatory part of the first book, there are scattered many very valuable maxims on the levying, clothing, maintenance, and training of troops, not unmingled with some eccentric proposals and notions. The author's remarks on the customs, too prevalent in his own as well as in later times, of enlisting men by fraud, and of subsequently violating

\* Letter from Frederick of Prussia to Voltaire, 15th July, 1749

faith with them in their terms of service, do honour to his humanity, and may be read not without profit in these days. His project for clothing the soldier, amidst much wholesome regard to his health and comfort, displays some whimsical details. For the head-dress, he recommends the hair to be cropped close, and a sort of Welsh wig of lambskin worn, for warmth's sake, under a Roman casque; for the body a vest, much like the jacket of our modern fashion, to be substituted for the lappelled coat of his own times, with what he calls a Turkish mantle, which appears by the plates to resemble an English smock-frock, to answer the purpose of a great coat; for the legs, leathern breeches and gaiters; for the feet, low heeled pumps or shoes and greased, without stockings, to be worn in wet weather in wooden soled sandals or galoshes, and in the cold season large woollen stockings with leathern soles to pass over the shoes and gaiters as high as the knee. He asserts, from his own experience, that, among the German troops, the use of woollen socks *next the feet* had a venomous effect on the skin, and constantly produced sores and ulcers which, in every campaign, disabled numbers from marching.

Under the head of maintenance, he proposes a system of messing the troops in the field by centuries: to each of which (consisting of one hundred and fifty men) he attaches a purveyor (*vivandier*), with four bullock cars, a huge common boiler for making soup and bouilli, and other equipage: he endeavours to prove that this plan would secure healthy diet, and be attended with no inconvenience; and he advises that, while the transport of meat may be effected by droves of cattle accompanying an army, the troops shall always be accustomed to the use of biscuit instead of soft bread, as equally wholesome and much more portable. And, from the example of the Roman service, he strongly advocates the issue of vinegar to the troops; and to the constant admixture of that article with water he attributes the freedom of the Roman armies from the epidemics which desolate modern camps. On the subject of pay, he advances a doctrine from which few sons of the sword will be found to dissent:—that its rates ought to be as high as possible. He maintains that if the profession of arms be not made a respectable provision for officers, the ranks will be filled only “by the rich who seek merely a resource for their idleness, and by wretches whose energies are paralyzed in poverty.” The whole of his remarks under this head, on the ascendancy which may fairly be claimed by the aristocratic order in an army, and upon the limits which should regulate the pretensions of birth, are singular as coming from a French officer of rank under the *ancien régime*, and are not inapplicable to our own service and times.

After these introductory essays, the lively author proceeds to develop his plan for the organization of an army: of which, upon the Roman model, he makes his “Legion” the base. This body he proposes shall consist of four regiments; each regiment to be composed of four centuries of infantry, half a century of light infantry, and another half century of cavalry. The war establishment of each century, both of horse and foot, he fixes at one hundred and fifty, divided into ten companies, or rather squads, of fifteen men. He wisely deprecates the plan of levying new regiments at the opening of every war; and proposes that, during peace, all the legions shall be maintained on a reduced establishment.

One curious feature of his plan is to furnish every century with a kind of long swivel musket of his invention, carrying a half pound ball, fixed on a light pair of wheels, and capable of being transported and worked by two men, which he styles an *amulette*. From this light artillery, with all the sanguine spirit of a projector, he anticipates extraordinary effects, and seems to promise that it should almost supersede the necessity of heavier field-pieces but he furnishes every legion with two twelve-pounders, as many pontoons, and a light train of cars with intrenching tools, &c. His infantry he forms four deep the two front ranks armed with firelocks and bayonets, but the two rear also with pikes thirteen feet long, carrying their firelocks slung. He provides every legionary also with a buckle, on the plan recommended by Montecuculi. Besides the half-centuries, or troops of legionary cavalry, he proposes to form regiments both of dragoons (in the old signification) and of cuirassiers the former armed with lance, firelock, and bayonet, for service both mounted and dismounted, the latter in full armour, with the lance, straight cut-and-thrust sword, and carbine. Having thus organized his army, he proceeds to explain, in an essay entitled "Dissertation sur la Grande Manœuvre," his principles of array and movement, which are full of curious matter, but which we cannot of course attempt to analyze within our limits. But it is observable that he does not hold the creed of Furemberg, that Heaven is always on the side of great armies, since he declares that he should not design his army to consist of more than ten legions, eight regiments of cuirassiers, and sixteen of dragoons making a total of about 31,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, with a train of fifty sixteen pounders, and twelve mortars,—a force with which he undertakes to arrest the operations of one hundred thousand men.

Perhaps the second book of the *Reveries*, as being less devoted to the projects, and referring more to the actual experience of the author, is the more valuable of the two. Its first chapter on fortification, and the attack and defence of places, contains much in which it is easy to recognise the well digested science and sound judgment of a practical engineer. It offers some powerful arguments, dictated both by humanity and prudence, against the conversion of populous towns into fortresses, and recommends the preference of situations for establishing places of arms, where the nature of the ground may be brought to the aid of art, and where no helpless population exists to suffer from the horrors of a siege, or to diminish the obstinacy of resistance. This chapter also contains many suggestions for improving the resources and arrangements of defence. On the use of retired cismates, in particular, on which he gives some hints and suggestions in a subsequent section, we suspect that engineers of our own age have been more indebted to Marshal De Saxe than they would care to acknowledge, for the first idea of systems which they have propounded as original inventions of their own. The chapter which, in the desultory manner peculiar to the whole work, is entitled "Reflections on War in General," is remarkable for broaching two doctrines which the author afterwards applied very efficiently to practice: the one on the facility of harassing an enemy by a well-arranged plan of partisan warfare, the other on the advantage of not taking the field, unless with some paramount reason, too early in the year. In the campaign of 1747, when the Duke of Cumberland had drawn out his army from their winter



quarters early in March, and exposed them to all the inclemencies of the season, without any determinate object, Marshal de Saxe kept his troops still in cantonments for six weeks, declaring that when the allies should be weakened by sickness and mortality, as the event proved, he would then convince the English general that the first duty of a commander is to provide for the health and preservation of his troops.

The titles which we have given of the remaining chapters of Marshal De Saxe's second book will sufficiently describe their contents, and answer the general purpose proposed in these papers —rather to introduce the military student to the peculiarities of the old professional writers, and to afford for his guidance a general outline of their most celebrated works, than to forestall the benefit of their perusal. On the concluding and most singular and eccentric portion of these *Reveries* —the *Reflections on the Propagation of the Human Species*—we cannot venture to say more than that, although the worthy Marshal has thought it well, “after treating of an art which teaches us methodically to destroy the human race, to elucidate the best means of repairing its losses,” we by no means consider it our duty to follow his example that his doctrines, as a champion of the fair sex, on the propriety of temporary marriages and freedom of choice, would appear equally trifling to the disciples of Malthus, and repugnant to the moral and ecclesiastical law, and that, in fine, we are very much disposed to assent to the grave conclusion of his Dutch editor, “*Que Monsieur le Marechal de Saxe etoit plus grand General que grand Legiste*.”

#### NOTICES OF NAVIGATION, DISCOVERY, COMMERCE, AND SHIP-BUILDING, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS

##### No. II

##### NAVAL STRENGTH AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Nor only the preservation of that extensive share of commerce which Great Britain possesses, but her future advancement, depend on the good condition and wise regulation of our naval affairs, and not only so, but her very existence itself, as an independent empire and a free people, depend upon the constant superiority of her maritime power. It will not be amiss to take notice of two remarkable periods of our ancient maritime history, because some useful observations may be made in comparing them, both with other nations and with ourselves, in our respective situations.

History informs us that Edgar, King of England, had four thousand ships, by the terror of which he subdued Norway, Denmark, all the islands of the ocean, and the greatest part of Ireland. These instances of his power are specified in a record cited by that great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, in the preface to his fourth report. This monarch made a naval progress yearly round the island, and once caused eight conquered kings to row his barge on the river Dee. But it seems that some of his successors have had such ministers as either neglected to keep our fleets in repair, or were afraid to make use of them; for, at several periods of time since the days of King Edgar, we find that this kingdom has been miserably insulted on the seas, and even successfully invaded by other nations. The British Neptune slept or slumbered

most part of the time from the reign of King Edgar to that of Queen Elizabeth. In her days he sprang up with vigour, being roused by Spain, which at that time was the greatest maritime power on earth. From that period our naval strength has gradually increased, insomuch that at this time the Spanish fleet is no more to be compared with that of Great Britain, either in numerical or physical force, than the strength of a giant is to be compared with that of a pigmy. We now have it in our power to lord it over the main. It may be worth our inquiry to know how these fluctuations have happened in the dominion of the seas.

The tasks and course of life of seafaring men are not to be learned in an instant, their employment is a laborious and dexterous one, and is only to be acquired by application and industry. Money will buy all naval stores except mariners, but, unless a succession of them be preserved, no wealth will be able to purchase them. The surest, cheapest, and only profitable method of supporting such a succession, is to have perpetual occasion for a multitude of seamen in a course of foreign traffic. It is indeed probable that Edgar's amazing power at sea was, for the most part, owing to his own great genius, attended with indefatigable endeavours in training up, and year by year augmenting, the number of his mariners, for, in those days, England had no great share of foreign commerce, people generally contenting themselves with the produce and manufactures of their native country. This great prince must, therefore, have previously oppressed his vassals to enable him to keep up so great an armament, and it is no wonder that it dwindled in succeeding reigns, because it had not that solid aliment, trade, to nourish it.

The success of the Spaniards in America caused their shipping to increase beyond all their neighbours. In this flourishing condition, they continued for a great part of the long reigns of their Philip II. and of our Elizabeth. She had not a fleet able to give them Armada battle; her ships, indeed, were light and nimble; the Spanish, though larger and more numerous, were unwieldy, therefore, the lighter vessels being in no danger of a chase, fought or stood away as they saw occasion.

But this advantage would not have been sufficient, if Providence had not interposed a tempest for the protection of England. The Queen knew to what causes she owed her danger and her deliverance, and became more attentive than ever to plant colonies in America. Death prevented her from carrying her great designs into execution, but some of her best and wisest subjects, and most gallant seamen had entered so deeply into the plan, and laid it so nearly to their hearts, that what she intended, in the settlement of Virginia, was in a good measure effected in the reign of King James I, though the undertaking was a great difficulty upon his timorous councils, because the Spaniards, of whom he stood in servile awe, did not approve of it but his shame, with much debate, barely got the better of his fears, and thus mine of wealth was opened to Great Britain. Thus, with what else has been executed in favour of England, both on the continent and in the islands of that new world, has added such a weight of maritime force to the natural strength which we owe to our situation, that we still continue to be able by wise management to rule the waves.

During the seventeenth century, the Dutch were esteemed the only match for the English on the seas; but, as a great part of their strength

was merely artificial, it subsided, like the hilarity produced by a momentary stimulus. Commerce, and that wealth and power which attend it, may be either absolutely in the power of a state or empire, considered in and by itself, without regard to its neighbours, which we call national wealth, power, and commerce; or they may depend upon treaties with other states, or be owing to their connivance, which, *pro tempore*, amounts to a tacit agreement. These latter species may be called technical wealth. Such was the fishery of the Dutch, which they enjoyed by the inactivity of some of our English Kings; and this must decline of course, if we vigorously support our fisheries of every sort. Another branch of their artificial strength was, that, by the indolence of all nations, they were for a time the carriers of the universe; but the world has grown wiser, other nations begin to work for themselves, and the Netherlanders have sadly found that this fund of strength has also failed them. Their only foreign wealth and strength is their East India trade; part of this is their own, because the islands that produce spice are in their possession, but when the two former branches shall be cut off, they will find that possession every day more and more precarious.

France has not the same advantage as Great Britain in its situation for maritime affairs; that country is extended wide within land, and has not the benefit of being penetrated by many deep creeks or navigable rivers; on half its borders it is bounded by the Continent, and the good harbours of France are but few compared with the number of ours. These reasons of our capacity for constant superiority over them in maritime affairs in general served to prevent their increasing in North America as fast as we did, and also disabled them, in past wars, from protecting their colonies with a sufficient force in that part of the world.

It is an observation worthy the serious attention of every Englishman, that empire has always followed trade, travelling, as it were, from one part of the world to another, as commerce has shifted its station; and in all countries still growing or declining in power in proportion as traffic has been encouraged or disregarded.

Cicero writing to Atticus, says, "Qui mare teneat, cum necesse potiri." This is the opinion of a very great man, who had been at the head of affairs in a most powerful state above 1700 years ago; and the practice of all great princes who have lived since that time, and have ever designed either to extend their dominions or to render themselves considerable to their neighbours, fully proves the observation to be true. The Romans, who aspired to nothing less than universal empire, while their conquests were confined within the narrow bounds of Italy, were so much prejudiced with the notions of a landed interest, that, as Livy relates, they thought it scandalous for a man of fashion to exercise any merchandize; and in consequence of that prepossession, they were not in a capacity to make any figure by sea, an element little practised by them, and less understood. But this notion lasted only till they had an opportunity to look more abroad into the world, then experience taught them, as they came to quarrel with the Carthaginians, who at that time were the great trading people, that commerce was necessary to establish the empire; and that not only their conquests were at an end, but the possession of the territories they had conquered was precarious, unless they could acquire and secure to themselves the dominion of the sea.

If the dominion of the sea is absolutely necessary to a people who

aim at empire, of how much greater moment is it to a nation whose grandeur, whose wealth, whose very being depends upon commerce and navigation! It is with the highest reason, therefore, that we ought to look upon every wrong done to our trading subjects, and on every attempt towards establishing a new maritime power in Europe, as the most fatal, and therefore the most unpardonable injury to a nation whose glory consists in being mistress of the sea, and whose strength lies in trade. The nations recorded in history to have been at any time possessed of the empire of the sea have always esteemed a neighbouring prince's offering to set up a naval power, by building more ships of war than were requisite to secure the trade of his subjects, to be as just a foundation of political jealousy, as the raising of new forts upon his frontiers, or the levying of a formidable army in a time of profound peace, and, therefore, they have always taken measures either to prevent such attempts, or to destroy them in their birth. This was the practice of the Romans, and this has been the policy of the Kings of England\*.

It is not an empty title which the Kings of England have always taken to themselves, of being supreme lords and governors of the ocean surrounding the British shore, but a right which they have constantly maintained at the expense of numerous fleets. In that compact made between our great Edward I and Philip the Fair of France, it appears that the French King was by him called to an account for piracies committed by his subjects within the British sea, and, by that memorable ordinance made at Hastings, in the reign of King John of England, the honour of the flag, ever claimed by the English, is decreed to take place universally, not barely as a civility, but as a right to be paid (*cum debita reverentia*) with due deference.

A detail of examples to the present purpose is unnecessary, since nothing is more known in our English history, than that our Kings have ever been jealous of their neighbours making use of any pretext to increase their naval strength, and have accordingly judged it of the greatest importance to frustrate such designs, though at the risk of a war, for what less did Queen Elizabeth risk, when she sent to the French King, to prohibit his building any more ships of war than what he then had, without her leave first obtained? This was an instance of wisdom and resolution worthy a princess who claimed the sovereignty of the sea.

Cardinal Richelieu, who had such extensive views for aggrandizing the state of France, found no way more effectual to promote the power of the King and the riches of the nation, than to improve navigation; and, indeed, there is no other way can bring us in gold and silver. That great statesman shows us very well, in his "Political Testament," the necessity and usefulness of a power by sea; and, according to him, trade has a necessary dependence upon that maritime power. It was

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\* The Romans, as soon as they had acquired the sovereignty of the sea, which they thought not dearly purchased with the loss of above seven hundred ships, immediately entered upon measures to preserve so valuable an acquisition. They grew watchful over their new dominions, and were soon alarmed by the smallest umbrages from any power that did but seem to interfere with them in naval affairs. It was from these political considerations that they would not admit the Carthaginians to fit out any fleets, and that they forbade Antiochus, at that time the greatest king in the East, to build more than twelve ships of war.

upon the same principle that Colbert, another great minister in France, protected arts and manufactures. There were at that time a great many factors and commissioners from foreign traders, but very few merchants. He looked upon societies or companies as the most proper means to engage the French to carry on trade by themselves; because this is the first step by which all maritime nations can cut out their branches of foreign trade, and it is the best way for all new branches to be established, as companies will hazard what private men will not. And, as among all the examples of commerce that are extant in the several parts of the world, there is none richer or more considerable than that of the East Indies, he discovered thereby the importance of navigation and of long voyages, and he observed that those voyages were not only indications of the power of a state, but also an infallible means of introducing plenty into it. With these views he formed the French East India Company, he protected it with all his power, assisted it with his money, and took upon himself the heaviest charges of the execution, though he would have no share in the profits of the success.

In this manner did this great minister encourage traders to apply themselves to maritime commerce, and to build ships proper for long voyages. The French East India Company was not the only one he formed; he established one for the West Indies, for the trade in the Levant, and for that in the North Seas. He laid himself out for the improvement of the old manufactures, and established new ones, in fine, he gave powerful protection to trade, arts, and manufactures, which he justly considered as the most effectual means to increase the power of the king and the riches of the kingdom. M. Colbert had the satisfaction to see that his pains and endeavours were not fruitless, he left trade in a flourishing state, but after him the face of things very much changed, commerce was in a ruinous condition, and all the expenses he had laid out for the establishment of the East India Company, and what were laid out since his time by his successors, were no longer to make that trade advantageous. now, at least, the superstructure is almost destroyed, the ravages of war had nearly put the finishing hand to its ruin.

Navigation, which is the soul of commerce, procures always a vast profit to the state. The building of ships, then victualling and stores, though considerable articles of expense, being laid out within the state, furnish several inhabitants with the means of living and enriching themselves. It employs all the inhabitants of the sea coasts, who can hardly be useful in any other way, and, in want of this navigation, are in a manner necessitated to serve in foreign countries: this is what happened whenever we gave over our sea trade. By losing them we sustain a double loss; our coasts become desolate, our navigation languishes, and that of our foreign neighbours increases at our expense. Prohibitions against sailors going abroad, that is, out of the country to serve another power, have been found to be useless, they are born only for sailors, the sea is their element, if we do not employ them that way ourselves, no prohibitions will prevent them going elsewhere to seek for employment.

The answer given by the Delphic oracle to the Athenians, to fortify their city with their wooden walls, to defend themselves against the invasion of Xerxes, is an advice which all conquerors have taken to themselves, and which Louis XIV. made use of so successfully, that

his power by sea was become as formidable to the English, Dutch, and Spaniards, as that of his grandfather was weak and contemptible.

It is navigation and commerce that render Great Britain rich and powerful, and have enabled her to counterbalance all the powers of Europe, and yet Great Britain is not equal in extent to the half of France. It is also navigation and commerce that made Holland once so powerful, though its dominion then extended only over seven little provinces, which do not produce the twentieth part of what is necessary to the inhabitants, and yet they put to sea a prodigious number of ships, and maintained considerable armies by land.

Genoa, that formerly magnificent city, with but a small compass of territory,—could she ever have been in a condition to support so many wars had it not been for the riches that commerce and navigation had procured her? In what vast expense was she not engaged for many ages, to resist the Venetians, and other people in Italy, to whom her prosperity gave umbrage? How many seditions at home amongst her inhabitants? How many tumults and commotions excited by those famous names of Guelfs and Ghibelines? How much must all these have cost her? What vast expenses was she not put to by the then rebellious Corsica? She flourished long, after all, and abounded with every thing, while, at the same time, she had no other resource but from commerce.

The spirit and tendency of all the laws which have been made in relation to the navigation of these kingdoms clearly show that the principal view and aim of the legislature has ever been to increase and encourage British shipping and British navigation. It is, therefore, requisite to maintain our wonted superiority as a maritime power, and more especially at this juncture, when an universal spirit and uncommon ardour for improving trade, navigation and naval strength, prevails throughout Europe. Trade, by the constitution of our country, both with respect to its public and private, its ancient and modern, its general and particular laws, is certainly no degradation whatever, and it may with strict truth be affirmed, that commerce is that alone by which our nation supports its head, and renders us of the consequence we are with foreign powers. The British flag floats triumphant throughout the whole surface of the watery element to protect our commerce, and woe to that power that would attempt to sully its character or destroy its influence!

Britain, in fine, has nothing to support her but her commerce. On our foreign trade, not on our wealth, but on our mercantile navigation, must depend, and on that navigation our naval strength, the glory and security of our country. To merchants the landed gentlemen are indebted for their splendour. Commerce more than doubles the value of solid property, and is the entire support of the imaginary. In short, every thing dear and valuable to us in society depends upon it. Our climate, it is true, is so temperate, and our soil so fruitful, that food and raiment can hardly be ever wanting to the industrious or estated natives, but our dignity, pomp, power, and weight would be very little indeed without foreign traffic, and should that part of it which we have, through war, get into the hands of our enemies, it is much to be feared, from the present system of European politics, that not only our liberty, but the independency also of most other nations would be lost.

## MADRID.

FROM THE REMINISCENCES OF A SUBALTERN.

## No. XX.

THE execution of the priest Lopez, narrated in my last "Reminiscence," was followed by many arrests. In eight days no fewer than 149 persons were thrown into prison, some on good grounds, others on trivial circumstances, and many on the charge alone of having held employment under the late government. The consequence of this ill-judged severity was, that all those who escaped arrest in the first burst of tyranny practised by the local authorities, fled from Madrid, and scarcely a family was to be found that had not to lament the loss of some individual belonging to it, either by flight or imprisonment, and had the siege of Burgos been successful, and the French troops driven to Pampeluna, which would have been the natural result, a tragical scene would have been enacted, not only at Madrid, but throughout the whole of Spain. Yet all the time nothing but forgiveness for the past, and promises for the future, were to be heard of—except the daily and nightly imprisonments that took place!

Two evenings after the execution of Lopez, I met a number of Spaniards at the house of my patron, Don Miguel d'Inza, who had himself been an engineer in the employment of the late King Charles IV. Different topics, as a matter of course, were discussed, the sieges of Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battle of Salamanca, and the triumphant entry of our troops into the capital of Spain. Most of the party seemed well inclined towards us, and towards the king we proclaimed, Ferdinand VII., but there was little confidence amongst the party themselves, and there were some who would, if they dared, have spoken in favour of the French. One old Donna, in particular, was rather severe in her observations on the dress of the British officers, and remarked, that not one in fifty of them could speak French. Whether it was that she was piqued at my paying much attention to a lady who sat near her, or that she wished to display her wit at my expense, I being nearer to her than any other Englishman, I can't say, but she turned round, and asked if I spoke the French language. I replied, that I understood it tolerably, but that I spoke it but indifferently. "I thought so," was her reply, "I knew by that young fellow's appearance he was a booby (*sot*)," said she, addressing one of her friends. This she spoke in the very worst French that ever came from the mouth of a Bastian peasant. I was determined to have my revenge. I mustered up all my resolution, made a rapid *repasser* of all I had ever learned of French grammar, and took the first opportunity that presented itself to attack her. In a word, I completely out-talked her, out-spoke her, and *out-crowd* her in the estimation of her friends, and she who had been so short a time before the "leader of the opposition," was mum for the remainder of the evening. Harmony was once more restored, and we were beginning to forget the bickerings that party feeling had introduced amongst us, when a violent knocking at the door from the street threw the company into consternation and dismay. Every one looked confounded, some were for barring the door, others wished to escape, but this was easier said than done, for in front stood the police agents (for it was them, and none other), and

in the rear—if rear it could be called—was nothing but a pile of buildings, to the full as lofty as the house we inhabited. “What is to be done?” was a demand much easier made than answered, though in fact the proper and only reply to be made was—“Open the door, and see *who* the gentlemen are looking after.” Several persons, who had nothing to dread, loudly called out for this proceeding, but it was far from palatable to the majority of the company. It was idle, however, to talk, and, in fine, the massive door was heard to creak on its rusty hinges. At the same moment, six ill-looking fellows entered the saloon, and having taken a hasty but scrutinizing survey of the company, seized the son-in-law of my patron, and rudely carried him away. Saturio de Padilla was the name of this gentleman, and his only crime was that of holding the situation of Juiz de Fora, under the government of King Joseph. Nothing could be more unjust or impolitic than this arrest—it was, however, idle to reason so with the police agents, Saturio was taken off to the Fort of La Chimia, and thrown into a dungeon, without bed, or any other comfort which a gentleman of his rank might have expected. At an early hour the following morning I was awoke by his father-in-law, the venerable Don Miguel de Torza, he begged of me to allow my servant to convey some bedding to him, which I not only consented to do, but at the entreaties of his daughter, Donna Maria Ignatia de Torza, (whose sister was married to Padilla, and who, by the way, was one of the most beautiful women in Madrid,) went to the prison myself. All entreaties to allow us to see the prisoner were vain, and had it not been for the kindness of Colonel Manners of the 74th, who was the Governor of the Fort, we should not have been allowed to send even a change of linen to this gentleman.

A week passed away, and no tidings were heard of Padilla, and his friends fearing that he might be made away with, became extremely uneasy. Without mentioning my intention, I waited upon Colonel Manners, who was much interested in his behalf, when I told him the circumstances, and owing to his intercession, I had the happiness of seeing my friend Don Saturio at liberty the day but one following. I need scarcely say that this exploit of mine, for so my Spanish friends termed it, raised me considerably in the estimation of the ladies, and all of them, my old formidable antagonist not excepted, were lavish in their praises of my conduct. Nothing but balls, concerts, and parties to the theatre, and the Prado, were thought of, until the announcement in the newspapers, and the never ceasing cries of *affiche* venders in the streets, that the bull-fights were to take place, put a stop to all thoughts on any other but this, to a Spaniard at least, momentous affair.

This national amusement is of so old a standing, and has been so often related in novels and romances, that a description of it may, in the present day, be thought ill-timed, but as many of my readers may have never thrown their eye over such works—which, to say the truth, give but an imperfect outline of these combats—I shall, as far as my recollection will permit, detail the particulars of the day's fighting I witnessed at the Plaza de los Toros, as also the manner in which those animals are bred and trained, before it can be ascertained by their owners how far they will justify the expectations held by them of their probable success in their *début* before a Madrid audience, or, more correctly speaking, before the eye of the bulk of the population of that city.



So soon as those bulls which, from their pedigree, are thought to be worthy of entering the public lists for fame, attain the age of one year, they are collected together by the breeder, who invites his friends to be present at the trial. The fate of the bull is decided in a short time; he is either destined for the plough, the butcher, or the *matador*. To attain the chance of dying so honourable a death as by the hands of the latter, he must attack a horseman, armed with a long spear, twice, bearing its point on his neck or shoulder, before his pretensions to figure at the amphitheatre can be admitted; and it is really astonishing that animals so young possess such daring, but such is the fact, nevertheless. The bull who thus "passes muster," is destined for the long Toledo blade of the *matador*, those who hang back, for the ploughman's *rivo* stick, or the butcher's knife. Poor devils!—if they knew but all, it is—as regards the two latter at least—but "hang choice" between them, and for that matter, they have a better life than he that falls to the lot of the ploughman. We soldiers of the Peninsula used to say, "A short life and a merry one," so say, or think, I suppose, the pugnacious bulls; and so say I, so say the veterans who are now going out to this same Spain, to fight for the Spanish Queen, so say the young men who have never "smelt powder," and are going out likewise, so say the old pensioned soldiers, and so say the raw recruits. All, one and all, are arraigned on by the destiny marked out for them, and though we sometimes *make* "bulls," we nevertheless follow our destiny as they do. But as I am going to write a chapter on "bulls," or bull-fights at least, I must go on regularly, least I should write a *page of bulls*!

Those animals destined for the amphitheatre on the day I am speaking of were conducted from the wilds they were brought up in, and, amidst a number of oxen and cows, were, on the evening previous to the display of the following day, within a league of Madrid. It was deemed necessary to confine them as short a time as possible, in order that their spirit might not be broken. There was something extremely exciting in this scene, for a number of gentlemen on horseback, armed with spears, went out to witness the shutting in of the bulls. They were followed by the greater part of the mob of Madrid, and the bulls became so wild at the novel scene, that two of the most savage rushed among the crowd, and killed an old man, a shoemaker, and dreadfully wounded two women. Yet this, so far from being a warning to the rest, seemed to stimulate others to the risk which they madly courted. I saw one fellow, certainly in a state of intoxication, run forward and take a bull by the horns. He was tossed in the air, and fairly caught again by the infuriated brute, who had him placed in a sitting position on his head. Some of the boldest among the vast crowd ran forward to extricate him, which was affected by means of cloaks thrown over the bull's face. The man, to the astonishment of all, escaped unhurt, and was about to attack the bull again, but was restrained by his friends. My man servant, Dan C'rsons, whom I have more than once introduced to my readers, was on the spot, and seeing the fool-hardiness of the Spaniard, attempted to expostulate with him, but Dan either speaking the Castilian language imperfectly, or the fellow being so drunk that he could not or would not take his counsel, turned away, and was about to break from his friends, when Dan quickly walked up to him, and seizing him by the collar, thus addressed him:—

"Honey, now! will ye be quiet now; can't you be aisy, and don't be afthur' frettin' your poor ould mither there. See what a takin' she's in at your manner of misconducting yourself; you ought to know bether, before so many jontlemen, how to bemand yourself; and that baste of a bull gave you enough already to put a start in your poor ould mother. And I tell you, my boy, iv you get on with any more ov your anticks you'll be mighty apt to get the making of a horn-spoon in your ——!"

The delivery of Dan's advice caused much amusement, not only to those who understood him, but also to those who did not; but when he came to the end of it,—when he pointed to the bull's horns, the nether-end of the Spaniard, and to his own me's-spoon, made of horn, which he fortunately had in his pocket, and which he held up by way of illustration, the roars of laughter were astounding, and the allusion was right well understood by the crowd. The bulls were soon got in, the Spaniard took Dan's counsel, and Dan himself walked away with his shoulders at least an inch higher than he ever carried them before; and though he unquestionably owed the success of the *hit* he had made to his horn-spoon, he by no means considered himself a spooney!

The number of bulls destined for the sports of the morrow was nine; those were shut into a small court-yard, divided by partitions, with a sluice-gate attached to each; by this means the bulls were got one by one into their respective cells, where they were lodged for the night.

A *dia de los toros*, or bull-day, at Madrid, is an event of such importance that all business is at a stand still: young and old, female as well as male, are, one and all, engrossed by this all-powerful amusement, and as the hour approaches for the opening of the amphitheatre, the streets of the city are nearly impassable from the vast and dense mass which throng them, all bending their steps towards the Plaza de los Toros. The spirits too of the multitude are wound up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and it is by no means safe to walk the suburbs on these occasions.

So early as ten in the morning the doors of the amphitheatre were thrown open for the admittance of those who had tickets of admission to witness the final arrangement of the bulls previous to their appearance on the stage. This part of the ceremony consists in arranging a bunch of ribbons, called the *devisa*, tied to a piece of barbed iron, which is fastened in the neck of the bull. This is meant to distinguish the breed of the animal, something like the colours worn by our jockeys at the different race-courses, which denote to whom such and such a horse belongs.

The clearing of the amphitheatre, where a vast number of people remain up to the last moment, is considered a part of the exhibition, and is termed *el despejo*. Some hundreds of soldiers are on duty to perform this ceremony: they enter at one of the two great gates in a solid body, and, debouching to the right and left, perform a variety of evolutions, which, while it attracts and amuses the multitude, gains the object in view—their dispersion. The arena is thus cleared by this *ruse militaire*; a splendid band of music, playing inspiring national airs, heightens the effect; every countenance is gay; and the ground once cleared, the gates are shut. The soldiers then perform a few evolutions, which are meant as a sort of peace-offering to those who have been ejected from the circus, and immediately afterwards retire behind the palisadoes.

To accomplish what I have described occupied three hours and a half, that is to say, from ten o'clock until half-past one. At that hour all was in readiness; nine magnificent bulls were prepared for the fight; and the picadores, banderilleros, and matadores, were equally ready and equally anxious to enter the lists with their formidable antagonists. The amphitheatre was filled almost to suffocation; all the rank and beauty of Madrid were here congregated together, and the arrival of Lord Wellington was looked for with breathless expectation. The hour named for the commencement of the combats was two; it now wanted twenty minutes of the time, and every minute was counted over in awful suspense until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army should be announced. True to his appointment, Lord Wellington reached the Plaza de los Toros at two o'clock precisely. A shout of approbation from without announced the fact, and his appearance in the royal box was hailed by a thunder of applause. He wore the uniform of a Spanish general officer, and was attended by a numerous staff of British, Spanish, and Portuguese officers. The whole assembly stood up to greet him on his arrival, and the different bands of bull-fighters, according to their precedence in rank, passed before him in turn. They were as follows:—

First, the banderilleros, in number twenty, dressed in scarlet and blue cloaks, silk breeches and stockings, their hair clubbed like the soldiers of Napoleon's guard, advanced in a line across the arena, and made their bow in front of the box occupied by Lord Wellington. Those were followed by the two matadores attended by their assistants, then came the picadores on horseback, wearing brown jackets trimmed with silver lace and adorned with a profusion of silver buttons. Their pantaloons were of buffalo leather, extremely wide and stuffed with a quantity of cotton which resists the bull's horns, their hats were large, tied under the chin, and turned up in the front, a plume of feathers out-topped the hat, and their appearance altogether was of a very imposing nature. A pike, six feet in length, with a spike at the end not more than three inches long, was all they had to defend themselves against the desperate fury of the bull. So soon as this part of the ceremony finished, the trumpets sounded, the two large gates were again thrown open, and the three classes of combatants quitted the arena; the horsemen by the gate to the right, those on foot by the one opposite to it.

The amphitheatre of Madrid, perhaps the finest in the world, is capable of accommodating twenty thousand spectators. The seats in the pit and gallery are one above the other like our Opera-house. The gallery is flanked on each side by boxes, where those who wish to take a more distant view of the combat can sit with ease and safety; but the greater portion of the spectators, young ladies as well as gentlemen, prefer, like our play-going critics, the lower seats, as being best suited to give them a nearer view of those terrific, but certainly most exciting, encounters. This tier, protected by a strong palisade, or fence, six feet in height, with a space twenty feet wide between it and the first tier, is considered a sufficient defence against most bulls, but to guard against accident there are several doors which open from this space into the circus, as a high-mettled bull will not be stopped in his pursuit by this barrier. We looked upon this as an exaggeration, and did not credit it, but the sequel of the day's fighting proved that we were in error, and that the precaution was one of absolute necessity.

The ceremony of giving the key of the toril, or bull's cell, having been finished, the trumpets again sounded, the doors were flung open, and the two picadores entered the arena by separate gates; their attendants on foot, unarmed, and unprotected, except by a cloak which is rolled in a coil round the left arm, followed close after the horses, and the interest which those preparations excited was so intense, that a pin might have been heard had it fallen in any part of the amphitheatre. But when the door of the bull's den was thrown open, and the animal himself, like a roused tiger, burst into the arena, a shout arose that resembled more a thunder-clap than the voices of human beings, and there were some who feared that the building would fall, so great was the shock.

The bull, unused as he was to such a scene, was no way shook or daunted; he threw a rapid and ferocious glance at the vast crowd, but in a second one of the horsemen caught his eye. Rushing onward with desperation, he was met by his cool and scientific adversary, but although the point of the lance was well directed and took effect in the bull's neck, it was not of sufficient weight to throw him back, and he turned on the picador before he was again in an attitude to receive him. Seeing the advantage he had thus gained, the bull seemed resolved to make the most of it, and by one desperate effort raised horse and rider from the ground; but the force of his attack was so great that he fell forward, and the spearman, his horse, and the infuriated bull tumbled in one mingled group in the centre of the arena, which was covered with the blood of the horse. The sight was a terrific one. The horse in the agonies of death, his bowels literally torn out, lay on the man; the bull stood over both, trampling and goring the dying horse; the banderilleros in vain, exerted themselves by loud shouts and waving their flags to attract the attention of the bull, while the spectators in the pit, boxes, and gallery, rent the air with thunders of applause. At length the men with the flags succeeded in drawing off the bull, who was met by the other picador, and the cavalier who had sustained defeat extricated himself from under the dead horse, and re-mounted a fresh one.

The courage of the bull remained unbroken, but his impetuosity was checked, and he paused for a moment to take breath. He then made a rush at the other horseman, but was cleverly met by his spear and fairly turned off. This defeat but increased his fury, and he attacked the spearmen five successive times; in four of them he was worsted, but his last effort against his first opponent was crowned with success. The spear of the picador snapped in two, half of the shaft remained in his hand, and he and his horse were thus left to the mercy of the bull, who galloped forward and killed the horse on the spot; the picador had one of his legs broken. The trumpets sounded, the other horseman retired, and the disabled man was carried from the bloody arena amidst the shouts of the spectators, while the bull remained sole master of the battle-field, awaiting with impatience any fresh attack that might be directed against him. The trumpets again sounded and the banderilleros entered the circus.

The banderilla is a piece of cane two feet long, at the end of which is a barbed dart and small flag; it is ornamented with festooned ribbons of varied and gay colours. The men hold one of these in each hand,

and the group of fighters encompass the bull in a circle. He may make choice of any one of the numbers, and the man so selected and attacked is bound to meet him. The fighter so marked out, runs headlong at the bull, and stopping for an instant to await the attack and measure his distance, plunges the two darts into the neck of the bull, making a vault or kind of somerset over the head of the animal. The man who fails to accomplish this is in a perilous state, and has nothing to depend upon for safety but great swiftness, great presence of mind, and great activity; for the bull follows him with extraordinary speed, and at one time was so near one of the flag-men that his horns touched him as he vaulted over the palisades. There were many who said the man owed his safety to having placed his feet on the bull's head, but although he was certainly very close to him, I will not take upon myself to say whether he did so or not. At the close of this part of the fight six men advanced with darts prepared with a sort of fire-work inside, something like what are called "Roman candles." These darts are so arranged that by the pressure attendant on forcing them into the bull's neck, they attain a sufficient force to reach the combustible matter inside the cane, which explodes in regular order. The poor animal becomes more or less stupified; his former efforts against the pike and flagmen were sufficient in themselves to weaken his strength and subdue his courage, but this last mode of attack did more than all the rest put together. Worn down by fatigue, harassed by so many different and formidable opponents, his neck streaming with blood, and pierced by numerous darts which still adhered to him, his faculties impaired by the stunning noise of the fireworks, his head enveloped in one continued blaze, was enough to damp the courage of any beast, no matter how brave or ferocious; but on him it seemed to have but little effect—except from the fatigue of his own exertions. His courage was still the same, and when the trumpets sounded for the third time, and the flagmen left the arena, the gallant brute looked about undismayed as before. He was not long kept in suspense. The matador entered, flung off his cloak, and approached the bull with a quick step and fearless bearing; in his left hand he held a short poll, upon which was rolled a narrow piece of cloth, which hung like a flag at the end of it, and in his right a sword, of great length and breadth. The moment he placed himself before the bull he held out the flag, which in a great degree screened him from his view, but the high-mettled animal rushed forward, and was near killing him at the first onset. A shout from the audience inspired both the matador and the bull; the latter made another and last effort against the matador—the rush was fatal—he tumbled on the sword, which passing through his body, came out at the hip—and he fell dead at the feet of the victor.

The uproarious applause which followed might be termed awful. The amphitheatre shook as if an earthquake had visited us. Four mules beautifully harnessed, with a bar and crook attached to the traces, entered at a gallop; the crook was fixed to the bull's neck, the mules passed across the arena at a rapid pace, the gates were thrown open, mules, drivers, and bull disappeared in a twinkling; the trumpets again sounded, and a fresh bull bounded into the middle of the arena.

(To be continued.)

## LEAVES FROM MY LOG-BOOK — MY SECOND TRIP.

BY FLEXIBLE GRUMMILT, P. M.

"And back I flew to its billowy breast"—*The Sea*.

No V.

My last left me ashore at Madras and in the dark of the evening, on rather maturer night, entering the tavern pointed out by my old friend Jennings from whom I had just parted. The whole place was well lighted up, and there was an air of luxury and ease that has since been aimed at by our cigar divans in England, but there wants the open windows, the verandahs, the light airy neatness in the *tout ensemble* of the latter to bring them any thing near the former. The room we entered was up a flight of stairs, and the windows looking out towards the ocean, which was rolling its mighty waves upon the beach with never-ceasing roar, and the white sparkling foam glittered with phosphorescent gems, that seemed like a chaplet of diamonds above the dark blue waves. The breeze was blowing delightfully cool, and the punkahs that were suspended across the apartment were consequently at rest. At one extreme of the room sat several officers of the army, mostly arrayed in round scarlet jackets loosely thrown open, with diminutive epulettes on the shoulder, and snow-white waistcoats and trousers. Two of them appeared to be old stagers, and one especially gave indications, by his red and crumpled nose, that he was troubled with a besetting sin, indeed the whole of his countenance was perfectly vinous, affording an illustration of the south side of Madeira. At the other extreme of the room were about an equal number of naval officers in their neat and simple uniform of blue and white. And here, with old feelings and old recollections stealing upon me, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that the uniforms in which our gallant heroes fought should be changed for the colour a seaman never liked. Nothing ever looked so fun and beautiful as the lily lapelles and there was no other service in the world that presumed to wear them. The Yankees aimed at it because they wished to emulate our gallant defenders even in dress, and many of them had been educated in British ships of war, and looking up with jealous eyes to England as the Empress of the Ocean, they chose to assume the habiliments of her naval subjects under the hope of rivalling their dining deeds.—But

"A tide of sorrow o'er my spirit rush'd  
When first I heard the white lapels had blush'd!"

I may be wrong, I do not even pretend to be right, but individually I cannot think the change of hue one of either necessity or policy, but mayhap by-and-by our man-of-war men will wear long coats with sky-blue knee-breeches and buckles. However, come what may, I do hope, most fervently hope, that English hearts will remain true to their country, and the proud flag of England ever retain its pre-eminence and supremacy whether blue, white, or red. Amongst the naval party above mentioned was a lieutenant of the thorough old school, with a well-bronzed face, a pair of crojack eyes—no, not a pair, for they were certainly odd ones, and I am confident their fellows could not be found

—a large black patch decorated one cheek to cover a cicatrice of a severe wound, and a remarkably fine head of hair appeared over all.

Pascoe and myself took up a middle station beneath the centre punkah, and our position permitted us to hear the conversation (carried on in a high tone) at both ends of the room.

"We've had a narrow escape this night," said my companion, "and it was fortunate, Grummett, that your friend came in so opportunely to our rescue, or we might have been offered up as savoury morsels to that hideous monstrosity. How true it is 'man makes a god and worships him,' though the commandment wouldn't be much stretched as it respects that horrible deformity, for it certainly resembles nothing in the heavens above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. But if not particularly and unpleasantly impertinent, may I be allowed to ask who the sodger-officer is?"

I did not feel myself exactly entitled to enter into explanations with my messmate relative to the circumstances under which I had first known Jennings, and therefore I hesitated to reply; but still, as Pascoe was entitled to my confidence on account of our friendship as watch-mates, I determined to give him a general outline of his history; but just as I was going to speak our attention was drawn entirely from the subject by a sallow-complexioned officer, at the army-end of the room, exclaiming loudly,—"You're right, Mac—the effluvia is most unpleasant—it reminds me of that dog-hole of a cabin in that cursed Indiaman in which I was most unfortunately pent up on my passage out—it certainly is tar and bilge water, and seems to come from the other end of the room!"

Pascoe reddened up at what was evidently intended for an insult, and he turned in an impassioned manner to resent it, but before he could give utterance to his words the swivel-eyed lieutenant at the naval end, addressing a brother officer, remarked in an equally elevated voice,—"D— it, Robinson, this is scarcely to be borne. the smell is indeed so powerful, that it makes one think of a red-hot place, whose name must not be breathed to ears polite," glancing slyly at the scarlet jackets. "What the devil can it be, Robinson! Egad, I have it—the troops in the fort are most of them Scotch, and they have been afflicted for some time past with a certain peculiarly national cutaneous disease, and this stench arises," curling up his nose as he again looked towards the army end,—"I am certain it is sulphur—yes, it is infernal brimstone!"

"Here's some sport going on," observed Pascoe in an under tone to me. "It happens that neither of the services have had any thing to do lately with an enemy, so to keep their hands in they've got to cross purposes, and wrangle with each other. Mind your helm, Grummett, and we shall come in for a bit of by-play presently. Brimstone, eh? Aye, aye, they're well *matched* messmate, any how, for there's brimstone at both ends. They've been at it before we came in, and now go it, my lads, hit your hardest."

"In what ship and you come out?" inquired he of the carbuncled nose at the army end, lolling backward in one chair, his legs in another, and his arm carelessly thrown over the back of a third, his hand with equal negligence sustaining a white cambric handkerchief;—"for my own part," he continued, "I would rather die in India than herd again with such rope-yarns and pig-tails as are to be found even in vessels

of war." Here his handkerchief fell from his hold to the floor, and without waiting for the gambooge-visaged gentleman to answer, he exclaimed,—“Boy, boy!” A mild and placid-looking Asiatic youth advanced towards him with a salaam.—“Here, boy, pick up my handkerchief.”

“Ees, Sahib,” replied the youth, complying with the mandate, and respectfully taking up the required article which the officer himself might have easily reached, with only the trouble of dropping his arm from its recumbent position.

“Here, boy!” shouted the lieutenant of the cross-sighted vision from the other extreme of the room, and again the “Ees, Sahib,” was repeated as the retreating Asiatic turned towards the individual who called him. “Here, boy!” continued he of the acute-angled optics, holding out a new band in it,—“here, boy, come and blow my nose.”

A roar of laughter from the ocean-heroes followed this order, in which Pascoe and myself joined most heartily, and the meek child of servitude approached to obey, but was diverted from his purpose by my companion, who with stentorian lungs sung out—“You boy!” and the Asiatic immediately, with ready desire to please, turned short round towards us with his “Ees, Sahib.” “Go to White’s in Fleet-street and fetch me a lobster,” ordered Pascoe, “I should like the claws for supper, or perhaps you may get one nearer,” boldly looking at the army arriv.

The youth, not comprehending what was said to him, stood still, whilst another laugh burst from the navy department, and the army officer with the *yellow-facing* uttered,—“Insufferable insolence! but it is excusable, mountbunks never travel without their monkey. Boy, you had better ask the little gentleman whether he will have it raw or cooked.”

“Will Sahib please to hab him raw or cooked?” inquired the youth, willing to oblige every one.

“Oh, cooked, most certainly,” returned my companion, “I like lobsters well done, I generally dress them myself with plenty of vinegar and pepper for sauce, and, boy, see that it is boiled to its right colour—keep that gentleman’s nose in your eye and you will know the proper tint in a moment, a bright ruby red—”

“D——” uttered the person alluded to, and starting up from his chair. “Pray, Sir, how dare you take liberties with my nose or any part of my person?”

“I did not touch your nose,” returned Pascoe, quietly retaking his seat, “I merely mentioned it by way of illustration.”

“A toast, a toast!” exclaimed the double-sighted lieutenant at the navy end, also rising, “Fill, messmates, fill!—here’s to the president of the nose club!”

A movement immediately took place amongst the officers of the army, and they advanced towards the middle of the room, and almost at the same moment the navy gents followed the example, so that they met half-way, Pascoe and myself remaining stationary. Angry looks and mumblings of strife were bandied to-and-fro, but the language was too confused to be clearly understood, though the terms used were of that character as to convey their precise meaning, and now they were on their feet it was very evident that nearly the whole of both parties



had taken quite sufficient to make them erratic in their motions. Pistols and small swords were loudly talked of, clenched fists were half-raised, the nose of the soldier and the eyes of the seaman were freely commented upon, and the fracas seemed to be gaining a very pretty position for a fight, when a midshipman of the navy entered, and, walking up to the odd-eyed lieutenant, touched his hat and presented him with a letter "on service." The tumult was stilled for the moment, but the lieutenant thrusting the letter into his pocket without reading it, the recriminations again commenced, but were a second time subdued by the midshipman respectfully addressing his superior.

"Captain Ramier requested, Sir, that you would read the order the moment you received it, Sir, as it is of the greatest importance and requires immediate attention."

"With your permission then, gentlemen," said the lieutenant bowing to the army officers with mock politeness, "I'll just overhaul the chit, and afterwards, if you desire it, our pleasant conversation may be renewed, for on my life, I never was in more agreeable company!"

"Pray, Sir, which party are you addressing?" inquired he of the red nose; "for to my view you seem to have an eye upon each." This, through the lieutenant's obliquity of vision, was actually the fact, and the remark was followed by laughter from all. The lieutenant took it very good-humouredly, opened the communication, perused it with evident satisfaction, and then exclaimed,—“Gad! so, gentlemen, here's good news. Dispatches have arrived to the Admiral, and there's warmer work cut out for us than wrangling here about noses and eyes. War, gentlemen, war!—the blow has been struck between England and France, and now, messmates,” turning to the naval officers, “for the Marengo and Belle Poule and the French squadron. We must aboard soon after daylight, as the Admiral is determined to look for them. Gentlemen,” addressing the army officers with a bow, “and particularly you, Sir,” to he of the nose, “to whom as a vice-admiral carrying red at the fore, we owe obedience—gentlemen all, how shall we pass the remainder of the evening? For my own part, I can see no obstacle to our being jovial together.”

“You may see no obstacle, Sir,” said the officer of the flaming proboscis, returning the bow with mock politeness; “but then you must admit that you are crooked-sighted. However, as we shall now have the enemies of Great Britain to contend with, it will perhaps be more congenial to our several tastes to fight with them instead of our own countrymen; so, Sir, with the sanction of my friends here, we will bury animosity;” the officers bowed; “and I accede to the proposition with greater pleasure, because I know that so gallant a man as Lieutenant —, of H.M.S. Centurion, could be *all spared* at the present moment, for I am a dead shot!—am I not, gentlemen?” The army officers assented. “Well, there's my hand——”

“And here is mine,” rejoined the lieutenant, “notwithstanding the cutaneous disease I spoke about,” and they cordially shook hands. “And now let us pipe to harmony. Come, young gents,” addressing Pascoe and myself, “as you have shoved your oars in the rolock, you shall e'en pull in the same boat, that is, if perfectly agreeable to my friend here of the boiled-lobster countenance.” The officer of the red nose replied,—“Oh, certainly, perfectly agreeable.” “Well, then,

Captain Godfrey—you see you are no stranger to *me* any more than I am to you—we'll give the Admiral's despatch a cordial welcome. Here, boy, where are you, sirrah?" Up ran the youth with his "Ees, Sahib," and the lieutenant proceeded—"Unite the tables—madeira and claret—but where are all the rest of the waiters? Go, Sir, send in every soul in the house, and more particularly and especially the cook. Bear a hand, Sir,—d'ye hear?"

Away went the Asiatic with his usual "Ees, Sahib;" the room in a few minutes was thronged with busy attendants, the tables were joined, fresh wine and glasses were placed, and both services sat down in cordial good humour to a regular drinking bout.

"Did Burra Sahib want de cook?" inquired a native dressed in snow-white even to his head-cloth.

"Yes, Ram Sun," returned the lieutenant, "have you any cold turkey or roast fowls in the larder—mind, cold?"

"Ees, Sahib" replied the cook, "hub four fowl, one turkey, and piccaninny sheep."

"Oh, — your sheep, Mr. Bobingey!" exclaimed the lieutenant; "they come of such a doubtful family—I have often heard them bark, but devil the fowls and the turkey as hot as —, don't spare the cayenne, nay even rub 'em with chilies, so that they are but got up to an infima heat—some olives too. Now look smart, Ram Sun, for I've got to see all these gentlemen under the table before morning."

The orders were punctually obeyed, the stimulants were served up at a side table, and a jovial night we had, at least I speak for myself, and on retiring to bed, I slept soundly notwithstanding the confounded mosquitoes that poked their elephantine trunks into the very flesh, and quilled the rich young blood, taking the maiden at secondhand. Oh they are the devil's imps at a fresh importation! When we arose the following morning pilankins were waiting to convey us to the residence of my old friend, and we were not long in coiling ourselves up. It is delightful riding, so easy and gentle, like swinging in a hammock; and as the bearers trotted away at a snail's pace from the lightness of their burthen, we were soon at our journey's end, and they stopped in the court-yard of a handsome house where we were set down and ushered into a spacious apartment up a flight of stairs, the whole looking deliciously cool. Here we found my friend, who gave us a hearty welcome, and then conducted us into an inner-room, neatly but elegantly furnished for luxury and ease, and here we were introduced to Mrs. Jennings, tastefully arrayed in white muslin, strongly contrasting with the dress in which I had first seen her. Her countenance exhibited no traces of former sorrow, and though at the moment tears trickled down her cheeks, yet the smile with which they were accompanied proved their source to be pleasure instead of pain. Her reception of us was most kind and affectionate, and Jennings looked on with evident pride and satisfaction. It was not often in those times that a midshipman of an Indiaman could obtain anything beyond a patronizing bow from the nobles of the East, much more be invited to their tables, but here had we two youngsters, in the course of a few hours, dined with a major, supped with those far superior to us in rank, and were going to sit down to breakfast with—one of the most pleasant enjoyments in the East—an English family. I mentioned this in a whisper to Pascoe as we

bent down to examine a superb hookah that stood in a corner, and in the same suppressed tone he answered,—“Success to impudence, my boy!”

The breakfast was excellent, comprising almost every delicacy of an eastern clime; indeed, all around us bespoke affluence: the servants were numerous; I had noticed a handsome buggy and several elegant palankins in the court-yard; and my curiosity was naturally excited to ascertain in what manner my worthy friend had been enabled to attain his present station and wealth. Our conversation during the meal was confined, however, to general topics, but principally to the awkward predicament we had been placed in on the previous night, and I also related the incident that afterwards occurred at the tavern. “I know the Lieutenant of the Centurion well,” said our host; “he is a bold, daring seaman, but extremely eccentric; his merits are well-known, and there can be no doubt that he will be promoted, that is, if old Peter Rainier can spare him, for the captain is yet very young. Godfrey, too, I have been acquainted with for several years: he is another eccentric; and I make no doubt that their companionship must have been highly amusing. But let us hear a little of your history, Mr. Grummett, since we last parted.”

I immediately complied with the request, detailing several of the particulars I have already given to my readers, and then expressed a wish to be informed of his progress, and the reason I enjoyed the happiness of witnessing his present prosperity.

“You have an undoubted claim, my young friend,” he replied, “to have every circumstance related to you; I am sensible of the interest you must feel, and therefore nothing shall be concealed from you, and your young shipmate may glean a useful lesson from my history—that a man cannot be degraded by humble rank, unless he chooses to debase himself. There are rogues and bad characters in all classes of the community, yet I have witnessed and experienced as much honour and honesty beneath the coarse regimentals of a private soldier as can be found covered with the uniform of a general officer. We will, however, defer particulars till Mrs. Metcalfe conducts us to another apartment and the servants have retired.”

I felt confused at the moment on hearing the name of Metcalfe, but instantly recollected that Jennings had said he had resumed his proper name, and of course I concluded that he had just mentioned it. In a few minutes afterwards we were shown into a light, airy room, looking out towards the ocean; and, taking up a capital Dollond, that seemed to be placed for the purpose of looking out, I observed the Centurion, and the whole of the ships of war, with blue-peter flying as the signal for all persons to repair on board previous to sailing. “They mean to look for Linois,” said Pascoe; “the fleet are bound to sea.”

“I should think that their intention is rather to protect our own possessions than to look after the French squadron,” replied Metcalfe (as I shall now call him); “war has again unsheathed the sword, and it will probably be many years before it is returned in peace to the scabbard. It is a war of principle on our side—not for dominion or aggrandizement, but to prevent lawless ambition from committing acts of aggression upon our allies. Lord Wellesley will, no doubt, be recalled: his brilliant achievements against Holkar must point him out as the

most fit commander in the campaigns which will inevitably take place to arrest the grasping desires of Buonaparte. I should like to see these celebrated leaders opposed directly to each other. The battles will not all be fought upon the ocean depend upon it."

Further conversation ensued upon the subject, till at length I brought him to a remembrance of his promise relative to his history, and without hesitation he began.

"When the peace restored us to our native land, you will recollect, Mr. Grummett, we journeyed together as far as Canterbury, for by your kindness I was enabled to travel with you outside the coach to that city; there, however, we parted—you to return to the bosom of your family, I to proceed across the country to the depôt of my regiment. It was, as you may remember, a beautiful bright summer's day, but the feelings of my heart were far from being in accordance with the delightful season or the lovely scenery, there was a cold dejection weighing down my spirits—a chill damp that seemed to stifle all the warm emotions of the mind, and as I pursued my way many remembrances came across my mind—remembrances of former days, when I had passed over the same ground as a commissioned officer with my company, wealth at my command, and pleasure offering herself to my embraces. I thought of the numerous friends who then smiled upon me, for I was prosperous and basking in the sunny rays of fortune. Bright visions of the future were then shadowed forth—promotion and Amelia—an honourable life in the service of my king, and a home in the heart of the woman I loved. Oh how deeply had I drank of the bitter cup of disappointment and misery since then! I seemed alone in the world—no friend to greet my arrival—no voice of welcome to cheer my drooping spirits. I was poor, and should have been penniless but for your generosity, Mr. Grummett"—(the lady looked upon me most affectionately, as she wiped away the moisture from her eyes)—"and there were many things to sadden me. I was approaching the place of my nativity, and I determined to linger near it till nightfall, that I might visit old scenes, and once more stand by the tomb of my parents, for I had continued to have their bodies interred in the family vault. And I did wait, Mr. Grummett, till the shades of evening fell heavily around me, and then I wandered over spots endeared to memory by many a fond and fervid token. I gazed upon the building in which I had first drawn the breath of life, but instead of seeing, as I expected, the busy moving to and fro of servants, and the lighted hall, there was a dark and cheerless solitude which accorded with the dreariness of my own mind. I got over the fence that bounded a plantation of evergreens, and advanced to the house, but all was still, and desolate, and lonely—no voice of mirth, no sounds of harmony greeted the ear—it was the silence of death, for the kind beings who formerly welcomed me were mouldering in the grave. I felt a sickness of soul for the affectionate creature who had been my companion in prosperity, my friend in adversity, and, when abandoned by all the world, had become my wife; she was far away from me, and I knew not of her fate. Oh, there are some moments in mortal existence that are like years, when agony wrings the blood from the heart, and the frame seems for the time to collapse into premature old age! How sweet is the relief when tears gush out, and force their way to ease the surcharged grief! But I

could not weep—no generous drops escaped from their source, for there was a fever scorching and absorbing them before they could find vent. I went to the front entrance and knocked; why I did so I cannot even now tell, unless it was some circumstance that reminded me the brave defenders of their country had often passed beneath that portal, both invited and uninvited guests; the colour of the coat was, to the eyes of my parents, an ample passport, for it was not only worn by their son, but it also certified that the gallant soldier served a monarch whom they loved with intense devotion. Whatever motive prompted me now matters not. I knocked, and the sound reverberated through the mansion till the echoes died away, but no one came. Again I knocked, and again the sounds mocked each other as they traversed through the passages and were forced back upon the ear by obstructions. A faint light glimmered above the door, where the glass window was placed, and a feeble voice within inquired, 'Who is there?' 'A friend,' replied I. 'one who seeks for information, having lost his way' 'They will direct you at the village,' returned the voice, 'we cannot open the door to any one.' 'I am a soldier,' I rejoined, 'weary and faint, and there was a time when no servant of his sovereign was ever turned away from this place hungry and tired.' 'Alas, alas!' exclaimed the person within, whom I recollected as an ancient retainer of my family, 'Alas, alas! that days like them should ever pass away!—but God's will be done' 'The debt to nature is one we all must pay.' 'Tis true,' said I; 'but there is also a debt we owe the living—a cup of water and a crust of bread should never be asked for in vain.' 'We are aged,' replied the man; 'but if you will wait a few minutes, the young and the strong will be here, and if you are what you say you are, you will not be refused, but we are weak and timid, sit ye in the porch, they will not be long.' And I sat myself in the porch, in that very porch where my mother had held me an infant in her arms, where my childish hours had been passed in joyous glee—where in youth I had watched the fading light of evening, as it bade a last farewell, through the climbing jessamine that embowered the entrance, and in maturer years I had sat there with Amelia, in sweet and holy communion of spirit,—and now, an outcast destitute. Oh! it is impossible to tell what I suffered. Despair came moodily upon me, and I was murmuring against the dispensations of the Almighty, till my father's maxim crossed my mind—'He who eyes a Providence will never want a Providence to eye.' It was in that very porch I had first heard him use the expression, and the remembrance came over me with pleasing calmness, till I wept like a child. It was a delightful alleviation, and though I had tasted of the bitterness of poverty, yet at that very moment I felt how foolish and sinful it was to give way to despondency, for though I had joined my regiment as a private, I had already attained to the triple stripes, and was a serjeant. My mind grew tranquil—my better feelings prevailed—and in humble gratitude I bowed myself down before my Maker.

"I was aroused from my position by the approach of persons up the pathway, and looking out saw two men advancing towards me; without hesitating I stepped out of my covert to meet them, and at first they seemed inclined to treat me roughly, but on informing them that I was a weary soldier craving rest and refreshment, the youngest of the two bade me welcome—the doors were soon opened, and I stood in the hall

of my ancestors for many generations back—a stranger. Numerous inquiries were made relative to my name, the regiment I belonged to, and the service I had seen, and I was at length ushered into the kitchen and took my station in the corner by the fire. The old couple spread a plentiful repast upon the table, and the individual who had accompanied the person that assumed superiority, with great kindness of manner promised me shelter for the night, as he was sure his master would not let me proceed. Whilst taking my supper, the old dame eyed me with great curiosity, as if trying to recall my features to her memory, and when I spoke she listened with an intense eagerness, looked in my face and mournfully shook her head. ‘The former possessor of this house,’ said I, inquiringly, ‘I believe was named Metcalfe; are there any of the family remaining?’ ‘None, sir—none,’ replied the ancient dame, who had been my nurse; ‘the old folks died in poverty through a rogue of a lawyer.’ ‘Ha!’ exclaimed I, ‘how’s that?’ ‘Why Mr. Serjeant, them are family matters,’ said the old man; ‘and so, Judith, you’d best not let your tongue run so fast.’ ‘My tongue run, Adam!’ rejoined the garrulous old woman; ‘you can talk as fast as I at any time; and where’s the harm of telling the young man, seeing that good Master Charles was himself a soldier.’ ‘If you mean Charles Metcalfe, I served with him once or twice,’ said I, ‘and should be gratified to hear of his welfare.’ ‘Served with him?’ inquired the old man: ‘what, in the army?—Well, well, Master Charles was a gallant youth—and so you fought in battle with him, did you? Mr. — must know this. Here, Thomas,’ continued the aged domestic, addressing the young man as he entered the kitchen—‘Here, Thomas, the serjeant has served with Master Charles—but you didn’t know him as Master Charles—it is Captain Metcalfe I mean.’ ‘Indeed!’ returned the individual addressed; ‘my master will be gratified to learn this.—Perhaps you can give us some information whether he is yet in existence, and where he may be found?’ I shook my head; but the aged nurse bent her eyes upon me, that I feared I was, or soon should be, discovered. ‘May I inquire, my good lady,’ said I, ‘what you meant by a rogue of a lawyer, the expression you used just now?’

“At this moment the Master entered, followed by a fat pampered spaniel, that waddled in lazily after him; but seeing a stranger, stood still at a distance; and though changed by age, I had no difficulty in remembering that the animal was once a pet favourite of my mother’s, and had been given to the Rector of the parish on her quitting the place. ‘Much good may your cheer do you, Mr. Serjeant; the Divine Being be praised for all his mercies,’ said he: ‘the colours of our cloth are different, as well as the duties in which we are engaged. You are an instrument of warfare, I a messenger of peace; but I trust you are as grateful to heaven for its favours as the best clergyman in the land. My servant tells me you knew Mr. Charles Metcalfe.’ ‘I did, Sir, and was with him in the West Indies,’ replied I. ‘Poor young man!’ he added, ‘I wish we could obtain some intelligence of him. Pray can you give us any information respecting his present situation?’ ‘I came here,’ said I, ‘under the hope of hearing something concerning him from persons resident in the neighbourhood.’ ‘I fear he is no more,’ uttered the young man mournfully; ‘though perhaps he may have gone abroad wholly ignorant of the good fortune that awaits him.’ ‘How! what!’ exclaimed I, starting up, whilst the old woman, who had

put on her spectacles and was gazing upon my face, seemed struck with either terror or astonishment. I calmed my impetuous haste, and sat down again, whilst the old spaniel, who had pricked up his ears at my voice, came smelling round me and wagging his bushy tail. 'What good fortune do you allude to, Sir?' inquired I, with seeming tranquillity, 'I should be happy to hear of his having bright prospects: they do not always fall to the soldier's lot.' 'The ways of Omnipotence are beyond our ken, Serjeant,' returned the young man solemnly, 'we should, therefore, refrain from arraigning his decrees. But I will tell you. The father of Mr. Metcalfe was involved in a law-suit, which was given against him, and the family were greatly reduced. On the death of his parents Charles disappeared, and has not since been heard of. The solicitor who conducted the case for the Metcalfes was a short time since brought to trial on a charge of fraudulent practices, for which he was convicted and sentenced to transportation. Previous to his departure he was desirous of making some atonement for his rogueries, and amongst his other clients whom he had cheated was Mr. Metcalfe. Let it suffice to say, that he produced such documents—litherts kept back—and put every thing in so fair a train to show that Mr. Metcalfe had been wronged, that—but how is this, Serjeant, you look pale and ill?—and Judith too, what ails you?' The old woman had come to my side sobbing convulsively, and taken my hand, but unable to speak. The spaniel too was looking in my face and whining, whilst his fine bushy tail gave indications of his pleasure. 'How?' continued the young man, 'what is all this?' 'My child! my child!' exclaimed my aged nurse, 'it is he! See, the very brute knows him—'tis Master Charles himself.' And she fell upon my neck—my secret was out—I was fully recognized. And without halting in my story, I shall merely say that I was then sitting in my own house—upon my own estate—which had been honourably given up by the party who gained the law-suit, the matter being satisfactorily set at rest in my favour. My informant was the Curate of the parish, who had taken up his abode with the old folks, and he was a most excellent and exemplary young man.

"Here was a change then, Mr. Giummett! I had parted from you in the morning, 'a poor but honest soldier.' To your bounty I was indebted for the refreshment I had obtained upon the road. I travelled with melancholy forebodings of the future harassing my mind yet that night—that very night—I slept in my own apartment—the apartment of my boyhood, and I laid my head upon my pillow with the certainty of possessing one thousand pounds a year, and the prospect of its being a still larger sum. After visiting the worthy Rector on the following day, I hastened to the depôt of my regiment, reported myself, and obtained a week's leave of absence. I lost no time in waiting 'on the Colonel, to whom I related every circumstance of my life, expressed my strong attachment and devotion to the army, and as I was now, in point of wealth, fully competent to purchase a commission, I requested his interest in procuring me one. In the meantime I purposed continuing in the performance of my duty as a serjeant. Colonel — is an honour to his profession. He used his influence, and in a few weeks I was gazetted to the Seventy—. A detachment of the regiment was under orders for India, we embarked, and after a favourable passage, I landed at Madras with my men, and was immediately

ordered up to the neighbourhood of Hyderabad to join. I made some hasty inquiries after my wife, but without avail; and in a few days we marched for our destination, which I happily reached in time to share the gallant exploits of the army under General Wellesley against Dowlut Rao at Assaye and other places.

"There is something peculiarly exciting to the mind of a European in Indian warfare. It revives all the enthusiasm of early reading, when, as school-boys, we pictured forth by the vivid imagination the scenery portrayed in the 'Arabian Nights.' The marching is toilsome and wearying, but it is like enchantment, when probably we meet with some immense soowarree slowly traversing the hilly districts, winding along with its train of huge elephants, and camels, and long-maned horses, all richly caparisoned, and mounted by sable warriors, and their attendants in snow-white turbans and flowing robes; it is a gorgeous spectacle, young gentlemen, particularly when the declining sun throws its rich and glorious vermeil tints upon the darkening purple sky, and the tall palm trees with their lovely green stand out in bold relief against it. Then the advance to such a city as Hyderabad, and many others of a similar description, with their domes and minars rising grandly in the distance,—oh, there is a spirit of enchantment in it highly gratifying to the foot-sore soldier!"

"During the campaign I had no opportunity of making inquiries relative to Mrs Metcalf, though I had obtained information of several of the passengers who were on board the Broomie Castle at the time of her being wrecked, and I hoped that she might be in the suite of one or other of the ladies. At the commencement of the present year I retraced my route towards Madras, where I arrived after a delightful journey, and, as may naturally be supposed, lost no time in prosecuting my search after my wife. It happened that, a few days after my arrival, I had to call officially upon one of the civilians in the Company's Service of high rank, and as I alighted from my horse at the door, a European lady was coming out to enter a carriage that stood waiting; and I instantly recognised the very interesting, though not beautiful, daughter of the Judge Sir William B——. "No doubt you will remember her, Mr Grummitt?" I assented. "The gentleman who was with her had been detained in the hill to speak to some one, and I instantly, in the most respectful manner, tendered the lady my hand to assist her to the carriage, which she accepted, but looking earnestly in my face, her countenance became extremely pale, and she was near fainting. The gentleman (who was the person I had come to wait upon) ran out,—looked rather severe at me,—took the lady in his arms,—and returned with her into the house, leaving me at the door. However, I entered the mansion, for hope whispered that I should gain some tidings of my wife. I penetrated beyond that part of the building devoted to public purposes, and was ascending a flight of stairs, when a durbash met me, and I was introduced to an apartment where, on a sofa, reclined the lady, her husband—the civilian, whom she had married since her arrival, was bending over her, and supporting her head as a European female in widow's weeds. The gentleman, Sir Thomas ——, raised himself on hearing the door open, and elevating his hand softly uttered, 'This is intrusion, Sir how came you to enter this apartment unbidden?' His manner was haughty and repulsive, and I should perhaps have returned it, but an exclamation from the widow



drew my attention towards her, and I beheld—my Amelia! I need not describe our joy at meeting: she had been informed that I was dead, and had arrayed herself in mourning habiliments. Explanations soon followed: she knew nothing of my good fortune, and we had yet another cause for congratulation. Through the aid of the Judge, Mrs. Metcalfe had been enabled to trace out what had become of her father's property. Proceedings were threatened, but the party into whose hands it had got, unwilling to risk public exposure, refunded the whole, and we had another two thousand pounds a-year added to our income. In effecting this, Mrs. M. had been greatly assisted by her cousin: in fact, the very officer with the red nose—

The opening of the door interrupted my friend, and turning round I beheld the identical feature itself in all its full emblazonry. "Good morning, Captain Godfrey," exclaimed Metcalfe, rising to receive him. "I was just speaking of you to these young gentlemen, whom I need not introduce, as I understand you are already acquainted; but I must claim your especial notice for one of them. This," taking me by the hand, "is the Mr. Grummett of whom you have often heard both myself and your cousin make honourable mention. He is still, as you may observe, in the Company's Service, but I hope before long to see him in a change of uniform."

We passed a very agreeable morning, and as our leave had expired we staid at Captain Godfrey's quarters, and then embarked in a mas-soolah boat for the Lady Graves. In a few days afterwards several cases of wine, and a good sea-stock of pigs and poultry were sent on board as a present for the midshipmen's mess from Captain Metcalfe, and some delicious noyeau and other cordials for my own especial use, from Mrs. M. "I'm bless'd if this doesn't beat diamond P. hollow, Mr. Grummett!" exclaimed old Snatchblock the boatswain, as he emptied a capacious glass of noyeau, "this here's the stuff that Adam and Eve used to drink in Paradise—howsomever, there's a drop o' the coneyiac left, and that's the genuine lickin' vint."

About a fortnight afterwards, as the flag-staff would soon be struck at Madras on account of the setting in of the monsoons, we unmoored ship in preparation for our departure. Several of the men had got intoxicated, and amongst the rest was Michael Buckley, the ship's barber, who, to escape observation, crept out on the bowsprit, and stowed himself away in the foretop-mast-staysail sitting, where he composed himself to sleep. As the ship was lying to her small bower only, with the wind variable, it was necessary to watch her narrowly, to prevent her fouling her anchor, and the foretop-mast staysail had been run up more than once or twice to keep her to a proper sheer. At the time Buckley turned in it was down, and he had covered himself over with the folds, but a flow of wind coming off the land, the chief mate perceived that it was requisite to hoist it to keep the vessel to leeward. "Clap on the foretop-mast-staysail halliards," he sung out, but Buckley slept on unconsciously. "All ready, Sir," was the almost immediate response of the boatswain. "Then hoist away," ordered the mate, and the men ran smartly aft till the folds lifted old Buckley from his place of rest, and in an instant he uttered a wild shriek and went overboard. The boats happened to be alongside, and Tremenhere directed whoever was nearest to the gangway to jump in and pull ahead. Old Snatchblock seized a rope that was coiled up, and threw it towards the

struggling seaman, who had gone down once and come up again. He grasped at the rope and missed it, but seeing the boats approaching, he tried to swim by striking out, so as to keep his head above water; the small cutter had got nearly within a boat-hook's length of him, and the old man shouted for them to bear a hand, but the next moment he uttered a fearful yell, and sprang upwards, so that more than half his body was visible, and then he disappeared, evidently dragged under by some powerful effort. The cutter passed over the spot, but the unfortunate fellow now rose astern of her, contending with all his strength against a monstrous shark that had seized him by the lower extremities, whilst several others were ranging about and turning on their backs to get hold of the prey. The pinnace pushed towards him, but he was again dragged down, and we saw him no more, though his fall was pretty well ascertained by the deep crimson tints that appeared on the surface and spread to a considerable extent. The voracious devils seemed to scent the blood with delight, and ranged about notwithstanding the battle that commenced with oars and boat hooks against them by the seamen, the very blows seemed to stimulate their ravening desires, and they rushed upon the boat, striking with their tails till the sea was in a foam. Poor old Buckley's hat had come off in his fall, and the small cutter went to pick it up, but a shark got hold of it, and away it went. The utmost horror had operated upon the minds of the seamen at witnessing the dreadful death of their shipmate, the drunken were sobered by it, and many shuddered at beholding the vital fluid mingling with the waves. There was but little said, as all eyes were eagerly bent upon the strife that was going on and the heart sickened at the spectacle, but when old Buckley's hat became an object of contention, and the monster of the deep bore it off in triumph, there arose one universal shout of laughter—harpoons, grana, muskets, and bayonets, were put in immediate requisition, and the battle grew desperate. A well-directed ball from Mr. Allen turned one of the devils up as it passed through the eye and lodged in the creature's head, he lashed his tail with violence, and then became quiescent. The bowman of the pinnace made a running bowline in the boat's painter, and was passing it over the supposed dead fish, when it made a sudden plunge and dragged him overboard—he was almost instantly attacked, but as the sharks, on account of the peculiar formation of the jaws, had to turn before they could seize with their many rows of teeth, the seaman with great dexterity evaded them by diving, and was rescued by the small cutter. This incident seemed to afford additional stimulus to their insatiate maws, and they darted their immense carcasses through the liquid element as if mad with the disappointment, for the bowman was young, and stout, and fleshy—worth three of old Buckley for a meal. Jarc-arms were handed into the boats, and shortly afterwards another monster yielded to his victors, whilst the sea all round the ship showed by its tinge the deadly nature of the conflict. Nor was the fight yet over—a bullock's hide stuffed with shavings, and straw and wood-shavings, was quickly sewed up by the sail-makers, a stout rope was attached to it through a block upon the foreward-arm about three parts out, and being hoisted from the fore-castle, was suffered to go by the run into the water. The noise and splashing attracted the sharks, who hastened towards it, and were permitted to get their teeth well fixed—the command, “hoist away,” was given, the men at the fall made a run, and

the horrible creatures were lifted sufficiently high out of the water to afford a good mark. No less than four were thus drawn up and pierced with musket balls, but the stitches of the hide gave way, out went the compounded intestines, and down dropped the sharks amidst shouts of laughter. Poor old Buckley was forgotten.

The squally appearance of the sky induced the chief mate to put an end to the sport, and three fish (one nearly fourteen feet in length) were among the slain in our hands, though no doubt several of them died subsequently of their wounds. The prizes were got on board and cut up—in the maw of the largest was an entire arm of poor Buckley, and his jacket pocket, containing a couple of razors and a soap-dish. The sight of the dismembered limb would have produced sensations of disgust; but the queer articles with which it was associated excited mirth—parts of the mangled body were found in one of the others, with several things that had been dropped overboard during the encounter. The remnants of the unfortunate barber were sewed up together in canvass, and ballast being attached, were consigned to the ocean. The surgeon wished very much to keep the arm, but the superstition of the seamen was not to be overcome, and it was buried in the deep.

The lowering aspect of the heavens indicated a threatening gale, and orders were given to moor ship. This was carried into execution, but not before the tempest burst upon us in all its sudden fury. One brig had her masts whipped out in an instant smack smooth to the deck, and there was not a vessel there, from the Tremendous 74, in the roads, down to the smallest padmar outside the surf that escaped injury, yet in the midst of this raging war of elements, catimuan Jack launched his log bark and conveyed dispatches to the Centurion. It was indeed a curious sight to see the little speck as it surmounted the boiling, foaming waves, and the toiling blacks, as they actively and skilfully applied their paddles to the usual song, which, however, we could not hear, for the distance was too great, and the howling of the gale was more powerful than their voices. "Them fellows," said old Snatchblock, "have served a seven years' apprenticeship to a Mother Carey's chicken—look, Mr Marshall, how they handle their timbers and just wet their wings upon the tops of the rolling sea—but, Lord love you, they were born in it, and so it comes nat'ral to them."

"Born in it? what, born in the surf? eh, Mr Snatchblock, you dinna say so!" exclaimed Marshall, in amazement.

"But I do, though—ar'n't they Jem?" replied the boatswain, addressing one of his mates.

"To be sure they are, Sir," assented the tar, "and they're a sort of half and-half breed, got between a native and a maimaid—the mother always carries the babbles t'ie first voyage upon her tail—there's a many of 'em now sporting about in the surf, if you had but a glass to see 'em with."

"Well, that amazes me," returned the credulous Marshall, "it's no such a matter o' wonder that they take so cannily to the waters."

The gale blew its strength out on the second day, and we once more unmoored, and getting our passengers on board, we quitted the roads. There were seven sail of us bound to Calcutta, under convoy of the Concorde frigate and the Victor ship-sloop, and the expectations were not few that we should fall in with the French squadron.

## JOURNAL OF AN EXCURSION IN CEYLON.

THE Government schooner, *Fly*, of eleven tons, left the Colombo Roads on the 31st of May, 1834, having on board myself and two others, determined on exploring some of the beauties of this enchanting island—the gem of the Indian ocean

We intended to take for our route Ramisseram, Jaffna, Anaradjah-poorah, into Kandy, and accordingly weighed anchor at half past one, P.M., with a fine south-west wind, and arrived off Negombo at four, but did not land. The fort, which looks well from the sea, consists of five sides, four of which are equal, but the fifth is considerably smaller than the rest, it has four bastions, each surmounted by a round turret. With the exception of the gateway and belfry, built of stone and mortar, the works are constructed of sand and turf. Near Negombo the cinnamon plantations commence, and extend far beyond Colombo. From the sea we beheld a small island situated in the mouth of the river, and covered with cocoa-nut trees; its appearance was exceedingly pleasing and refreshing to the eye

We now stood out to sea, going at the rate of about nine miles an hour. It was one of those glorious evenings so peculiar to the East, and which we in vain look for in our own gloomy climate, a more beautiful sight than the heavens presented to our view I never in my life before beheld.

June 1st—Wind still from the south-west, and blowing strong; put out our tackle and caught a fine fish, of about fourteen pounds weight, which the men called a snook, at 2 P.M. made the coast of India, at a place called Killicare, and at three were off Ramisseram, took a pilot, got through the passage, and stood for the Temple, which even at that distance had a most magnificent appearance. Immediately afterwards, the wind veering round, we ran aground of a coral-reef, but a canoe pushed off from a dhoney, (an Indian sloop) into which I got, and went on shore, for the purpose of obtaining coolies and lights. After a long walk through the sand and jungle, I succeeded in obtaining a few of the former but no lights were forthcoming. Night coming on, I got on board the *Fly*, which was again astart, dined, and turned into bed.

June 2nd—Having weighed anchor at six, we got off Ramisseram Temple at eight, and certainly the lofty towers of the pagoda had a very grand and imposing effect. “On entering the west gate,” (I quote Cordner’s just and exact description of this temple,) “a low gallery, one hundred and forty four feet in length, with three rows of pillars on each side, leads down the centre of the building, after which it branches off in galleries similarly constructed, to the right and to the left, each extending one hundred and fifty feet, then running from west to east five hundred feet, and enclosing an oblong rectangular space; the two ends of the pagoda exactly correspond. The gallery, at the same time, runs down the centre of the Temple, seven hundred and eighty-eight feet, and entrances of a like nature, leading from the north and south, complete the figure of a cross over the rectangular oblong space. All the galleries have on each side triple rows of massy stone pillars, of highly-wrought workmanship, those in the front line are the largest and most

superb, having a huge lion, with the mouth wide open, sculptured in bas relief, above three distinct capitals, over which stand a scroll, and a richly-ornamented cornice. Statues of the size of life are attached to many of those pillars, raised on pedestals, representing gods and departed heroes, who paid obeisance, or performed pilgrimages to this Temple. On each side of the galleries, stone pavements are raised to the height of three feet, on which the pillars are erected, with steps ascending to them. The roofs of all the galleries are flat, composed of stones reaching across from the projection of one cornice to that of the other, eighteen feet broad in the centre walk, and the same on each elevated side, so that every gallery is thirty-six feet wide; and the roof of the middle passage is raised thirty feet from the floor. The number of pillars within the Temple amounts to two thousand six hundred and twenty eight. The edifice is enclosed in an area by a heavy stone wall, twenty feet high, eight hundred and thirty feet from east to west, and six hundred and twenty five from north to south."

I saw twenty dancing girls attached to this temple, some of whom really displayed much grace and elegance in their performance. There are also two hundred attendant Brahmins. Highly delighted with our visit to this island, but our time not permitting us to make a longer stay, we weighed anchor at nine, and stood out to sea, got abcast or Delat about twelve, and off Kuts at 4 P.M., having got through the much channel, *par hazard*, fortunately without striking on the rocks, and lucky enough we were, for the water in the passage was barely sufficient to allow the Fly to float. Did not go on shore at Kuts but transferred ourselves on board a canoe with a house on it, which had been sent to take us to Jaffna. Scarcely had we been seated ten minutes, when, to our amazement and horror, we saw the outrigger in the an, and the canoe, consequently, almost over on the other side. We rushed out, leaned on the side of the boat which was out of the water, and, to our great satisfaction, succeeded in righting it. The wind continuing to increase, with tide against us, and our sails having become shreds and tatters, it was no wonder we ran aground, the dhoney, however, now overtook us, we got in and proceeded very well for about three miles, when we struck on a rock, and were almost wrecked, as the wind by this time had freshened into a gale. Having at last succeeded in getting off, we took down all sail, and *poled* along for about four miles. Finding that but little way was made, we determined to walk to Jaffna, and at the same time desired the servants to follow with the baggage in the dhoney. When arrived at our friend's house it was past eleven, and we sat down to dinner at midnight, after having passed a most fatiguing day, replete with difficulties and dangers.

June 3rd — Went to see the commodious fort of Jaffna. It is built in the figure of a pentagon, with five bastions, and furnished with broad ditches and extensive glacis. One side runs parallel to the strait which separates the peninsula of Jaffna from the remainder of Ceylon, while an open and well cultivated plain environs the other sides. A large square occupies the centre of the fort, the interior of which is a plot of grass, enclosed with rails, and bounded by streets of excellent houses, shaded by majestic trees. On one side of the square stands a large church, of Dutch architecture, and built in the form of a cross. At right angles is situated the Commandant's house, a very roomy and excellent

building. The officers' quarters occupy the third, and barracks for private soldiers the fourth side. The town stands a quarter of a mile to the eastward. The houses are neat and clean, and appear the more so from the complete whiteness of the outer walls. The principal street runs through the centre of the town, on the high road from Jaffna to Trincomalee. It is finely shaded on each side by rows of large trees, towering above the houses, which are only one story high, but raised a few steps from the ground on a paved terrace. Although the country about Jaffna is flat, the richness of the soil and the beauty of the scenery render its appearance exceedingly picturesque. The native inhabitants of Jaffna are included under the description of Malabars, the most numerous profess the Hindoo religion, the remainder consist of nominal Christians, with a small proportion of Mahometans. Of these *nominal* Christians—nominal in the true sense of the word—Mr. North relates a curious anecdote. In one of his progresses through the island, he had occasion to examine a man upon oath, and asked him of what religion he was. he replied, "A Christian." "Of what sect?" "A Dutch Christian." "You believe, then, in Buddha?" "Yes, certainly." Mr. North did not swear him as a Protestant.

June 5th—At about five I drove out to see the Pans, situated at about two miles' distance, and found the men collecting the salt as it forms there. It is disposed of for 2d the parish (forty pounds) to government, who afterwards sell the same quantity to the bazaar people for about 2s. This monopoly extends over the whole island, with the exception of the Kandyan provinces. The temptations to smuggling are very great, and consequently, on the part of Government, the strictest vigilance is necessary. Madras, Calcutta and other parts of the Indian continent import vast quantities of this salt.

June 6th—I devoted the day to visiting the American mission; I examined the school, books, philosophical apparatus, &c., had the classes assembled, and was both astonished and delighted at the information they displayed. The pupils of the highest class would do credit to an establishment in England.

June 9th—Left my friend's house, in his gig, at three A.M., for the wharf, where I embarked on board a dhowsy, which brought me, for about three shillings, to Ponnoryn, the first stage on the Colombo road, six miles from Jaffna. The residence it possesses is an excellent building, and delightfully cool. Walked to the beach, and never had a more fatiguing expedition, short as it was, for the road was nothing but loose white sand. Breakfasted, dined, and slept at Ponnoryn, and started on Monday, the 11th, with baggage, coolies, &c., for Polloirogampaloe, a distance said to be only sixteen miles, but my experience tells me a very different story.

We left this place at half-past two o'clock, I on horseback, with chule-bearers and the sixteen coolies. The greater part of this stage is sandy, with almost impenetrable jungle on either side. At about half-past six we got into open country, where I had some splendid galloping after deer. In my life I never met with so much game as I did this day—the number completely bewildered me. I saw two extremely beautiful peacocks, and determined to make one of them my own, when at the moment I presented about a dozen hares jumped from under my feet, and a fine deer bounded at the same instant from the jungle. Not

being able to make up my mind at which to fire, I did not fire at all. We arrived at Illipekadoeire, an awfully long twelve miles, at about nine. Started at six P.M. for Vertiltivoe, an indifferent rest-house, and had some capital shooting.

June 12th.—Pursued our way on to Mantotte, six miles and a half; shot a fine peacock, some partridges, and hares, amid the plains and jungle. Arrived at Mantotte at nine, a good rest-house, originally part of a Portuguese church. In the evening went to Aripo, saw a great quantity of game, and killed some hares.

The road from Mantotte is chiefly over large plains, till within four miles of Aripo, you then come in sight of the sea till you arrive at Bengalle, a village remarkable for the virulence with which the cholera there rages. In a pond in its vicinity I saw some hundreds of alligators sporting and amusing themselves, here was a favourable opportunity of exhibiting my skill which I could not resist. I took aim, fired, and I think did some execution. So occupied were we in our sport, that we missed our way, and did not arrive at the Doric, a mile and a quarter from the village of Aripo, till almost eight. The Doric was built by Governor North, twenty five years ago, after a Doric temple. It is a very pretty and chaste piece of architecture, and was erected for the officers of the pearl fishery. The exterior is covered with chunim, (a species of lime made of burnt oyster-shells,) which has almost as good an effect as marble. The interior is small and inconvenient, and is now used not only for the purpose for which it was originally intended but also as a rest house.

On the morning of the 13th we started for Kalaar, the first Tappal or post station on our journey, at a distance of six miles from the Doric. The road, for leagues and leagues along the coast, is composed of broken oyster-shells dig as deep as you please, you will find the lowest strata of the soil to consist almost entirely of them.

Slept at Kalaar, and left on the 14th for Kallnesselle, six miles farther on. Now the jungle assumes a totally different character—the iron, satin, and ebony trees become larger and more beautiful. At this village there is a phenomenon of a curious nature close to a tank situated in the vicinity, pioneers have dug to the depth of twenty-five feet, and come to salt water, at a distance of twenty miles from the sea.

June 14th.—We arrived at Paomadoo at six. A friend of mine, stationed here with a division of pioneers, has a pretty little elephant about six months old, on which he rides. This is only one of the numerous instances of the docility these animals display; but this gentleness is, I believe, peculiar to the elephants of Ceylon, and on that account they are much prized on the continent of India. At Paomadoo I obtained some nuts of a very curious description, and which serve all the purposes of a filtering machine; for if they be rubbed on the bottom of a chatty (an earthen vessel to hold water) and the filthiest water be then poured in, the liquid will in a short time become perfectly clear.

June 15th.—Left at six for Aleaporbe, distant sixteen miles, where we arrived at ten o'clock. At this village the natives were extremely attentive; without any compulsion exercised on our part, they built a little bungalow for us and stabling for our horses, and brought honey, rice, and cakes for us to eat. We passed by an old fort, one of those

which the King of Kandy constructed round the neighbourhood of Anaradjahpoorah, to defend the passes where the jungle is at all thin. The commands of these forts were vested in Singalese noblemen. On our route to Anaradjahpoorah, where we arrived at six, we were met by the chief priest, the chief headman, a rebel, but who had been pardoned in consideration of his after services, and a posse of tom-tom beaters.

June 16th—I was this day busily occupied in inspecting the ruins of this ancient capital of the Kandian dynasty. The remnants of this city strongly reminded me of those of the cities of Egypt, from the immense labour and time that must have been consumed in constructing those monuments of art, which are now but a mass of gigantic ruins. In the first place saw sixteen hundred pillars which, tradition says, supported one of the palaces of the king, consisting of nine stories, the whole surmounted by a brass roof. The next objects that engaged my attention were the dagobahs, in number four, two of which are about 100 feet in height, they are solid structures of brick, at one time covered with chunam, but which has now almost entirely fallen off. The solid contents of one of the largest is about 416,071 cubic yards, with the materials of which a wall might be built, twelve feet in height, two in breadth, and ninety-seven miles in length! This may give some idea of the labour that must have been expended in constructing some of the ornaments which adorned the ancient city of Anaradjahpoorah.

Among the numerous tanks in the neighbourhood, one was particularly remarkable for its immense size. It is called “Neura Wera,” or the king’s tank, and the embankment with which it is surrounded bears testimony that the builders must have been well acquainted with the general laws of mechanics. Having had the jungle cleared away, we discovered, among other things, two large pillars, two feet square, stone figures beautifully carved; a slab of stone twenty-four feet long; and two pieces of stone, which some thought to resemble canoes, and others elephants’ trunks, the larger was sixty-one feet long.

On the 20th and 21st thousands of persons came into the town, the majority women, chiefly from the seven Korles, with their offerings for the temples, and with hands uplifted, bearing leaves, they passed the day in going from temple to temple, paying their adorations to the god Boodh. This must have been the grand festival which, Knox says, took place in June, and which is called the Perahar. He thus describes the one he witnessed in Kandy—

“The priest bringeth forth a painted stick, about which strings of flowers are hung, and so it is wrapped in branched silk, some part covered, and some not, before which the people bow down and worship, each one presenting him with an offering, according to his free will, these free-will offerings being received from the people, the priest takes his painted stick on his shoulder, having a cloth tied about his mouth to keep his breath from defiling this pure piece of wood, and gets up upon an elephant all covered with white cloth, upon which he rides with all the triumph that king and kingdom can afford through all the streets of the city, but before him go first some forty or fifty elephants with brass bells hanging on each side of them, which tingle as they go.

“Next follow men dressed up like giants, which go dancing along agreeable to a tradition they have, that anciently they were huge men,



that could carry vast burthens, and pull up trees by the roots, &c , after them go a great multitude of drummers, trumpeters, and pipers, which make such a great and loud noise, that nothing else besides them can be heard , then followeth a company of men dancing along , and, after these, women of such castes or trades as are necessary for the service of the pagoda, as potters and washer-women , each caste goes in companies by themselves, three and three in a row, holding one another by the hand, and between each company go drummers, pipers, and dancers.

" After these comes an elephant with two priests on his back one whereof is the priest before spoken of, carrying the painted stick on his shoulder, who represents ' Allout near Dio,' that is, the God and Maker of heaven and earth. The other sits behind him, holding a round thing, like an umbrella, over his head to keep off sun and rain. Then within a yard after him, on each hand of him follow two other elephants, mounted with two other priests, with a priest sitting behind each holding umbrellas as the former, one of them represents ' Cotteragom Dio,' and the other, ' Pottim Dio.' These three gods that ride here in company are accounted, of all other, the greatest and chiefest, each having his residence in a several pagoda.

" Behind go their cook-women with things like whisks in their hands, to scare away flies from them, but very fine as they can make themselves.

" Next, after the gods and their attendants, go some thousands of ladies and gentlewomen, such as are of the best sort of the inhabitants of the land, arrived in the bravest manner that their ability can afford, and so go hand in hand, three in a row. At which time all the beauties in Zeloné, in their bravery, do go to attend upon their gods in their progress about the city. Now are the streets also all made clean, and on both sides all along the streets poles stuck up, with flags and pennons hanging at the tops of them, and adorned with boughs and branches of cocoa-nut trees, hanging like fingers, and lighted lamps all along on both sides of the street both by day and night.

" Last of all go the commanders, sent from the king to see these festivals performed, with their soldiers after them. and in this manner they ride all round about the city, once by day and once by night. This festival lasts from the new moon until the full moon.

" Formerly the king himself in person used to ride on horseback, with all his train before him, in this solemnity, but now he delights not in these shows.

" Always before the gods set out to take their progress, they are set in the pagoda door a good while, that the people may come to worship and bring their offerings unto them, during which time there are dancers playing and showing many tricks of activity before him, to see the which, and also to show themselves in their bravery, occasions more people to resort hither than otherwise their zeal and devotion would prompt them to do.

" Two or three days before the full moon, each of these gods hath a palanquin carried after them to add unto their honour, in the which there are several pieces of their superstitious relics and a silver pot, which, just at the hour of the full moon, they ride out into a river and

dip full of water, which is carried back with them into a temple, where it is kept till the year after, and then flung away; and so the ceremony is ended for that year."

Such is Knox's description of this feast; the one I saw was, I must confess, sadly deficient in all the paraphernalia therein described, but we must recollect that the perahar he saw took place in the year 1664, when the interior of Ceylon was under a native sovereign, and almost all the Singalese professed the tenets of Buddhism; while the one I beheld took place, when no king of Kandy existed, and when Christianity had, in a measure, superseded the ancient religion of the country.

June 19th.—Went up one of the dagobahs, from whose summit I had an extensive view and delightful prospect, inspected the ruins of the city, but discovered nothing of any very great interest or importance.

June 22nd.—We started for Mahantele, twelve miles from Anaradjahpoorah. I ascended the rock on which the temples are situated; saw many monuments and inscriptions.

June 23rd.—Reached the next stage, called Terrapan-Kadoerella, a most uninteresting spot.

June 24th.—Departed for Mannesvera, where I was obliged to get into a carriage, called a monsheel, as my head ached most violently.

June 25th.—Proceeded on to Nickriname; felt worse.

June 26th.—Left for Dambool, and immediately I arrived there went to bed.

June 27th.—Started for Matelle, arrived there at twelve, and felt so unwell that I was obliged to have twenty-four ounces of blood taken from me. At five left for Kandy, and arrived there in a high fever.

#### THE ANDROMETER, OR MAN-MEASURER.

MR. JAMES M'DONALD, tailor, West Register-street, Edinburgh, has lately invented an instrument, to which he has given the above denomination. The uses to which the instrument may be applied may be learned from the following certificates; and Mr. M'Donald's detailed statements of the advantages which would accrue to the State were the Army clothed according to his suggestion:—

"We have attentively examined the *Andrometer* invented by Mr. James M'Donald, and are of opinion that it will be of the greatest benefit and utility in taking the measurements and form of the human figure, as by its application—(and which can be done by any person whether professional or not)—the formation of any individual can be taken with so much ease and accuracy, as to insure the fitting of the whole dress: that it must be of incalculable advantage where orders are received without any opportunity being afforded of seeing the individual, as in many instances persons of the height of 5 feet 6, 7, 8, or 9 inches, from their length of body, (the arms being of relative length to the limbs,) will take a larger coat than others of 6 feet and upwards. In such cases the *Andrometer* at once distinguishes and points out such varieties, and enables the cutter, from the measurements alone, to fit the person with the most perfect exactness.

(Signed) "WILLIAM FRASER,  
"Tailor to His Majesty for Scotland.

(Signed) "ANDREW GREIRSON,  
"Tailor and Clothier, 5, Hanover-street.

"Edinburgh.

(Signed) "JOHN CRAIG,  
"Tailor and Clothier, 6, Waterloo-place."

"That in so far as the fitting of the dresses of the Army is concerned, a very important saving may be made by its (the Andrometer) adoption, and the clothes in all respects may be made at first more satisfactory to the wearer than they can without a great increase of expense be afterwards altered and fitted."—*Report of Committee of Society of Arts of Scotland.*

"The undersigned have examined Mr. M'Donald's Andrometer, which they consider to be an instrument well calculated to measure the height, and to ascertain the dimensions of the different parts of the human frame. By means of it the measurements of the body may be easily, expeditiously, and accurately taken, so as materially to assist in recognising the identity of individuals, as in the case of deserters; and to determine satisfactorily the quality of recruits as far as size is concerned.

"They are therefore of opinion, that the *Andrometer* may be advantageously employed for military purposes, and especially in the office of an Inspecting Field-Officer of a recruiting district.

(Signed)

"H. MARSHAL,

"Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

(Signed)

"R. BADENACH,

"Edinburgh Castle.

"Surgeon to the Forces."

Statement of the advantages which may be obtained by supplying His Majesty's Forces with clothing by measurement with the Andrometer, as compared with the present mode of clothing the Army:—

1st. In regard to the precision and accuracy with which the measurement of men can be taken.

2nd. With respect to the correct classification of men, not only as to height, but also as regards the component parts of their bodies, showing in the most perfect manner the exact dimensions of the various parts of the individual.

3rd. The superior accuracy with which clothing made up on this principle fits the person, superseding almost entirely the necessity of any alteration, and consequently avoiding the expense thereby incurred.

4th. The positive saving of material, it having been ascertained from calculations made, that, in a regiment consisting of 600 men, material equal to between 40 and 50 suits may be saved.

The following tables show the Horse-Guards Regulation respecting the clothing of the Army, with its application in supplying the men forming the 77th Regt. of Foot, who were all measured by the Andrometer, also showing the saving effected by the latter arrangement; and likewise is exhibited the classification of men on the principles of the Andrometer, together with the correct dimensions of clothing required, and pointing out the difference between the two modes:—

Result of supplying His Majesty's 77th Regt. of Foot with Clothing, according to the Horse-Guards Regulations.

The Regulations for making Coats to His Majesty's Regiments of Foot, dated London, June 12, 1830, are as follow:—

	Length of Back.	Skirt.	Chest.	Waist.
Men of 5ft. 7 inches . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 8 " . . .	16	13	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 9 " . . .	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 5 10 " . . .	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
" 5 11 " . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
" 6 0 " . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	21	19

These regulations, with minor ones, are the standard for the Board of Clothing passing the uniform made by the Army Clothier. The present mode on which the Army Clothier acts is this: when a regiment requires clothing, a list of coats wanted is obtained; that is, he is furnished with a schedule of the men of different heights in the regiment; as for example, the 77th Foot, which has been measured by the Andrometer, the coats would be sent as follows:—

	Length of Back.	Chest.	Waist
Men of 5ft 7 ins. and under . . . 270	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 8 „ „ . . . 114	16	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 9 „ „ . . . 58	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5 10 „ „ . . . 37	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
„ 5 11 „ „ . . . 18	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	18
„ 6 0 „ „ . . . 15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	19
Total 512* Privates' coats.			

This arrangement supposes the length of the body and arms, also the circumference of chest and waist, to be correspondent to the height of the man, which in practice is found not to be the case. There are men of 5 feet 5, 6, and 7 inches, who will require a coat as long in the back, and as large in circumference of chest and waist, as men of 5 feet 8, 9, 10, and 11 inches, and even 6 feet; indeed, in all respects the same, except the length of arms and skirts.

The clothing of the 77th regiment, for example, is sent to head-quarters of different sizes as above, the master-tailor fits them on, and alters them to suit the men; and he has often to take a coat of 5 feet 10 inches for a man of 5 feet 6 inches, and a coat of 5 feet 6 inches for a man of 5 feet 10 inches, &c. &c. Almost all the coats are too long in the waist, and many of them too large in the chest. The scale for supplying trowers is understood to be on the same principle, and liable to the same objections as that regulating the issue of coats, which necessarily leads to great irregularity in fitting and waste of material. The quantity of cloth required, or in other words, the chest and waist measure of 512 men, agreeably to the above regulations, is as follows, viz.:—

Chest measure . . .	Inches. 20,276	Waist measure . . .	Inches. 18,106
Do. per Andrometer . .	19,054	Do. per Andrometer . .	17,106
Difference 1,222 on Total.		Difference 1,000 on Total	
Average chest measure by Regulation sizes . . .	39 $\frac{9}{16}$		
Do. do. by Andrometer . . .	37 $\frac{1}{16}$		
Difference on each Man . . .		2 $\frac{8}{16}$	
Average waist measure by Regulation . . .	35 $\frac{5}{16}$		
Do. do. by Andrometer . . .	33 $\frac{9}{16}$		
Difference on each Man . . .		1 $\frac{8}{16}$	

\* This is the exact number of men measured, being the entire strength at head-quarters and out of hospital at the time.

RESULT of supplying His Majesty's 77th Regt of Foot with Clothing according to Admiralty Measurements taken by the ANDROMETER

Length of Body Back and Skirts	Chest Measure		Waist Measure		Height of Man		No of Men of each Height	
	No of Men	Circumf of Chest	No of Men	Circumf of Waist	Feet	Inches		
23 inches body and 15½ length of back and 12½ and 13 length of skirt	4	1	8	16	5	4	1	23 inches body 115½ length
	50	18	3	11			1	60
			17	1			1	208
			10	1			11	170
	13	13	1	1			8	1
			1	1			10	10
			3	19				1
	3	0	1	1				112
			1	18				
			1	13				
24 incl body and 16 length of back and 12½ and 13 length of skirt	60		( )				( )	
	22	17	17	15	5	4	3	Chest Measure 117 — 108
	98	18	2	11			11	18
			54	16			12	1
			3	1			11	10
	7	13	26	16			11	36
			50	1			10	
			5	18				
			2	11				
	11	20	1	16				
			5	17				
25 incl body and 16½ length of back and 12½ and 13½ and 14 length of skirt	2	21	1	17	5	4	1	Average of Chest 117
			1	18				
	08		208				1	
	13	14	1	16			1	Waist Measure 111 = 100
			5	17			1	diff 1
	50	18	4	11			1	11
			1	1			1	10
			28	16			11	1
			26	1			10	
	9	11	1	16			11	
26 incl body and 17 length of back and 13½ and 14 length of skirt			54	17	5	4	1	Divide by 12) 110
			1	1			1	
			11	18			11	
	11	20	10	17			11	Average of Waist 114
			3	18			6	
	2	21	1	18			1	
	10		170					
	2	1	1	16			1	Average of Chest 115
			1	16			1	diff by Andrometer 117
	13	8	1	16			14	
27 incl body and 17½ length of back and 13½ and 14 length of skirt	3	13	3	16	5	4	10	Difference
			1	17			18	
			1	14			8	
	20	20	6	18			8	
			14	18				
	3	21	3	18				
	63		63				63	Average of Waist by Andrometer 116
	1	18	1	16			1	diff 116
	4	13	2	17			11	
			1	18			2	
28 incl body and 17½ length of back and 13½ and 14 length of skirt	4	20	1	19	5	4	5	
	1	21	1	18				
	10		10				10	
	1	20	1				6	
			512				512	

The Andrometer may be seen and examined at the House of Mr. Doll and Currier 20 Regent street, London

## REMARKS ON SOME POINTS OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

BY H. W. ALLARDICE, BOMBAY ENGINEER.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read some remarks made by Mr Bland on the paper on Naval Architecture which I sent you, and which you were kind enough to insert in your Journal for September last, and thinking that he seems to request some explanation on one or two points, I take the liberty of sending you the following observations, which if you think them deserving, you will perhaps insert in a subsequent number of your Journal.

In the paper I sent you, I remarked, that if it had been practically established, that in digging a long piece of wood with a tapering end through the water the resistance was greatest when it was directed with the tapering end first—and on this account I proposed that the main section of a vessel should be well forward, mentioning one third of the length of the vessel from the stern as perhaps the most desirable situation for it. Upon this Mr Bland observes:—That putting this and other forms to the test of experiment I found a positive evil to arise in the tapering end being directed first. Now, from this remark, I should have concluded that Mr Bland was of the same opinion as myself *viz.*, that the greatest breadth should be well forward, and the vessel taper gradually off towards the stern had he not gone on to remark that in the experiment which I made with the two models, one of which, in the immersed part, was formed like a fish, the other as a semiparalleloiped—there appeared to be no difference in their resistances. Now what I draw my conclusions from is some very accurate experiments of Chapman, the celebrated Swedish constructor, which were repeated six times without any sensible variation—and as they will also throw considerable light on Mr Bland's proposed method of building a vessel with parallel sides and bow shaped ends, I shall insert them here.

Let A, B, C, represent three bodies. A has its extreme breadth in the middle, B at 2/7th its length and C at 1/7th its length. The bodies were of equal weight, then length equal, each end of them being a parabolic cone, and only differing in the part where the common base of the cones was placed relative to the length. When a given weight A moves 74 feet in 20 seconds of time B moves the same distance with the same weight, its oblique end foremost in 20 1/2 seconds of time as acute end foremost, in 21 seconds. Here it is proper to observe that the rate of velocity is about two miles an hour. The same bodies were then moved with an increased weight, A completes the same distance of 74 feet in 14 seconds.

B	{	Obtuse end foremost, ditto, ditto, in	B	{	The same bodies with a given greater
		14 ditto			velocity, A completes the distance of 74
C	{	Acute end foremost, ditto, ditto, in	B	{	feet in 14 seconds
		14 1/2 ditto			Obtuse end foremost ditto in 10
C	{	Obtuse end foremost, ditto, ditto, in	B	{	1 1/2 ditto
		14 1/2 ditto			Acute end foremost ditto, in 10 1/2 ditto
C	{	Acute end foremost, ditto, ditto, in	C	{	Obtuse end foremost, ditto, in 10
		16 1/2 ditto			1 1/2 ditto
Here the rate of velocity is nearly 3 1/2 miles an hour, where A and the obtuse angle B are equal			C { Acute end foremost, ditto, in 13 1/2 ditto		
			• Here the velocity is nearly at the rate of 5 miles an hour, where the obtuse angles outstrip the acute		

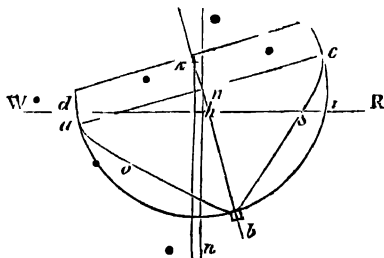
Mr Bland says, "I had, however, several proofs of the superiority in stability in favour of the semiparalleloiped over the fish shaped model, which was chiefly owing to the means afforded for placing the centre of gravity

much lower in the former than the latter." In this I perfectly agree with Mr. B., and if he will take the trouble to experiment a little farther, he will find the semiparallelopiped form, or that of a rectangular box, is not only superior in stability to the fish-shaped form, but also to every other, and is the one that will roll least in a heavy sea: but when we have said this we have mentioned all that can be said in favour of such a form; for stability not being the only requisite in the construction of a ship, a vessel possessing this in ever so eminent a degree, and deficient in the other requisite qualities, must of course be bad. Let us now examine the defects of this form.—1st, From having a flat bottom and perpendicular sides, by not being sufficiently lively to yield to the sea when it runs high, every wave will make a clear breach over her, to the manifest destruction of boats, spare booms, and every article on deck that is not firmly lashed down. 2ndly, It is well known that heavy seas acquire such a momentum in their progressive movement, that meeting with resistance from the hull of a vessel, the shock they give is so powerful, as to make every timber in her vibrate; and we have known one of the arms of a seventy-four's bower anchor snapped off by one of those curling and topping waves. Now, if the effect of the waves upon a vessel whose form was considered sufficiently yielding to the motion of the waves, be such as to break such strong material as a bower-anchor, what must it be against wood-work, which has not even the advantages of a curved form to protect it, but on the other hand is of that form well known to be most in danger from the violent action of the waves. 3rdly, As a prompt obedience of a vessel to her helm depends chiefly on the form of the stern, if too full the vessel will not be under proper command, for the dead water will in this case extend farther than the width of the rudder, and consequently deprive it of its best force. Now, if such is the case when the vessel is only rather too full, what must it be when the sides are parallel? I should be inclined to think, that the rudder would be almost, if not entirely, useless. But although I am an advocate for avoiding all fullness below the line of flotation in the after body, yet immediately above it the quarter should spread out, in order to present a sufficient quantity of support when the ship rises forward to a sea. Neither should the run of the vessel be too sudden, but the greater the proportional length of a ship is to her breadth, I should place the main section proportionally farther forward, thus making the run more gradual, and at the same time greatly increasing the power of the rudder, as the centre of gravity will be necessarily farther forward, and thus give more length to the lever upon which the rudder acts. 4thly, With regard to her velocity, that will be very considerably retarded, for although her extremities should be bow-shaped, yet from her sides being parallel she will meet with very great resistance. This is clearly exemplified in an experiment of Mr. de Romna's. The model he used was one of a 74-gun ship, and was 14 feet long. At 19 inches draft of water it moved 75 feet in 16.5 seconds; at 14 inches draft it moved 75 feet in 13.6 seconds. To the after body was then affixed a prism, having for its base the midship bend, thus—

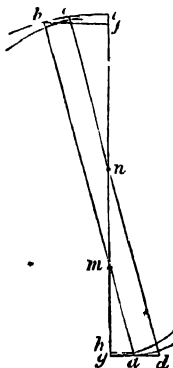


It was then moved with the same weight. At 19 inches draft it moved 75 feet in 22.48 seconds. At 14 inches draft it moved 75 feet in 19.2 seconds, thus clearly proving the retarding influence of the semiparallelopiped form of vessel. Taking, therefore, all the advantages of this plan, and comparing them with the disadvantages, I think, that unless Mr. Bland can alter the laws of nature, he must consent to give up this new method of ship-building. It now only remains to say a few words on the semicylindrical form. Mr. Bland is of opinion that the centre of lateral resistance moves gradually forward towards the main section, in proportion as the vessel heels. Now, this I admit, when the action of the wind is such as to depress the bow considerably, and thus alter the horizontal trim of the vessel; but Mr. B.'s semiparallelopiped, or semicylindrical form is liable to the same objection: this, however, I would endeavour to correct, by reducing the

after-sail of the vessel, or increasing those forward, and thus keep the vessel still in equilibrio. But when the action of the wind is such as to make the vessel's heel parallel to themselves, I cannot then agree with Mr. Bland, but must assert, that the centre of lateral resistance, in my opinion, does not change its place, and the harder the gale blows the greater will appear the advantages of the fish-shaped over the semicylindrical vessel. For let us take the main section of each form, then we shall have something like the annexed figure.



Commander Perce, who has written very ably on the position of the metacentre, gives the following proof of the stability of the sharp vessel over the full. Let  $WR$  represent the surface of the water. In the circular body the half breadth  $am$  is the radius of the semicircle  $abc$ , and in consequence of the direction of the vertical effort of the water intersecting the point  $m$ , this point is the metacentre, and the two areas  $hdm$ ,  $hzm$  are equal, and the distance  $dh$  is equal to the distance  $hz$ . In the sharp body represented by  $absc$ , the inclination has caused the outline  $bsc$  of one side of the bottom to become more vertical, while that on the other  $ab$  is more horizontal, causing the wide part of the former to emerge, while the widest part of the latter has become immersed, and the comparison exhibited of the two forms shows clearly and at once why the situation of the metacentre must be higher in the sharp body than in the circular one. In the latter the breadth at the line of flotation is  $d$ , but in the former it is only  $d'$ , and as the extreme point of support in both bodies on one side is at  $d$  while on the other side the support of the water extends to  $z$ , in the circular body, and only to  $s$  in the sharp one, it is very evident that the mean direction of the vertical effort of the water, which determines the situation of the metacentre, must be higher in the sharp than the full body, viz at  $k$  in the sharp body, and at  $m$  in the full one.



It can also be easily shewn, that the more the vessels heel, the greater will be the proportional increase of stability in the sharp one, for let  $emg$  represent the forces acting upon a circular bottomed vessel,  $m$  the centre of the immersed bottom, and consequently the metacentre,  $e$  the point at which the wind acts,  $g$  the centre of gravity of the vessel, then let the wind acting in the direction  $fb$ , incline the vessel to the angle  $bme$ , then the resistance will be according to the proportion of the two sines  $fb, ah$ . Now, suppose the vessel to be still further inclined, as the point  $m$  remains stationary, the only increase of power, to resist the increased action of the wind is in the sine  $ah$ . But in the sharp body, supposing it to be still farther heeled, the position of the metacentre would be raised to  $n$ , the sine of the angle, at the extremity of which the gravity is supposed to act, would be lengthened, and the sine of the angle, at the extremity

of which the wind is supposed to act, would be shortened, as shewn by



*dg* and *ec*; or, in other words, the resisting power would be greatly increased, and the motion considerably diminished.

With regard to a semicylindrical vessel, the objections to it are, 1st, That having parallel sides, she would not steer well. 2ndly, The metacentre being fixed, she would in her action resemble a pendulum, and consequently roll as much in a sea as to be almost unmanageable. 3rdly, She would be a very leewardly vessel, and not lay well on a wind. 4thly, The form of her after part would so retard her velocity, that, in my humble opinion, I cannot think that it would be overcome by increasing the sails to the very greatest extent the vessel would admit of: and with all due deference to Mr. Bland, I think it could never be practically adopted.

I remain, your obedient humble servant,

II. W. ALLARDYCE, Bombay Engineers.

Cheltenham, Nov. 8, 1835.

#### ORDERS OF GENERAL MONCKTON.

THE following extracts from an orderly book of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Monckton, deceased, when an ensign in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by Gen. Howard, then stationed at Ghent, show the strict injunctions laid by the commanding officers on the soldiers as to their behaviour towards the inhabitants of the country in which the army was quartered, as well as the attention paid to the clothing and accoutrements both of officers and men; and by comparing the dress and appointments of the present day with those of 1742, will exhibit the great improvement which time and experience have made.

7th June, 1742.

The clothing to be delivered to the battalion to-morrow at seven o'clock; an officer of each company to see the men well fitted with coats, particular care to be took in fitting them with shoes and hats. The waistcoats of the sergeant-, corporals, drummers and sentinels to be made after the same manner as last year, and all to be made of the last year's coats; caps to be made also conformable to the orders of last year.

Every man in the battalion is to wear his ammunition shoes when on duty, and all under arms.

No man on any pretence to dispose of any of his new mounting, nor split or cut his rolls, but wear them as received.

No man to cut or alter the brims of his hat.

When the men are fitted with coats they are to have waistcoats on.

If any soldiers be found to disobey any of these orders, they will be severely punished by sentence of Court Martial.

None of the new mounting to be worn till Friday, the 11th of June, being his Majesty's accession.

June 8th.—If any officers or soldiers shall at any time meet the host carrying along the streets by the clergy of the town, they are to avoid it if they possibly can, by turning into another street; but if that cannot be done, they are to pull off their hats before they come near it, and stand still till it is past: no soldier is to laugh or show the least indecency on the occasion.

The orders already given for the men to behave themselves decently in the churches to be duly observed, and no soldier on his peril to go into any of the churches before he pulls his hat off.

If the host at any time pass by any of the guards we mount, the men are to turn into their guard-rooms till it is gone, and if the host at any time passes by any of our sentries, they are not to keep walking, but stand still on their posts till it is gone by.

September 4th.—The Brigadier orders that on muster day all the men of the brigade do appear clean shaved and powdered, with gaiters, under arms.

Complaint having been made that the soldiers do appear frequently drunk and disorderly in the streets, contrary to former orders; it is Gen. Honeywood's express orders, that all officers who shall see any soldiers in that condition do immediately order them to be committed prisoners to the barrack guard of their respective troop or regiment, there to remain for the space of eight days, fed only upon bread and water, and the remainder of their pay to be stopped and distributed to the sick soldiers in the hospital.

October 13th.—As my Lord Stan will soon be here to review the garrison, Gen. Howard desires that the commanding officers of each corps will inspect into the accoutrements and other things, to see that every thing be in perfect order.

October 21st.—A return to be made on Monday next, to the Brigadier of the week, of what number of effective men each corps of Horse Dragoons and Foot will bring into the field upon the King's birth-day, they being to be reviewed that day.

October 22nd.—Orders for the Horse and Dragoons :—

To take all their small accoutrements to pieces and see they be very well cleaned and blacked, and then put together again.

The bosses, bits and curbs, &c., to be as bright as hands can make them.

Boots to be as black as possible, and then knee-pieces not to appear above three inches above the boot top.

All then arms to be as bright as silver, the whole buff accoutrements to be of light buff colour.

The swords to be all bright, the hats new cocked, and made as clean as possible.

The lining of those cloaks that are sullied to be washed, and in rolling the cloaks a stick to be put in the length of the roll, and three staps to each cloak.

The horses to be trimmed and made as clean as possible, the birdoons to be all cleaned.

The pouches of the Dragoons to hang all of an equal size, one not higher than another.

Care to be taken that the men do not ride too long.

No officer to stir from his post during his being in the field, and that they do all appear in their regimentals, and wear their sashes over their shoulders.

Orders for the Foot —

Then clothes to be well cleaned and mended, if wanting, and their coats to be hooked back.

The lace of their hats to be washed, cleaned, and set on again, and the hats to be well cocked.

The buff accoutrements to be clean, and to be all of the same colour, and those of the 2nd regiment to serve as a pattern to the rest.

The men to appear in clean white garters, clean shirts, and the cravats well rolled.

Then arms to be as bright as silver, and then scabbards to be put in good order and well blacked.

Then hair to be powdered, but not too much.

The officers to appear in regimentals, and to wear their sashes over their shoulders.

October 23th.—On the review the officers are to be in all their regimentals, with scarves, gorgets with blue ribbon, buff-coloured gloves, drop wigs, garters with black leather garters.

October 29th.—Order of march for October 30th :—

Major-Gen. Hawley's to begin the march of the left wing with Sir Robert Ricks at eight in the morning, and go the Dendermonde road till they come opposite the end of the meadow, and then take up the ground allotted for the corps that are to form the left wing, viz.—

Sir Robert Ricks's } Dragoons.  
 Major General Cope's }  
 The King's Regiment } Horse.  
 Major-Gen. Ligonier's }  
 The Horse and Grenadier Guards.  
 The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

Lord Albermarle is to march the Horse Guards, and to follow the blue regiment. That the three regiments of Foot Guards line the ramparts from Courtray Gate to Brussels Gate. The first regiment to march off first from the field, when they have passed my Lord Stan, and to draw up on the right next to Courtray Post, the third regiment to follow them, and the second to follow the third, so that the left of the second may be at Brussels Gate.

A detachment of Captain, Lieutenant and Cornet, with a standard and fifty Dragoons to be at the Governors at four o'clock this evening, as a guard to the two Princes of Hesse.

Another guard of the same number to be ready for Marshal Nieuwperg, but not to stir out of their barracks till further orders.

Capt Leshe and the Earl of Rothes are declared Aide-de-Camps for the week to the Earl of Stair.

The battalion to be under arms tomorrow at half an hour after seven in the morning precisely, in the barracks, the officers in all their regimentals, with scarves, gorgets with blue ribbon, buff coloured gloves, drop wigs, gaiters with black leather gaiters, the men in every thing conformable to the orders before given, perfectly clean and in good order, neither officers nor soldiers to put on their spatterdashies till they come to the place of review.

October 30th, 1742 — St George et Londres

Field-officer for the day, Lieut-Col. Bockland

Lord Amheist Aide-du-Camp to Major-Gen. Ligonier, and is to be observed as such.

October 31st, 1742 — As my Lord Stan has seen with great pleasure the great beauty of all his Majesty's forces, both horse and foot, he is persuaded that the troops he has not seen are answerable to the sample he has seen, and that there is nothing wanting to make that body of troops irresistible, but that the flourishing youths of which the different corps are composed should vie with one another to excel in their exactness in doing their duty, in which case the British troops will soon acquire the reputation of excelling in order and discipline, as they have already the fame of surpassing other troops in vigour and beauty.

My Lord Stan expects that the officers will pique themselves to stay in quarters this winter, and that no officer will desire to be absent but in case of necessity. In that case my Lord Stan flatters himself that very early in the spring his Majesty will find an army worthy of putting himself at the head of.

#### MEMOIRS OF GENERAL OFFICERS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### GENERAL THE EARL OF CHATHAM, K.G.

HIS LORDSHIP was appointed Captain in the Army 30th of June, 1799; Captain in the 86th Foot, 30th of September following, Colonel in the Army, 22th of October, 1793; Major-General the 26th of February, 1795; Colonel of the 4th Foot the 5th of December, 1799, Lieutenant-General the 29th of April, 1802, and General 1st of January, 1812.

Lord Chatham served, during the last American war, on the continent of Europe; at Gibraltar, in the expedition to the Helles, and commanded the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. In 1788 he was made First Lord of the Admiralty, in which office he continued till December, 1794; in 1796 he was

President of the Cabinet Council, which he held till 1801, when he was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, which he held till 1806.

In addition to the Colonelcy of the 4th Foot, his Lordship was for some years Governor of Jersey; and since 1820 he held the government of Gibraltar.

During the administration of his Lordship's brother, Mr. Pitt, Lord Chatham was always consulted, and his opinion had considerable influence in regard to the military operations of the British government of that period; but he was never employed in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief until after the demise of Mr. Pitt, when the Walcheren Expedition was intrusted to his Lordship.

Lord Chatham died on the morning of Thursday, the 24th of September last, at one o'clock, at his house, No. 10, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at the advanced age of 80.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

##### FRANCE.

###### THE STAFF.

THE composition of the French Staff has been fixed on the subsequent footing. It consists of two classes, the Active (*Cadre d'Activité*) and the Veteran (*Cadre de Vétérance*). The active class is to contain, in time of peace, 240 general officers, namely, 80 lieutenant-generals and 160 major-generals: the officers of this class, whatever may be the length of their services, are to be transferred to the Veteran class, from the day on which lieutenant-generals attain their 66th, and major-generals their 63rd year. The only exceptions to be such lieutenant-generals as hold appointments conferring the rank of commander-in-chief, and have filled such appointments. The yearly pay to be allowed to officers in the Veteran class is fixed at 280*l.* (7000 francs) for lieutenant-generals, and 200*l.* for major-generals. The officers of this class may, in time of peace, be employed, concurrently with those in the Active class, in Military Schools, on the Recruiting Service, in the Reserve, on the Re-mount Service, &c.; and certain stated allowances are to be made them when so employed. In time of war, officers of the Veteran class may be appointed to military divisions and sub-divisions, as substitutes for generals belonging to the Active class, who may be called out upon field service: in short, they may be employed upon any kind of service at home.

##### HUNGARY.

A permanent military force, consisting of Regiments of the Line and Frontier Regiments, is constantly kept up. Besides this corps, Hungary has its noble "Insurrection" in reserve, which is called out upon a royal rescript, on extraordinary occasions. In the year 1711, the kingdom raised at its own expense, as part of this "Insurrection," six additional Regiments of Infantry, amounting to 21,622 rank and file, without reckoning the Noble Cavalry, the numbers of which are not known. During the wars arising out of the French Revolution, the "Insurrection" was repeatedly called out. The levies were made in 1797, to the extent of 17,969 Cavalry, and 3,556 Infantry; in 1800, to that of 10,778 Cavalry, and 26,606 Infantry; and in 1809, to that of 17,214 Cavalry, and 21,230 Infantry. This corps may be ordered across the frontiers, but if it be not doing service within them, the States of Hungary are not bound to maintain it. It was the special duty of the nobility of the kingdom to defend their own country: this duty was assigned to them from a remote date, and was the recognized title to the immunities which they enjoy. But in more modern times it was found that the nobility could not, or would not, keep their part of the con-

fract; and thence arose the establishment of a standing army, which was first set on foot in the year 1715. It is composed of 12 Regiments of Infantry, and 10 of Hussars and other Cavalry, and consisted, at its full complement, of 60,000 rank and file. In time of war, however, its strength is considerably augmented, and, in that case, the regular military force raised in Hungary may be estimated at upwards of 100,000 men, including the supernumerary "Vaquant" Regiments of Infantry.

Independently of the military resources, to which we have thus briefly referred, there are 13 Frontier Regiments, and a battalion of Czukis, and 4 Regiments of Infantry, and 1 of Hussars, maintained in Transsylvania. Their united strength is computed by Heusinger ("Frontier-Statistics," sec. i. p. 253) at 13,000 men in time of peace, and 62,000 in time of war; the latter was at least their strength in the year 1815.

From these data it would appear that the whole military force of Hungary, inclusive of Transsylvania, is composed of—

	In Peace	In War
A regular Standing Militia of	60,000	100,000
Army of Insurrection		10,000
Frontier Regiments, &c.	13,000	13,000

Total . . . 103,000      123,000

In time of war, there have however existed pressing emergencies, when the two countries have altogether raised as many as 232,000 men.

## RUSSIA.

### CRADLE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The first officers in the Russian Navy, who received anything like a scientific education, were formed about the middle of the seventeenth century, by Marcus Martinovich, a celebrated Venetian commander, and a native of Perasto, in the province of Cattaro, on the Adriatic. When Peter the Great set out upon his tour to the leading capitals of Europe, he addressed himself to the government of republican Venice, and solicited them to permit several young men belonging to the most distinguished families in Russia to take up their residence in Venice, and study those branches of science which might fit them to become skilful naval officers; at the same time that they might one day be enabled to assist the republic in contending against the Turk, who was then the most formidable adversary, by whom the cause of Christianity was menaced. The Venetian Senate, who were not a little proud of the distinction thus conferred upon them, not only fitted up a palace for the accommodation of the young Russians, but appointed Marcus Martinovich director of their studies. The talents and winning deportment of the tutor acquired him the love and confidence of his pupils, and the progress they made under him greatly exceeded the expectations of their Sovereign. In order to combine practice with theory, the Senate, after a while, fitted out a small fleet for their use, and placed it under the unlimited control of Martinovich. The whole establishment was embarked on board of it, and their first trip was to the place of his birth on the Gulf of Cattaro, where they went through their first naval exercises in the narrow straits between the islands on that coast; thus done, they passed down the Adriatic and visited the shores of the Mediterranean in every direction. Upon their return to Venice, Martinovich pronounced his pupils perfectly competent to enter upon their professional duties, and was not only rewarded handsomely by the Senate, but participated largely in the Czar's liberality. He died soon afterwards, viz. on the 28th October, 1716, in the fifty-third year of his age. Five years before his death, he had a large picture painted in which his own portrait and that of his pupils were introduced. It is well executed, and represents him sitting at table in a black dress, with his head uncovered, and a globe, a hydrographical chart, and a compass on the table. Three of his pupils are standing by his side; the remaining thirteen are sitting and engaged in studying. On one side

of this painting, the artist has given us the names of the young men and among them are Abraham Iedowitch (the Empress's brother), three of the Gallitzins, an Ivanowitch, and a Repnin. When Martinovich's male line became extinct, the heiresses of the family property made a present of the painting to the town of Pärasto, and it was placed in the principal apartment of the town hall, where it is now to be seen.—(From a letter of Count Iedor von Kuaczah.)

### EGYPT.

Sheikh Refiah, who was educated at the Egyptian school in Paris, has been commissioned not only to translate several French publications for the school of artillery established at Ismailia, but to teach geography to a class of Arab pupils in the College of Castel Am. The 'Geographical Manual,' which he has written for their use, has, by the Pasha's directions, been printed in the Turkish language for the benefit of the Turks themselves. At an examination of the pupils in question by Colonel Seguier, a Spanish officer, who is at the head of the school of artillery, it appears that the subjects on which they were examined extended to descriptive geography, cosmography, and physical, scriptural, political, and historical geography. The schools connected with the military profession at present established in Egypt, are a school of arithmetic in Cairo, a school of geography in the same town, an academy for geometry, engineering, and fortification, in which M. Malus, a distinguished French officer, is head teacher; at Subbi, one of the suburbs of Cairo, a school for mathematics and for the European and Oriental languages at Ibrahim Pasha's palace near Castel Am, in the Isle of Roudah there is a chemical school for teaching that portion of chemistry which is subservient to the manufacture of gunpowder, at Gizeh is a civil school, both theoretical and practical; at Tounah, a school of artillery, the course of study being geometry during the first year, and that of design, arithmetic, and geometry during the second. Colonel Seguier, the head of this establishment, is director also of studies to the regiments of foot and horse artillery, and superintends the private instruction given to the field officers and subalterns, whom he examines at stated times. At El khind there is a school for the infantry; at Abu Zibel a medical school, a veterinary establishment, and a chemical and pharmaceutical school, the whole three being well conducted; and at Boulak, the palace of the late Ismail Pasha has been fitted up as a military college on the French model, and is now designated the Polytechnic School of Cairo. The youth admitted into it are to be taught the several sciences connected with the military profession, and will go through a four years course of study. There are ten professors and interpreters attached to it. The following is the plan of study to be pursued in this college.

First year, 4th class.—Arithmetic and plane geometry, drawing, geography and history, and the Arabian, Turkish, Persian, and French languages.

Second year, 3d class.—Trigonometry, mensuration, and descriptive geometry, algebra, statics, drawing, geography, and history, with the same languages as in the 4th class.

Third year, 2d class.—Rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, algebra to the second degree inclusive, statics and dynamics, experimental philosophy, drawing and linear perspective, and the same languages as before.

Fourth year, 1st class.—Analytical geometry, hydrostatics and physical hydromatics, chemistry, mineralogy, and cosmography, drawing plans, surveying, and the same languages as before.

No pupils but those intended for the public service will be admitted, and their numbers are limited to 200.

To this detail it may be added, that Mehemed has established three schools in Syria.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL.

*Promotion in the Artillery.*

MR. EDITOR,—I observe that Major Mitchell, in his able arguments against promotion by purchase in your last Number, remarks that the slow "promotion in the artillery cannot be taken as a criterion of what promotion without purchase would be in the line, because the artillery is a very limited service, which admits of neither change nor transfer, and into which officers enter after a long course of professional study, and with the general intention of making it their service for life; whereas officers are constantly retiring from the line after a few years' service." Major Mitchell's argument appears to me to be this,—that the slow promotion of the artillery service in which officers do *not* purchase their commissions, is not to be fairly urged as a reason why similar slowness of promotion should occur in the line, if the system of promotion by purchase were in it abandoned.

His argument is just, but I do not think that he attributes the slowness of the artillery promotion to its true source; it is not to the limited nature of its service that it is owing; if a more general and even particular acquaintance with, and applicability to, the duties of the two other services, cavalry and infantry, than either of these services require or obtain as regards the artillery be not considered as limitations, it is not of a limited nature; not only is the application of the artillery arm so subordinate to the manœuvres of the other troops as to require in its officers a quick and thorough perception of them, but also the corps is constantly employed as infantry and sometimes even (as, for instance, in Ireland, and during the last war in America) as cavalry, though, of course, of a very irregular and imperfect description.

If the artillery service be limited, it is in the very confined sphere of its rewards and prospects, rather than of its duties or its requirements; and in the usual and, as it appears to me, inexpedient opposition to the change and transfer of those of its officers who desire it to the other services. But it is not the limited nature of the artillery service which occasions its slow promotion, it is the invariable rule, the fatal necessity of advancing *every* officer in his turn, and in his turn alone, to rank and command, whether fitted for it or not. Such a rule as this will make any promotion slow, and leaves, to all human appearance, the great responsibility, so forcibly set forth by Major Mitchell, to the distribution of blind fate. I think promotion by purchase better than this, because it only limits, it does not exclude choice: but this system will not bear the scrutiny of reason; one might as well apply a steam-engine to the crushing of a moth.

To remedy this—aye, that is the difficulty—promotion by merit would, of course, be in part by merit, but more by patronage; still there would be to the country the inestimable advantage of choice. To check patronage, I would recommend what (if I am not mistaken) obtains in the Prussian service, making seniority the general, although not the invariable rule, especially not in the highest ranks. I would have every officer, previous to promotion, not in the artillery only, but in all the services, undergo examination in the theory and practice of his profession, so as to establish, as far as possible, his fitness for it. This might, at any rate, be done with every rank under that of lieutenant-colonel. An officer thus having won his way to the rank next to that might be selected for employment according to his established character. I throw out this idea, not as a new one, for it is not, but, as I think, a not overstrained corollary to the proposition laid down so ably by Major Mitchell, that promotion should be by merit only.

One word more,—the promotion of every branch of the service should be

conducted on the same principles, whatever they may be, to prevent that mortification and jealousy, which its inequalities and anomalies must otherwise produce.

I am, Mr Editor, your most obedient servant,  
November 10, 1835. J. A. GILBERT, Lt Royal Art.

### *Temporary Rudder.*

MR EDITOR,—Observing in your last Number how much the safety of his Majesty's ship *Pique* was endangered, in consequence of the hawsers of the substitute rudder being cut by the jagged state of the ship's bottom, I am forcibly reminded of the invention of a temporary perhaps I should say a *very* temporary rudder, but of remarkable easy application, in which the very occurrence complained of was effectually obviated. It is now more than five-and-twenty years since the above invention was sent to the Admiralty, and at the same time for the inspection of his present Majesty, then Duke of Clarence, to whom I had the honour to submit some other naval inventions, and always with a result very gratifying to myself.

The part of the invention here alluded to is, in the first instance, a permanent preparation, to remedy so great a misfortune as the loss of a rudder at sea, by fixing an eye bolt on each side of the stern post or parts adjacent, opposite to where the substitute for a lower gudgeon should be placed, through which eye bolts the hawsers, or chains, attached to the cap, are to be received, and the ends brought up above the water line, either through the rudder-hole or round the quarters, instead of being led under the ship's bottom from the stern post to the hawse holes as is now done—which I think no one will dispute would, if practicable, be a very great improvement, both as respects the facility of shipping the substitute rudder, and securing it steadily in its place.

With respect to the practicability of receiving the hawsers, or chains, through the eye bolt so low under water, it is to be accomplished in the following manner.—When the eye-bolts are fixed in dock, a groove is to be made from each of them, extending upwards along the stern post to a convenient point above the water-line, up each of these grooves (after having been received through the eye-bolts) the two ends of a small chain are to be led and secured in a similar manner to the present rudder chains, the grooves being afterwards closed up or concealed by small strips of copper, in which state they are to remain till the ship is again in dock, or until the necessity occurs for having recourse to the substitute rudder, and when that misfortune does occur, the small chain on each side is to be forced round through the eye bolt in any manner best calculated to rip off the strips of copper, and then it is obvious that, by fastening the ends of the hawsers to the links of the small chains, they may be easily received through the eye bolts, and brought up above the water line.

November 17, 1835.

WM RICKLITS, Capt. R.N.

### *Suggestions on Military Punishments.*

MR EDITOR,—At the present juncture, when so great an outcry is raised against corporal punishment in the Army, and so general a wish seems to obtain for the amelioration of the condition of our troops, I venture to offer the following suggestions, in the hope of then finding a place in your very valuable miscellany, as I feel convinced, from nearly a quarter of a century's constant attendance upon, and experience in regimental duties, that they would be attended with the most beneficial results.

Confinement, as at present practised, is a merely nominal punishment, and many offenders are allowed to escape in consequence of there being no accommodation for them in either of the jails of Gosport or of Portsmouth, and the sending of military criminals to Winchester having been discouraged from motives of economy to the public.



In order to avoid delay, as well as not to take up too great a space in your useful Journal, I will put down the propositions *seriatim*, viz.—

1st. Either Fort Cumberland, Southsea Castle, Fort Monckton, or Blockhouse Fort, (which are at present, and indeed nearly always untenanted,) to be converted into a military prison, under the superintendence of a veteran officer, or non-commissioned one, with a daily, weekly, or monthly officer's guard, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2nd. Courts-martial to have the power of sentencing to diet upon *bread and water*, when eightpence per diem might revert to the public.

3rd. Deserters, thieves, men convicted of unnatural practices, &c., to be branded, the words of their respective crimes being stated in full: as at present, not only has the letter D been very frequently obliterated, but also others, such as *avid*, *amel*, been added to it.

N. B.—Branded men to be invariably drummed out.

4th. Punishment-drills to be confined to *three*, viz. to *peel*, *with* and *without* arms. Each to last for six hours during the day, and those undergoing any of them to be kept in a "dry room," and not allowed to mix with the other men until the period for which they may have been ordered to attend may have expired.

5th. Men confined to barracks to be narrowly watched, and not allowed to enter the canteen, or be permitted the indulgences extended to well-conducted soldiers.

6th. Common parades to be attended but by marked men, those for divine service or field-exercise, by *all*.

7th. Greater powers allowed to commanding officers, by which the frequency of courts-martial might be avoided, viz., confinement to black-hole of *seven days*, on the ordinary diet, or of *forty-eight* hours on *bread and water*. In this latter case *8d.* per day to be added to the public.

8th. Canteens to be done away with, or if allowed to exist from motives of finance, to be invariably *outside* of the barracks, yet with no means of communication with the inside, as then the irregularities that so frequently occur amongst men undergoing punishment would be avoided.

9th. Stocks should be erected in all barracks; courts-martial and commanding officers having power to order delinquents to be placed in them.

10th. Six sets of round shot, with padlocks and chains, to be issued by barrack-masters to each corps, for the confinement to barracks of such men as are continually breaking out of or staying away therefrom.

11th. Contracts to be totally abolished, and the men to provide their own provisions, under the guidance and superintendence of the commanding officer.

12th. Men of good character, having been five years without being mentioned in the defaulters' books, to be denominated *chosen men*, wear a distinguishing badge, and be entitled to additional pay and greater pension, or discharge. This extra expense might be met by doing away with the increased rate for length of service *alone*.

13th and lastly, I would have colonial corps for New South Wales, the Cape, and America, to be composed entirely of married men who might be drafted from the different corps, and located in huts, on the frontier, with a general rendezvous, or "place d'armes," in case of attack. A certain number to be always on duty in their regular turn, and the rest allowed to work for the maintenance of their families, &c. On Sundays and one other day per week, all to attend divine worship and field-exercise.

On obtaining their discharge, they might obtain grants in other parts, and their barracks be appropriated to their successors, by which, in time, the countries would be peopled by "*good and leal subjects*."

Your assured Friend,

Portsmouth, Nov. 16, 1835.

PRIAM.

*Battle of Albuera.*

MY EDITOR,—I find, by the two last Numbers of your Journal, that the discussion of the Battle of Albuera has been again revived, with variations. I believe I may be allowed to know something of the matter, and, therefore, without further apology, beg leave to offer you the following very brief summary.

1st. Lord Beresford never withdrew troops from his right wing to support his centre. On the contrary, whenever he perceived that Soult meditated to attack that wing, he lost no time in making the proper and necessary dispositions for strengthening it.

2nd. Blake never "refused" to obey Lord Beresford's orders. There was indeed some delay on the part of Blake in making the requisite disposition of his troops, arising from a false view of the movements of the enemy.

3rd. That when the Spanish troops did take up their ground, they never once "fell back from it in disorder." They held their ground gallantly "for an hour and a half," under very severe fire and heavy loss, and only quitted it when Lord Beresford thought proper to relieve them by the second division. After this they still remained in the rear of, and as forming the second line to, that division.

4th. That neither during the Spanish occupancy of the right wing, or new alignment: nor during the occupancy of it by the second division; nor during any period of the day,—did the French troops ever reach the top of the hill,\* on which the allies fought, from the commencement of the action until its termination. It is hardly necessary, one would imagine, to say any more than this; but let us go on.

5th. If Soult had, "on the evening of the 15th, detected all the weakness of the English General's disposition for battle,"—I am very much inclined to think, with all due deference to Marshal Soult, that he changed his opinion on the evening of the 16th!

6th. If it be true that Albuera was a bad position, Lord Wellington, in his letter to Lord Beresford of the 23rd of April, 1811, had the honour (in general terms certainly) of suggesting it; and in a year afterwards, the odium (if any) of occupying it himself "foot for foot!"

7th. In the same letter Lord Wellington gave Lord Beresford the option of either fighting or not, "as he should think proper."

8th. He *did* think proper to fight, and, up to the present moment, can perceive no very obvious reasons why he should regret the decision.

9th. That if, during the "crisis" of the battle, it be true that Lord Beresford really "wavered," he most assuredly took a most extraordinary method of exhibiting it; having (after examining the abortive attempts of the enemy to deploy) dispatched Colonel Arbuthnot, with the utmost promptitude and decision, to order a brigade of General Hamilton's troops to move round the hill, and take the enemy in flank,—to do, in short, "that very thing" (but with greater safety) which, at an evident risk, Colonel Hardinge, in the supposed furtherance of the Marshal's views and intentions, *did* with the fourth division!

10th. The orders of Lord Beresford to Colonel Kemmis were to pass the ford above Badajoz if practicable. But, it was not practicable for infantry, and therefore he was obliged to go round by Jerumanha.

11th. First one officer, then another, had been sent after Madden; but the gallant General was *non est inventus*. He had actually retired, without reporting himself to the Quartermaster-General, to the right bank of the Guadiana, where he remained till after the battle.

12th. The day was not "three times lost and won." It was "won" *once*; and thus, notwithstanding the assertion, that "the allies were al-

\* Vide Sir W. Inglis's letter in answer to Colonel Napier's reply to the second "Strictures."

ways fewest in number at the decisive point' Lord Beresford did not expose one man more to the enemy's fire than was necessary.

Colonel Napier says (no doubt playfully) that Lord Beresford's "infantry were not held in hand." I do not very well know what to say to this, seeing that the Marshal (during the "crisis," and when he is said to have "wavered") held a Spanish Colonel in one "hand," and an Ensign with his colours in the other! If, however, any movements were made during the battle, either contrary to Lord Beresford's orders, or not executed in a proper and soldierlike manner, it would surely be too much to blame the Commander-in-Chief for this.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

### *Albuera, &c*

MR. EDITOR,—In a communication to the pages of the *United Service Journal*, dated London, July 1, 1835, signed "An Old Comrade," and published in the Number of the *Journal* for October last, appears a very entertaining, clear, and cleverly written detail of the great action and complete victory at Albuera. The narrative is strictly professional, and affects the reader, especially if military, like the blast of the trumpet and the thunder of battle. It contains a passage, however, which I apprehend calls for particular notice. At page 221, the writer says "not a colour was lost although an eloquent historian most unwarrantably stated that the 57th had lost theirs." Undoubtedly the glorious 57th regiment lost its colours, but neither colours nor renown, upon the bloody day in question. My business here is with the expression employed by the writer: the phrase "an eloquent historian" is equivocal, and has, at least in this city, given rise to a misconception calculated to hurt the feelings of the party concerned. Conjecture has, to my knowledge, in several instances, pointed out Col W. Napier as the historian referred to. Col N may indeed be described not only as an eloquent, but *the* eloquent historian of the martial genius and the triumphs of England, as the writer, whose brilliant pages will continue to instruct and to delight, till Britain and her language and her greatness shall be no more. But Col N is *not* the historian to whom the "Old Comrade" alludes, as he has not in his noble work, one word directly or indirectly insinuating any such loss as that of their colours on the part of the 57th regiment. Let the historical writer, whoever he may be, answer for himself, and if he can, let him account and apologise for his heedless assertion. He may, meanwhile, find some consolation in learning that he has been—even for a day—identified with the immortal historian of the *Peninsular Campaigns*.

Before I conclude, allow me to correct an error of the press in "An Old Comrade's" able article, as it respects the name of an officer called "Benning" in your *Journal*. My gallant friend, who fell at Albuera, was Capt Benning of the 66th, and a finer fellow in spirit, talent, worth, and personal endowments, never had the honour of dying in the service of his country.

Bath, Nov. 20, 1835.

I am, Sir, &c

E M

\* \* The involuntary error above alluded to was committed by the Marquis of Londonderry, in the first edition of his *History*, but was corrected in the third edition of that work on the authority of Sir William Inglis, and in the pages of this *Journal*—See the *U S J* for March, 1829, page 350, and the Number for June of the same year, page 106.—ED.

### *Horse and Foot.*

MR. EDITOR,—Equally averse with the "Old Soldier," to continue a controversy which appears to be almost decided by the observations of J. M., I cannot but in courtesy remind my chivalrous opponent, that Charles XII, with his wearied cavalry, had not only to contend against a very superior

body of well-posted infantry, covered by guns, but that Schulemburgh had caused a part of that infantry to exchange their firelocks for pikes, and that it was to those pikes he was indebted for the escape of a portion of his discomfited foot from the Swedish sword. So far was Charles from deeming it possible for bayoneting in level ground to resist horse confident in their own prowess, that he had resolved not to allow the use of fire at all in his projected attack upon the Russian *chevaux de frise* covered army at the Pruth.

Carleton's Memoirs, on which my skilful adversary has appured his rifle, will prove but a tottering rest, for they form one of the amusing novels written by the author of Robinson Crusoe. Tolard is my authority for ascertaining that British Foot in square, steadily receiving their fire, were, and that not once alone, charged through and sabred by Spanish horse.

The improper distance at which the square trampled down by the Mamelukes gave fire was, I believe, twenty paces, several horses, mortally pierced, fell dead, after passing through both faces of the square.

The fact adduced respecting the affair at Alba of itself disproves the "Old Soldier's" theory. If many horses were bayoneted, it is evident that the face of the square first charged must have met the charge unflinchingly, that unflinchingly meeting the charge, it did all that foot soldiers can do, and that if doing all that foot soldiers can do, it was overborne, every other body of foot charged under similar circumstances, with equal impetuosity, must be destroyed. Had the German heavy dragoons carried lances of sufficient length to reach over the bayonets, it is evident that neither men nor horses would have received bayonet wounds, and much fewer would have been shot, as the consciousness that they had nothing but a single volley to depend upon must have rendered that volley equally harmless with most of those fired by the British squares at Waterloo.

I remain, Sir, yours, very obediently,

HASTA

#### *Regimental Dinner Dress*

MR. EDITOR,—Presenting, as your Journal does, such an excellent medium for suggesting everything beneficial to the service, it is singular that no individual of the number interested should have availed himself of it, to denounce a practice at once expensive and easy of alteration,—viz, that of dining duly at the mess in coats. For though an officer has every proper respect for *etiquette*, and a custom which time has associated with strict ideas of discipline, still he surely has reason to reflect, somewhat discontentedly, that his coat, though not made for this purpose expressly, is hardly worn more than once a week for any other, whereas, if the same indulgence was granted to the head quarters as to the depots of regiments, most of which wear shell jackets, and to the cavalry, who perhaps with no exception dine in their stable dress, a considerable saving would be effected, and his character and conduct as an officer and a gentleman would remain in a shell jacket essentially what they were in a coat.

In expectation, then, that my humble suggestion may find favour with the higher authorities of the service, and that the infantry in consequence will no longer have this single instance to adduce in which their regulations regarding dress could be improved,

I remain, yours, very truly, and with good economy,

October 2, 1835.

SHELL-JACKET.

#### *Barrack Economy*

MR. EDITOR,—The late cheese paring economical regulation perpetuated by the Board of Ordnance in regard to the issue of the barrack allowance of coal and candle to officers who do not occupy quarters in barracks, has done more to disgust our military circles than any other recent occurrence. As a mean of economy it will entirely fail, and only have the effect of engendering disputes, and setting the wits of those interested at work, to enjoy by

subterfuge what they ought to do by right. Can it be justified on any principle, that when an officer's quarter in barracks is not sufficient for the accommodation of his family (for those only with families are placed in such a predicament)—I say, can it be justified on any principle, that permission to live out, which would not be granted were it in any way to inconvenience the service, should be coupled with the deprivation of his barrack allowances? This is pressing on the already overladen horse with a vengeance. Why should he not be permitted to receive his fuel, &c., and to retain his quarter in such circumstances, and be allowed, if inclined, to accommodate a brother officer similarly circumstanced, with its use, who on some other occasion might in return, by relinquishing his quarter, afford him similar accommodation? Why, when the service does not suffer thereby, are officers to be debarred from reciprocally assisting and obliging each other? Why, when an officer performs his duty, is he to be deprived of any part of the recompense allotted for his services, more especially under such cruel circumstances—when his necessities are actually greater, why should his advantages be curtailed? Why place stumbling blocks in the way of the officers commanding, in regard to the certificate attached to the barrack returns, and impose on them the unpleasant office of spies and inquisitors in regard to the domicile of their officers? And why allow of the temptation on their part to deceive the commanding officer in that respect?

I trust, Mr. Editor, the exposure of this most illiberal, beggarly, *unjust*, and unnecessary measure, will speedily be the means of occasioning its rescindment.

SENEX.

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### *The Rival Roses.*

MR. EDITOR,—Under the still latent hope that our services as militia-men may be in some sort made useful to our country, I will venture to intrude upon you, in offering the following remarks. Though a reduction *has* taken place, it yet appears that our gracious Sovereign has still a feeling of respect for the service, and I trust will not see us utterly annihilated. I allude to the special mark of his favour conferred upon the Militia and Yeomanry of Lancashire. The Red Roses are honoured by being exempt from the late act, which confines their services to the silver lace. They are ordered to wear gold, and thus placed more upon an equality with the regular service. Why, may I venture to ask, are the White Roses of York forgotten? Does any stigma attach to the large and opulent county of York, comprising many of his Majesty's wealthiest and most loyal subjects? Can the history of olden times affect us? Surely not. Read that most interesting portion of the history of England, when our country was deluged with our noblest blood, spilt in the faction of the Roses. Does one party deserve better of its country than the other? Take the Lancastrian party, headed by the noble and unfortunate Margaret of Anjou, and her equally unfortunate husband Henry VI., were they more cautious of spilling the best blood of their country, or more merciful to their enemies than the party of York, headed by Richard, who gallantly fell at the battle of Wakefield, or by his gallant son Edward, who ascended the throne of England? As an instance of the little difference of feeling that existed between either party, as to the real good of their country, I will quote what the historian Hume says in regard to their treatment of Henry VI. "This weak prince was sure to be almost equally a prisoner, whichever faction had the keeping of him; and scarcely any more decorum was observed by one than by the other, in their method of treating him." These fierce struggles have happily long since ceased, and the Roses are united in the closest bonds of friendship. They comprise a most opulent and powerful portion of his Majesty's dominions. Let the White Roses flourish under his Majesty's special favour, as well as the Red. Their views are now one and the same—"to support our King, our Church, and our Constitution."

Your obedient humble Servant,

W. R. Y.

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE PRINCIPAL PORTS AND STATIONS. •

Portsmouth, Nov. 20, 1835.

MR. EDITOR,—A day or two after the Court Martial on the Honourable Captain Rous, and Mr. Wm. Hemsley, the Master of the Pique, had taken place, of which I sent you the sentence, orders arrived for the frigate to be paid off, it being ascertained that the repairs she required would occupy some weeks, (a large party of shipwrights are at work on her, and have already made great progress;—she is very much strained below; her decks must be unbolted and re-laid, numerous bolts drove and clinched;) and the Admiralty considered the pay and victualling of the people might be saved to the Crown for that period. Their Lordships also desired some questions to be answered by Captain Rous respecting the lead and the charts. It appears, however, from what has happened subsequently, that they were most satisfactorily replied to; but one would have thought that a full acquittal by sentence of a court-martial was quite sufficient; the officers composing it having doubtless sifted the matter—but so it was. However, the day before the Pique was paid off the officers, seamen, and marines, were called on deck, and Captain Rous read the following letter from the Port Admiral:—

“Britannia, Portsmouth Harbour, Nov. 3, 1835.

“Sir,—On the paying off of the Pique, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are desirous of expressing their approbation of the conduct of yourself, and the officers and crew under your command, in extricating the Pique from the perilous situation she was in when on shore on the coast of Labrador, and on her subsequent voyage home under circumstances of great difficulty, and such as required skill and exertion of no ordinary kind; and you will therefore receive and communicate their Lordships’ sentiments to the officers and crew of His Majesty’s ship Pique under your command accordingly.

“I am, Sir, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

“THOS. WILLIAMS,

“Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

“To Capt. the Hon. H. J. Rous.”

Now, why could not this meed of praise have been put into the sentence? How cheap is approbation when justly merited! Instead of the ship’s company separating with a growl, they, in consequence of this commendation, all moved away like so many harlequins, and would, there is no doubt, volunteer to be placed in similar circumstances. While on the subject I should mention, that at the earnest desire of the officers, a series of four sketches illustrative of various situations of the Pique on her homeward passage from Quebec from the moment of her coming off the rocks on the coast of Labrador, until her being docked at Portsmouth, have been drawn on stone, and are about to be published by Mr. Schetky, of the Royal Naval College, Marine Painter to his Majesty and the Royal Yacht Squadron; and from his well known talents they will no doubt be most able delineations of her perilous state. Great numbers have been subscribed for at the charge of a crown for the four.

A party of gentlemen arrived at Portsmouth a few weeks ago in a yacht, with a machine for purifying sea-water, and rendering it available for cooking, drinking, and washing linen; and considering the bad time of year selected for such an excursion, and for persons to move on the water to inspect the apparatus and taste the liquid, a great number were attracted on board the Dauntless; and what is of more importance, expressed their satisfaction and approbation of the invention of such a machine, (some of the water, when compared with that issued a few days previous from Weevil to one of the ships in ordinary, was pronounced equally good;) for most naval people have been in situations where fresh water was scarce for domestic

purposes, putting out of sight the want of sufficient to drink. With this newly-invented and patent machine of Mr. Stothert's, a considerable quantity of palatable water can be obtained, sufficient to supply a moderate ship's company for purposes of personal purification and for washing linen, thus saving the tank-water. I think, continued use inwardly might produce stomach complaint, but under all circumstances, the invention is highly beneficial, and the Government should be requested to try one or two machines on board cruising ships, the expense is of no moment compared with its advantages—the cooking for the crew and roasting for the officers can be accomplished at the time the steam is condensing. Such vessels as the *Ætna* and *Sulphur* might have them issued, as the cost of the machine is not equal to that of a ship's health. The one on board the *Dauntless* was neat and compact, and adapted for 120 men.

The *Harrier* has sailed for the South American station, taking Captain George Willes, to go in the *Dublin* as her new captain. The *Lanet* and *Pantaloon* to be employed on packet-service. The *Snake* came in from Sheerness, and after being here forty-eight hours was dispatched to the West Indies. The surveying ships *Ætna* and *Sulphur*, with their tenders, the *Raven* and *Stirling*, are the only vessels fitting in the harbour, excepting the *Britannia*, rigging in the basin for the Flag. We have had a convict ship called the *Surrey* docked and repaired in consequence of having drove from her anchors when lying in the Downs and getting on the Brake, and being nearly lost during the storm of the 25th October. Luckily the gale moderated, and with the assistance of Deal boatmen and some pilot-vessels, the *Surrey* was got off, and the wind being more favourable for her to come to Portsmouth than to return to the river, the underwriters got permission for her being set to rights in a Government dock. This circumstance, of such trifling importance, would not have been alluded to if it were not to mention, that it is understood this vessel among her stores has for the use of the convicts a large quantity of cocoa powder, intended to be issued to the prisoners. You may recollect that representations were made of the sickness which prevailed among a great number of those unfortunate people who were drowned in the *George the Third*, being sick and unable to exert themselves, and it was in some measure attributed to powdered cocoa being supplied in lieu of oatmeal or flour. It is poor economy to resort to such savings. Why not supply them with the cocoa-nut? the prisoners having plenty of time to pound it. Mr. Grant, of the Victualling Department at Gosport, once caused some to be heated and pressed between iron plates, and afterwards made into cakes, but then there was some goodness left, a similar plan is now adopted at Deptford Victualling Office, as the cocoa for the fleet is made into squares, stamped and packed in boxes for his Majesty's ships, but the stuff that goes on board the convict-ships resembles the powder of timber affected with the dry rot, and must be refuse and husks. Mr. Grant has had a most complimentary testimonial from the King of the French, being a letter from his secretary, expressing his approbation of the biscuit-baking machine. It appears that the plan was furnished to a French agent who went to inspect the Victualling Department at Weevil, and from it one has been erected at his Majesty's expense at Eu, near Dieppe. The biscuit made has been highly approved, and is to be generally adopted, and the Minister of Commerce is directed to prepare and send a gold medal to Mr. Grant as a mark of his Majesty's esteem. The French Government intend to have a baking apparatus built at Toulon and Brest for the navy, and in some of the interior garrisons in France for the army.

I find Captain Wauchope is indefatigable in getting the Signal-ball erected for denoting Greenwich time. It appears, since he has been out with Rear-Admiral Campbell in the *Thalia*, he has had one put up at St. Helena, that the masters of ships may regulate their chronometers and adjust them at one o'clock, and the residents on the island set their watches and house-

clocks at twelve. This plan originated at Portsmouth while Admiral Sir Robert Stopford was Commander-in-chief, upon Captain Wauchope's suggestion; and every day (Sunday excepted) the hour of one by Greenwich time is denoted by a ball being dropped from the signal tower in the Dock-Yard, the exact time being made from the Observatory of the Naval College. This ball can be seen by ships at St. Helen's, or the Motherbank; and last winter, when the wind hung so long from the westward that the American packets even could not start, the masters of ships found it very useful.

Commander Belcher, in the Carron steamer, has been surveying round the Isle of Man and the deep-water soundings near Carlingford and Dublin; but the steamer was such a rickety affair, and the winter setting in very boisterous, the Admiralty have ordered them to Woolwich to relit. The Carron called in here on her way to the eastward to fill up her coal-hole; her engine and boilers are very much out of order, and scarcely worth the expense of repairing. The Trinity House steamer, Firebrand, would be the best vessel possible for the service.

The Vanguard and Madagascar are not ordered to be commissioned yet, notwithstanding the reports that Captains have been appointed; the internal fittings of the former are not completed. By way of trying the stability of the new dock-yard sheers, directions were given yesterday to ship some iron steam-boilers, weighing about ten tons each, in a lighter for Woolwich, and they were got on board exceedingly well. Chains have been substituted wherever they can be, in place of rope, and made tight by screws, affording a better purchase than hauling taut with a capstan. The sheers are very complete, and look remarkably well. The adoption of chains was the recommendation of Mr. Blake, the Master Shipwright of this dock-yard, who is constantly producing something novel and beneficial in the ship-building and naval department. There is a very feasible report that the Rear-Admiral Superintendent is to have his flag in the St. Vincent or one of the demonstration-ships, and that the captain, commander, and the officers composing the staff of the ships in ordinary, will be borne on her books. In the first place, considering the very important duties which that indefatigable and zealous officer (Sir Frederick Maitland) has to execute, his flag should be flying in a ship of the line instead of the old Pay-Office yacht; and by putting the Captain of the Ordinary in commission, his services will be made available for surveys, courts-martial, examination of midshipmen, and a variety of other duties. The commander and lieutenants might still reside in different ships, and be responsible for their divisions. The order for the change has been expected all the week, but probably the Admiralty will defer it to the commencement of the new year.

We have no alteration in the troops of the Garrison since I last wrote to you. The depôts of the 59th, 68th, 70th, and 97th, are in Portsmouth, and the depôts of the 7th, 61st, and 99th, at Gosport. Some weeks ago there was a breeze or two in one of them, and every probability of a court-martial; but fortunately an amicable arrangement took place, and the matter was settled without resorting to that disagreeable alternative.

In consequence of some of the soldiers of the depot deserting to the mercenary force in Spain, a new duty devolves on the Town-Adjutant; he has to search every vessel loaded with these people before she leaves the port; no joke—for a gentlemen to have to thread his way among such an anointed race. Although numerous individuals from this town have joined General Evans, it is extraordinary how few communications are received from them by their friends; it is suspected that a restriction is placed by the commanding officer on letter-writing, or the facilities of sending are not plentiful or certain. A vessel is here to embark horses, but it appears the volunteering for men is at a discount, for placards are about the town requiring more hands, and, among other advantages, a free passage home is mentioned among the good things held out. Can it be possible there is a decrease of



scamps and ruffs, or do those fellows dislike the period of the year for a nautical trip?

We have no news from the Mediterranean later than the last packet, or from any of the foreign stations. A report is prevalent that the Paataloon took orders for H M ships Russell and Malabar to rejoin Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley forthwith, the former being off the north coast of Spain and the latter at Cadiz, and that the Rodney, now ready for starting from Plymouth, after landing a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition at Barcelona, was to go on also. This may have originated in consequence of the French government preparing a fleet at Toulon, but if a rupture takes place between that country and America, the fleet or squadron will be required in the West Indies to protect those possessions.

With regard to our ships,—the Vice Admiral and the ships of the line were at Navarin. Captain Martin of the Volage had joined the Commodore in place of Captain Brown, Captain P. Richards has been appointed to the Volage and went by the packet—the Volage was off Constantinople the Endymion and Childers at Cadiz. Favourite at Smyrna, Oristes at Firpoli, Columbine with the fleet but constantly employed between it and the Dardanelles. Supplue at Corfu, and Tyne on the north coast of Spain all healthy. The Cleopatra is expected to call in here on her way to join Sir Josias.

The following midshipmen passed for lieutenants in mathematics and the use of nautical instruments during the month of November—William Moorison, Alex Ed Fred Huene, Alex Little, and W G J Cunningham, late of H M ship Conway. W R Stephens, Challenor. W H Rushbrooke Spartiate, Edw. Lloyd, Melville. Hy Amble. Hy Mansfield Tyne. Hy J N Mickelthwait, P J E J B Cluke Beacon, and W W Morris Buzzard.

The townspeople at this moment so fully occupied with selecting persons to fill the office of councillors under the Municipal Bill that they think of nothing else. The dock and residents have been deprived of their votes for the election of representatives in Parliament by the spiteful barristers who were appointed to regulate the registration—but old enough, they are included in the list of burgesses entitled to vote in the Municipal Bill, although they stand in the exact position they did before—viz, the rates and taxes of their apartments being defrayed by Government.

P

Sheerness 21st November, 1835

MR EDITOR,—H M ship Cleopatra, Captain the Honourable George Grey, which left this port on the 13th of September last, for the purpose of conveying Lady Durham and suite to St Petersburg, returned to the Nore on the 29th ult, and on the following day came into harbour. On the same evening she was taken into dock, all standing, to repair the damage she sustained by getting on shore upon a shoal near the Isle of Tassoe, in the Baltic, where she remained for the space of twenty six hours, during the whole of which time a heavy gale blew, and the sea made a complete breach over her. To ease her it was found necessary to throw overboard most of her guns and a large quantity of shot and water. Happily a galliot hove in sight and came to her assistance, notwithstanding the large buoys that were offered by a squadron of Dutch privateer boats crews, which now surrounded the ship on all sides, and were in high glee in hopes of rich plunder. On the wind abating, she was hove off with the loss only of her anchor and, as has been subsequently discovered, few feet of false keel. Great credit is due to Captain Grey for the coolness and judgment universally allowed to have been displayed by him on this occasion, which had a corresponding effect on the whole of the ship's company.

After recovering her guns and most of her shot, she continued her voyage to St. Petersburg, where she arrived without any further accident. She

left Cronstidt on her return to England, on the 15th ult., and on the 26th, a few miles distant from Flamborough Head, she was obliged to lay-to in a gale of wind. In the evening she fell in with a dismasted brig, supposed to be the Fisher, evidently in the utmost distress, a boat was immediately lowered, Lieutenant Liardet and a boat's crew having volunteered their services to save, if possible, the lives of their fellow creatures, who, to the number of six, were actively employed at the pumps on the deck of the collier. Unfortunately (the sea at the time running with tremendous force) the boat was stove alongside, and it was declared impracticable to render her any assistance, until the weather became more moderate. It now grew dark, and it was determined to remain by the wreck during the night, in hopes of assisting her effectually in the morning. Daylight, however, the poor sufferers were doomed never again to behold, for, in the haziness of the night, the light struck the brig abast the main chains, in the act of wearing, and she immediately disappeared!

The Admiralty having ordered a Court martial to assemble for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending H M ship Cleopatra getting on shore upon a shoal near the Isle of Looe, and to try the captain, master, and pilots, for their conduct on that occasion—the Court met on board H M ship Howe at nine o'clock on the 11th inst., consisting of Vice-Admiral the Hon Charles F. Fleming, president; Captains Sir Samuel Warden, K C B, of the William and Mary, and Sir James A. Gordon, K C B, of the Chatham yacht; Alexander Ellice of H M ship Howe, and Commander Richard Lush of H M sloop Snake—Edward Twopenny, Esq. officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate,—and proceeded at once to investigate the charges brought before them. Lieuts Liardet, Stopford and Robbitt, Dr Allen Surgeon, and Messrs Baker and Levinge, witnesses, were severally examined in the part of the prosecution, which occupied the attention of the Court until six p m, when the Court was cleared to deliberate on the sentence which proved to be ‘a full acquittal of any blame to the captain, master or pilots.’ The Cleopatra proceeded to the North on the 11th inst., and has this day sailed for Portsmouth on her way to South America.

H M schooner Lark 2 Lieut Edward Bunnett commanding, was taken out of the basin on the 11th inst., after being completed for surveying service in the West Indies, and sailed from this port on the 12th for her destination touching at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Speedy cutter has been paid off since my last communication by Lieut Bradley. She was docked on the 15th to have her defects made good previous to being re-commissioned, it is said by Lieut Sullivan. H M sloop Scout, 18, lately paid off at this port, has been undocked removed to the great basin, and masted, she will shortly be re-commissioned. It is reported by Commander Sir George Young, Bart. H M ship Howe, 20 Captain Alexander Ellice, was undocked on the 25th ult. and now lies in the basin. She is to be masted on the 26th inst by the new sheers, which are now complete and will be immediately after rigged with all dispatch, and fitted for the reception of her crew, who remain hulked on board the Ocean, late Port Admiral's flag ship. The Ranger, new packet brig, at this port, and the Alert, packet, Spider, schooner, and Delight 10 gun brig, at Chatham, have severally been put into commission, and will shortly be ready for sea.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

BETA.

Liverpool, Nov 12, 1835

MR EDITOR,—My former communication was intended to apprise the mariner of the force of the current along the southern coast of the island of St Domingo, and the irregularity of the sea and land breezes also, and having been credibly informed that instances frequently occur of vessels remaining in a similar situation to that in which we were upwards of a fort-

night, it is well these circumstances be made known for the benefit of commercial intercourse with that quarter.

The Island of Altowella is erroneously laid down in the charts, its situation being thirty miles or thereabouts farther to the westward. This circumstance is generally known among mariners, and the mistake ought to be corrected in the charts of the day.

Since the introduction of steam, between Jamaica and St. Thomas's, the packets are not exposed to delays of this nature, and though one cannot but admire the facilities afforded by this arrangement, still the sacrifice of human life that so frequently occurs among those engaged with the engines—in consequence of the unhealthy nature of their duties and the severity of the climate—is a circumstance much to be regretted. I have seen many instances of detention of the steamers from sickness on board, though I am convinced that the utmost care and attention is observed by the commanding officers to preserve health, and to the comforts of those connected with the engineering department.

Leaving these subjects, I proceed to my promised observations on the island of St. Domingo, the result of research during a residence in the black republic. It is matter of regret that no very elaborate work has ever been written on this country, which is perhaps owing to the shortness of the period any European writer has remained there, as well as from the difficulty of obtaining information, and the inconvenience of travelling over a land where the roads and the accommodations are so exceedingly bad. Mr M Kenzie (the author of Notes on Hayti) attributes the omission in his work to these circumstances. Travelling is mostly performed on horses, though a sort of palanquin may be obtained at an exorbitant price. Invalids occasionally take a jaunt in this machine, but it is not calculated for any very long journeys.

St Domingo has been justly called the Paradise of the world, everywhere the scenery is enchanting, presenting an agreeable variety of mountains, valleys, woods, and rivers. This island, besides being (with the exception of Cuba) the largest in the West Indies, is the most fertile, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, inigo, tobacco, mure, logwood, and other dyes, mahogany, (celebrated for its superior quality,) together with other articles of consumption peculiar to the tropics. Gold and silver were formerly discovered in the most barren parts of the rocks, but the mines have long since ceased to be worked indeed, in the present unhappy state of this island, cultivation is comparatively neglected, and its produce has very much fallen off every succeeding year. What the result may be of this extreme indolence and inattention to the welfare of the island, and the lethargy of the black authorities, can be only matter of calculation.

The republic having hitherto failed to fulfil their composition with the French, it now only remains to be seen whether the "final composition" recently entered into between the two powers can be accomplished. Unless a very considerable plan of reform be introduced by President Boyer, I should doubt their ability to meet even the very reasonable terms of the last arrangement.

The republic of Hayti, though it professes to do so, bears no more resemblance to that of the United States of America than a Yankee skipper does to an English lieutenant. Nominally it has legislators on the same principle, but in reality President Boyer is the sole manager of affairs, and orders and disorders the concerns of the country as he chooses. Hence, decrees and proclamations are issued without previous intimation, and alterations introduced in the several districts at a moment's notice. The most trifling regulation cannot be accomplished without great show and ostentation, which indeed is the characteristic feature of the present mode of government in Port au Prince. Under the present loose system therefore, and with an unnecessary military force, maintained at an enormous expense, it is not unfair to question their ability to perform their present contract with

the French government, which has been framed with every regard to their convenience and welfare.

This country presents an unhappy instance of the abuse of authority when placed in the hands of an ignorant people. One would imagine that everything had been done to render this republic prosperous. The currency has been so regulated as to prevent its being taken out of the island; and the duties, both import and export on shipments are unreasonably heavy, while the accommodations for loading and discharging are infamous. The present value of their money is rated at seven dollars to the pound sterling; but there are in reality no exchange transactions with our country and Hayti—the business being chiefly that of reciprocity. The agent in Europe ships a cargo of manufactured goods, and receives in return the produce of the island; and the accounts of both parties are regulated by the fixed value of Haytian money above-mentioned. The intrinsic value of their dollars is much less than this, owing to the quantity of alloy they contain; which is an expedient to prevent their passing into other hands, singularly advantageous to the ingenious government!

Port au Prince, the residence of the President, is the largest town in the island, and, with the exception of the city of St. Domingo, perhaps the finest. The President's palace is a handsome wooden edifice, something resembling a Turkish mosque. His court-days are always held on Sunday, (which is the market-day and grand day of business throughout the island,) but upon "affairs connected with the State" he may be approached on other days. Boyer bears a good character among his people for kindness and attention to their comforts, and occasionally visits the different towns (in many of which he has a residence) for that purpose. Nothing, you may be sure, is wanting on the occasions to add to the importance of the event; the cavalcade is headed by the military, and the *tout ensemble* presents a very gorgeous appearance. Port au Prince issues two journals every week, which principally pertain to the local transactions and intelligence of the island. In these papers the consignees of vessels, on their entering at the Custom-House, are obliged to insert a notice that they will not be answerable for any debts the master or crew may contract.

The present is the thirty-second year of their independence, the anniversary of which was celebrated with great pomp and festivity all over the island. The language of the country is creole French, and the religion that of the Church of Rome; in consequence, however, of the market being held on Sunday, the church is not much attended. The market-place in most towns is opposite the church, and I have frequently been amused at the disproportion between the attendants at each. To this market inhabitants from the interior resort with their coffee, fruits, &c., which they barter for manufactures. The shops of the *wharchaudes* exhibit a very gay appearance, and from dawn of day till breakfast-time, (12 o'clock,) when the business may be said to be all over, everything is bustle and activity.

A stranger coming through a town is expected to walk uncovered, as a mark of respect; indeed, the extent to which politeness is carried here is ridiculous; and I found it inconvenient. The mode of salute there is by taking off the hat and wishing *bon jour* to each other; which, as every one is supposed to be equal in that country, you must adopt as a general rule. It is curious that, if you are conversing with a native, and have not prefaced the dialogue with the common salute, he will seize the first silent moment to say "*Bon jour, Mons. l'*" as if to show you that he is not to be debarr'd from following the ancient custom.

Sunday, too, is the day for the military parade. This was my favourite treat; and deeply impressed with the recollections of "Tom Cringle," I looked forward to my first Sunday in St. Domingo with impatience; nor did I find the description there given at all extravagant. The appearance of some dressed *en militaire*, some only half so, some not at all, and the absence of shoes and stockings, and *chemises d'homme*, together

with two bands playing different tunes at the same time, rather put my risible powers to the test, which only a suitable caution from a friend prevented from overcoming me.

The *Garde Nationale* assemble at the same time, some of whom appeared to much greater advantage than others of their less careful brethren. The strange contrast many of the uniforms presented was ridiculous enough: here you might see one whose coat was full of holes—minus lace, buttons, and epaulettes—*vis-à-vis* to another whose blue uniform seemed to spurn acquaintance with its tattered neighbour. As for pantaloons, I have seen them in sad *deshabille*!

I was much disgusted with the treatment of prisoners, who are made to go in chains through the streets, under an escort of two of the military, all day long, to bring water, &c. for the prisons. The punishments here are very severe: as an instance, one poor fellow who had purloined a pair of shoes, was sentenced by the *juge de pair*, to three years imprisonment in chains. Crime is by no means of frequent occurrence in Hayti; whether this is the consequence of the extreme rigour of the laws of the country or not, it is difficult to say. But what do you think of prisoners conversing with and saluting the inhabitants as they pass? The negroes are, nevertheless, much given to pilfering, and require looking after pretty sharply during the discharge of vessels; they are employed at the rate of a dollar per day in general, with an allowance of drink-money. There is much difficulty, however, in preserving regularity amongst them: perhaps after working two days they will absent themselves the remainder of the week, and when remonstrated with, will ask you "if you take them for slaves." This remarkable indifference is prevalent with all; if they can only manage to subsist by laziness they have no care for anything further; with the same reckless spirit you will see them appropriating their earnings to the purchase of their beloved *tafia* (the rum of the country) instead of real necessities.

No sugar is now made in the island; but they obtain from the cane a substitute answering all the purposes, called syrup, and of this merely sufficient is made for their own consumption. They also make a kind of rum called *tafia*, which the natives are very fond of, and drink to an excess, which causes them frequently to "o'erstep the modesty of nature"—and a drunken nigger is no joke!

The principal exports at this period are coffee, cotton, tortoiseshell, dyewoods, and mahogany, all of which are held in great repute in our markets.

It is melancholy to see the many traces of destruction committed in the rebellion: sugar-mills and vast plantations in complete ruin; exhibiting marks of the frenzy which then prevailed, are met with in every part of the country. The plantations of the present day are small plots of land, wherein enough coffee, &c. is cultivated to keep its *industrious* owner from want! Most Europeans have land, for the purposes of rearing plantains, bananas, maize, fruits, &c. for their own domestic purposes.

Port au Prince presents an agreeable appearance from the sea, being situated in a fine open valley overlooked by lofty mountains. It is, however, an unhealthy residence for Europeans, attributable in a great measure to the interruption the sea breeze meets with from the island of Gonaïves, which extends across the mouth of the harbour. Indeed the climate of St. Domingo is not adapted to European constitutions, which frequently sink rapidly under the malignant fevers which at times prevail, and which are most general in the wet seasons, owing to the uncultivated state of the island and excess of bush. Amongst the crews of vessels the mortality is sometime appalling—the climate and the country rum being omnipotent. It is, however, obvious, that with proper cultivation and attention, Hayti might become a much healthier residence.

W. H. H.

## REVIEWS AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

## THE CHRONICLES OF WALTHAM BY THE AUTHOR OF THE SUBALTERN.

IN this work Mr Gleig has entered upon a new phase in his versatile career as a writer, and with complete success. Since the publication of Crabbe's 'Parish Register' and subsequent pictures of rural life, there has appeared no production of its class comparable to the 'Chronicles of Waltham'. In special applicability and in practical effect as "a great moral lesson," the 'Chronicles', however, outstrip the competition even of the terse rhymes of the Poet of the Poor, while in power and graphic truth Mr Gleig proves himself the Cræon of Prose.

The mischievous modifications which society in this country has lately undergone throughout every gradation, but more especially its lowest links, form a subject of investigation too palpable to be overlooked though speciously glossed by the artifices of modern philosophers. In the volumes before us, the vices with which the agricultural population has been criminally inoculated, and the consequent rapid deterioration of that noblest branch and main stay of the British community are traced and probed with a force, clearness, and authority below which the sciolism of modern philosophy, and the corrupt doctrines of expediency, shrink to their true dimensions. The truth is put before us in a natural series of cause and effect.

Now is the moment when Mr Gleig effects this most praiseworthy and appropriate object less entitled to commendation than the results he has succeeded in producing. With superabundant grounds and opportunity for assuming a foregone conclusion, and launching the bitterest reproaches against the authors and agents of a system which for the first time in the annals of society since the desperate example of France initiates and urges, with suicidal intensity the deprivation of a great nation in its most important relations holding out a picture to emulous infamy, and seeking to pervert all recognized maxims of right and wrong, the author of the 'Chronicles of Waltham' takes the more just and convincing course of stating both sides of the question and leaving results to speak, as they do irresistibly, for themselves. Nothing can exceed the temper, skill, and perspicuity with which this useful end is brought about—if we except the surpassing knowledge of the subject which circumstances and actual observation have enabled Mr Gleig to bring to his theme. The scene is laid in Kent where he resided on his living, and honourably distinguished himself as a clergyman and magistrate, during the troubles he so competently describes. He has thus been enabled not only to produce a series of connected tales of intense interest and dramatic power, but has effected an essential service to his life, to his order, and to his country at large by bringing before their eyes pictures as vivid as life of passing, yet purposely obscured, events, and lessons of morality as free from cant or pedantry as have ever done honour to the ministry he so creditably fills.

So conscious are we of the value of this work, and of the useful impression it is calculated to produce upon every unprejudiced mind especially amongst those classes to which its topics more particularly relate, that we are led to suggest its republication in a cheap form whenever the interests of the author may permit. The 'Chronicles of Waltham' may thus have a better chance of enculcating the sound truths with which they abound, through that portion of the community most interested in the withdrawal of the veil by which they have been hitherto blindfold.

That this work should have been misrepresented by the Whig-Radical press as a party publication does not surprise us. Truth must be both disagreeable and disadvantageous to the advocates of those whose practice tends rather to debauch than to improve—to make a nation of political tools rather than a prosperous and united people. But, in fact, the 'Chronicles of Waltham' exhibit more of genuine public and patriotic spirit, more

of sound argument and instruction, than all the books or speeches ever spawned by the intolerant professors of "liberalism."

Do the following doctrines, for instance—doctrines put into the mouth of a *Whig* nobleman—bear out the charge of the *Whig-Radical* prints?—"But above all, gentlemen, eschew *party spirit*, and set your faces against all, be they Whigs, or Tories, or Radicals, who labour to bring political discussion into private life, or seek the accomplishment of any object by appealing to the blind passions of the crowd. I don't care by what title such men may designate themselves,—they are the worst enemies of their country and of mankind."

MEMOIRS OF A SERJEANT, LATE IN THE 43RD LIGHT INFANTRY, PREVIOUSLY TO AND DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR.

This little volume is in many respects interesting, and, although the historical portion is merely compiled from the works of Col. Napier and other writers, offers a concise if not an original account of some of the most eventful scenes of the late war. The personal narrative is not as ample as it might have been, had the worthy serjeant been better qualified for the task of a journalist; but his 'Memoirs' have evidently been put together for him, more with a view to the religious enlightenment of his comrades, (being himself a convert, from conviction, to the Protestant from the Catholic faith,) than as a record of martial exploits. The spirit of this little book is excellent, and the lessons it offers to the British soldier are sound and practical. Being actually employed, upon the strong recommendations of his former officers, as a serjeant on the Establishment of the Military Asylum at Chelsea, the author passes some remarks on that institution, to quote which is our chief object in noticing this unassuming production. Having so recently advocated the cause of this noble charity, we are pleased to find so perfect a corroboration of our views from the mouth of a British soldier—one of that class to whose interests the institution is devoted.

We may add, by the way, that we see reason, negative to be sure, to hope that the projected dissolution of the Asylum may not be eventually carried into effect, and that an establishment in all respects so suitable, so national, and so popular, may long be permitted to do honour to the country.

"Having had some experience in the army, and a tolerably extensive acquaintance with the men who compose it, I cannot permit this occasion to pass without pointing out the necessity for and the advantage arising, in a national sense, from the Asylum for the children of deceased soldiers in the British army, instituted at Chelsea by the late Duke of York. No person ever understood and maintained the rights and reasonable solaces of a soldier better than the then Commander-in-chief. Nothing on earth can exceed the coolness and intrepidity with which a British column enters into action. Their firm and steady step has often been the theme of foreign admiration; and in the clash and hurra of crossing bayonets they are known to be unequalled. Yet, every one acquainted with the finer workings of human nature must suppose, (for the reflection is inevitable,) that on entering within the range of a shower of bullets, the bravest heart may be troubled by thoughts of an absent family, especially if left in an unprotected and unprovided condition. But if the man have the consolation of knowing, that in the event of any personal fatality the shield of his country's honour and beneficence will be exhibited for the protection of his orphan family, the tendency of the recollection at such a crisis is to arm his mind with triple fortitude, and, if possible, give greater ardour to his moral courage. The mind of a man thus circumstanced is at once relieved from a load of domestic anxiety; and having nothing on earth for which to care, but the maintenance of the national zeal, he casts himself upon the protection of the God of armies, and cheerfully advances to the assigned position on the grim and sordid stage of war.

"It has been objected that these are times of public economy and retrenchment; and that no portion, however small, of national property, should be further needlessly away. Granted. But terms of that class, if I mistake not, are thrown away if applied to the case now considered. Support granted to the children of a slain soldier is at once an act of justice and of mercy. It presents itself to the mind, com-

mended quite as much by the laws of sound policy as by those of genuine philanthropy. In fact, an institution like that for which I contend, may be fairly considered, as part of the soldier's compensation, and the last reward for toil and service rendered to his country. This arrear of pay, though not immediately made, is nevertheless certain, and is to be viewed by the faint and dying warrior as a kind of life assurance granted by the generosity of his friends at home, secured by public faith, and payable whenever his children are deprived of their best earthly benefactor. Besides, I apprehend that economy, which deserves the name, if of any service, must be practised with judgment. Whenever general expenditure is to be reduced, items of outlay of the least possible consequence should be selected for excision, while such as are essentially right remain untouched. If superfluities be detected or abuses abound, be their magnitude great or small, let them be swept away with the besom of impartial honesty, and consigned to the Lethic lake. But surely the little pittance needful for the support of a modest but valuable charity in behalf of a soldier's orphan progeny, is not to be proscribed. To a great nation like this, which has so long taken the lead in acts of general beneficence, such a step would present a solcism, utterly irreconcilable either to right reason or good feeling. Were an hypothesis so eccentric and deceptive to prevail, every act of charity and unselfish might be superseded. Hospitals might be closed, gratuitous education might cease, the station of benevolence through its countless ramifications might no longer flow, pity itself, that gentle though honoured inmate of the human breast, might be known no more: but to call this economy, would be a sad abuse of terms.

"Instances often arise in which judicious expenditure is the way to effect the greatest saving, while, on the other hand, money hoarded upon parsimonious and short-sighted views is sure to melt away. Does he save who rots the roof of his house? What if it do? Can the utilist talk of management who reaps just half the average crop for want of sufficient manure? Is it not better to preserve health, than first lose and then try to regain it? These questions scarcely wait for reply. The affirmation is written either on the mind or heart of all, and upon principles exactly similar, the work of juvenile education combined as it is in the Military Asylum with the sustenance of the children and though that with the moral improvement of one of the finest armies in the world, amounts to an expression of English liberality and discrimination, the suppression of which would be a common calamity.

"The extinction of an asylum so valuable is the more to be deprecated on account of the excellence of the system adopted in its internal management, and the exactness with which the original design is carried into effect through every department. It has been affirmed, and is frequently the subject of serious complaint, that in some charitable foundations now in existence for the gratuitous guardianship and instruction of youth admissions are procured by favoritism and a species of implied purchase, so that while the gate of reception is closed upon the helpless orphan who cannot find an advocate, the entrance is invitingly open to those whose influence is sufficiently powerful to command the omnipotent 'vote and interest.' By this means the pious intent now shed during the life of many a noble benefactor is deflected, and while he sleeps in the dust, the benefits of his endowment are diverted into channels altogether at variance with those in which the wealth bequeathed was intended to flow. Not so in the Military Asylum. It was built in order to promote the prosperity of the children of English soldiers, none but such are received, nor can admission be procured in any other form than that projected by the impartial and even handed rules of the institution. It is the widow and the fatherless whose cause is heard, and whose pleadings win the day.

"Another proof of the superiority of the institution arises from the order observed within doors. This has for years excited the admiration of visitors, numbers of whom have inspected the school at various periods. Strict and persevering efforts are also made to improve and elevate the morals of the children: they are taught to fear God and honour the King, to be grateful to their benefactors, and kind to all. The services of religion are, in fact, so interwoven with the daily practices of the school, that serious impressions, unless in instances of peculiar depravity, can scarcely fail of being made. In this essential and all important advantage the institution is indebted chiefly to the uncommon zeal and exertions of the Chaplain, the excellence of whose ministerial and private reputation stands in no need of this feeble tribute. One of the most interesting sights imaginable is to see the whole body of children assembled at the dinner hour. The perfect order and silence produced by the appli-



cation of something like military system,—the clean and healthy condition of the lads, on whose countenances no shadow of care is cast,—the neatness of their simple but comfortable uniform,—together with the judicious general arrangement contribute to form one of the most pleasing spectacles that the world can afford. Not a word is spoken, nor is there the slightest irregularity while in the act of assembling. The dining-tables, having been previously arranged, iron plates of food for each man being placed up on them, the youths march in single file and cap in hand, along the floor of the spacious apartment. They step out together with as much trueeness as a veteran regiment. Indeed the steadiness of their advance and simultaneous trial have a beautiful effect. In this assumed possession of health and vigour, imagination almost fills up their features, though slum and buried in the battle-field. When the head of each column arrives at the further end of the tables, which are placed three abreast and of great length the word 'Halt' is given. In that instant every foot is still. Each boy then places his cap upon the floor, when, on a given signal, the entire corps face about to their respective seats. Having listened their hands in a devotional form which is also done together of the larger lads, placed at the end, pronounce in a distinct and audible voice, the 'Grace before meat.' At the conclusion the whole of the boys repeat a loud Amen. The effect is beautiful, and has often been witnessed by the moistened eye of many a delighted observer. A roll of or rather a single touch upon the drum is then heard when the children take their seats and commence their meal, and it is needless to add, enjoy the bounty of their benefactors. A similar ceremony is practised at the close. The accuracy of these arrangements, the efficiency of the institution by a close and vigilant adherence to the principles and purposes for which it was founded, and the admirable provision made for the present and future welfare of the children are to be imputed to the unimpeachable intellect of the Communist, who acts like the adopted father of an orphan family, who to great firmness of mind unites true benevolence of heart, his thorough securing of obedience and at the same time of making himself beloved thus fitting him in no ordinary degree for his onerous and responsible situation.

#### RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

This ambitious volume is a failure. It executed in the honest spirit of its professed design it might have formed a very agreeable Sketch Book, but the author is both unfair and incorrect making sad havoc with the mass of his victims, especially those of the Conservative side. Distorting their forensic attributes he commits so many blunders as to their personal characteristics, ages &c., that in many cases one doubts whether he could have seen the parties, whose description he so erroneously 'guesses.' We observe instances of such carelessness amongst his pictures of the naval and military members of this "Gallery of Comiculitis" the keeper of which, not content with entities, chooses to enter and vainly into private abstractions of which he neither can nor ought to know anything. The fiction of being "One of no party" is cool, but, unsupported, the partisan of the *extreme gauche*—of O'Connell, the Billit, and the Movement, stands confessed.

#### YARNS FOR THE LONG-SHORN FOLK—BY THE OLD SAILOR ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK

No writer on nautical themes, appeals more forcibly to our best feelings, or sketches with a more intimate pencil the peculiarities of naval character and the business of a seaman's life, than the able and excellent individual who writes under true colours as "The Old Sailor." His "Tough Yarns," including "Greenwich Hospital," &c., are still before the public. The work, of which the title is prefixed to this notice, is on the eve of being submitted to an equally favourable reception,—as, at least, we will venture to anticipate from the nature of its claims. It consists, like the former, of detached tales,—a mixture of the land and the sea,—of which one, "The Warlock," a naval tale of the latitudes of Rio de Janeiro, appears of greater length than any our author has yet produced, and is in the best style of "The Old Sailor." So is the story entitled "The Farmer's Daughter,"

the scene of which is laid in the disturbed times of Charles II., and although powerful predecessors have gleaned that field, the tale is worked up to a pitch of high interest, and without stint of characteristic material "I drink to Heads" is a striking tale of British Guiana, showing an intimate acquaintance with the character and habits of the negro population, and the Red Indian of that rich though pestilent colony "Belvoir Castle," another tale of the series, is a legend of the time of Henry VII. In all these there is much variety of subject, and a judicious management of the matter throughout.

#### THE ANNUALS

We have never been amongst the number of those who think lightly of that gay and gaudy tribe which is to literature what plumage is to birds, or foliage to trees, and visits us moreover at the dulllest season of the year, shedding its many coloured beauties upon the foggy face of November. Not can we refrain from admiring the ingenious inconsistency which, hatching out at least of this delightful family amidst the frozen forests of Muscovy, imports the blushing, invested with the perpetual blushes of an hyperborean sun, to lighten our December darkness.

We allude not profusely we hope to HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, with in the crimson covers of which Mr. Leitch Ritchie has deposited a portion of his Rescues in Russia during the last season. His "Journey to St. Petersburg and Moscow" runs at the dignity of a regular tour, rising, as he warns us in his preface above the desultory sketches hitherto written rather with a view to illustrate the engravings than to convey more solid information. In the present instance Mr. Ritchie has succeeded in effecting his purpose and promise to complete this portion of his Russian Travels by the early publication of his remaining materials. The engravings are numerous and is good as Russian subjects will admit.

JENNINGS'S LANDSCAPE ANNUAL, guided by Mr. Roscoe, treats still of Southern Spain,—of Andalusian story and beauty and chivalry, illustrated by exquisite engravings of romantic scenes and architectural beauties, delineated by the practised pencil of Roberts. The Rock of Gibraltar, so famous to the United Service, is most delicately done.

Our excellent friend Mr. Shoberl, next appeals to us with a FORGET ME NOT to which we cordially respond. How, indeed, forget the patriarch of the Annuals a family so fair and flourishing, and still setting so respectable an example to its progeny? The Iron and the Lamb! Why here again we stumble on our gossip "The Old Sailor," spinning a yarn as though he had nothing else in the wide world to do. "Peggy Simpson, the young Actress at the Duke's," is a right roguish looking frontispiece.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING presents this year in addition, though a melancholy feature of interest in the allusion by the present editor to the recent decease of his two predecessors, Messrs. Pingle and Inglis, both eminent and amiable men.

With hearty good will we offer the meed of our commendation and best wishes to Bernard Barton and the JUVENILE SCRAP BOOK. It is no light or frivolous task, as the term may seem to imply, to address a volume to youth, which may combine the necessary amount of amusement and instruction. Mr. Barton, having undertaken this task at a moment's notice, has executed it with all the good sense and good humour for which, with his poetical talents he is distinguished. In truth, the "Juvenile Scrap Book" seems the *beau ideal* of youthful taste both in story and illustration.

**A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.** By JAMES HOLMAN, R.N. Vol IVth, and Last.

The relation of the unique and wonderful performance of a traveller, "sightless, seeing through the eyes of mind," is here completed. His voyage of circumnavigation is concluded, China and our settlements in Australasia forming the principal topics of investigation in the present volume. There is something so extraordinary in the conception and execution of an undertaking like that of the enterprising sailor, that it seems as though another sense had been added to the faculties of man, and although we who are his contemporaries have been familiarized with the fact, posterity might well be disposed to doubt the achievement, were it not for the general testimony which records the triumph, while it attests the singular labours of "The Blind Lieutenant."

**REFUTATION OF THE CHARGES PREFERRED BY THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY AGAINST MORDAUNT RICKETTS, ESQ., JAIL RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF THE KING OF OUDH.**

The merits of this question are spread over far too much space to admit of our entering here into anything like an analysis of the case, but it certainly appears to us that Mr Ricketts has made out grounds for his complete moral justification from the charges implied or preferred against him, and that his dismissal was, to say the least of it, an arbitrary and unwarranted act. We miss, in this instance, the customary fairness and generosity of the Honourable Company, which we still hope to see actuated by its wonted liberality and sense of justice towards a deserving servant.

**NOTICES TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.**

We feel indebted to the courtesy of "Philo Zisca," whose picture, on behalf of his friend, we readily accept, concerning the subject perfectly suitable, and trusting that its execution will correspond with the judgment of which we already possess proofs. Opportunity must as "Philo Zisca" is aware, regulate the time of insertion.

The amusing lucubrations of "An Observer" scarcely come within our scope—the matter is hardly germane to us, but our observant Correspondent, if it amuse him, is at liberty to continue his "Observations," though we cannot pledge ourselves to their being available in their present shape.

We shall do as Proteus requests.

We have but recently recognised "O P Q," and shall transmit an answer through another channel.

The "Forts of Jersey" are in preparation.

We concur with "Criticus" as to the fitness of the works in question for notice in our pages, but we cannot review books of which we have not received copies. This has occurred in the cases alluded to and many others, the *authors*, we have no doubt, having intended otherwise. We believe that, in many instances, publications are supposed to have reached us which have never been sent; and we are accused of omissions over which we have had no control.

A misprint of some consequence to one of the parties occurred in the paper on "Greenwich and Chelsea" in our last Number for "an Eagle taken at Barossa by the 27th regt," it should have been the 87th. The fact, however, is sufficiently notorious.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO,  
OR,  
NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

· · · AFFAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

PARLIAMENT has been further prorogued from the 19th of November to Thursday the 17th December.

We have observed an announcement in the Ministerial Papers of the supersession of Major-General Sir John Colborne in the Government of Upper Canada, and the appointment of Major Sir Francis Head to succeed him in that important command. We are ignorant whether the recall of Sir John Colborne is at his own desire or with his own privacy, but supposing, as we believe it will turn out, that such is not the fact, we are at a loss, upon any public or individual grounds, to understand the object implied in this proceeding. The *Globe* newspaper, an organ of the O'Connell Dictatorship, announces the change with a characteristic sneer at "Admirals and Generals," and prates so piously of the demerits of that obnoxious and incapable class, while it lauds so mawkishly the virtues and talents of unknown parties, whom we can only guess to be its subscribing friends and patrons, and asserts, above all, the pre-eminent capacity for government of—Poor-Law Commissioners! that we are tempted to ascribe the ingenuous tirade to some salaried brother in the Commission. It is odd, however, that while the ambitious civilian in the *Globe* chuckles at the displacement of a "General," he appears ignorant that his proposed successor is a *Major*,—for, if there be any meaning in this jargonian's remarks, we must infer his impression that Sir Francis Head, by virtue of his merit *must* also be of the *civil* caste.

Intertaining, as we do a high and cordial respect and, if he will permit us to add, regard for the gallant and gifted officer, whose name the *Globe* thrusts into so invidious a position, we must not be misunderstood as meaning to derogate one jot from the individual endowments of Sir Francis Head, who, if we understand his character, will go with us upon the general and professional principle which prompts our present observations. Sir John Colborne, one of the most splendid soldiers in Europe, and peculiarly adapted, by the intelligence of his mind and his personal activity and address, for the duties of administration, has hitherto conducted the Government of Upper Canada with a measure of success and popularity not a little remarkable, considering the nature of his Government and the mixed character of the governed. He is recalled and superseded by an officer very much his junior, who happens to be a Poor-Law Commissioner, and, it must be confessed, the most able and efficient of those fortunate placenten. Why this shuffle of the cards? Why are two functionaries, each peculiarly suited to and successful in his present station, shifted—the one to the shelf, the other to the vice-throne? Is it that the present Government wishes to emulcate upon the United Service of Great Britain the trite but irritat-

ing lesson of the "squeezed orange," and instructs its tools to add insult to the wrong it practically inflicts?

Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer has, at the same time, been superseded, in Lower Canada, by an inexperienced partisan of the Powers that be, though, if the Globe be right, gifted *as a civilian*, with instinctive powers of Government, like him of Barataria. It is true my Lord Gosford has a "viceroy over him" in the person of a Captain of Engineers, whom the Radical party, we know not with what reason, claims as its own. Progress, it may therefore be expected, will now be made towards the happy separation of those enlightened regions from the mother country, and their accession to the Federation of Lynch Law under the presiding genius of a Roebuck or a Papineau.

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The British "Auxiliaries" are stated to have reached Vittoria from Bilbao.

If the discipline of those warriors do not march with the pace of intellect on their arrival upon the shore it is their glorious destiny to "liberate," difficult, indeed, must be the task of their trainers, and enormous the expenditure of whiplash. While congregated in British ports before exportation, they have proved a curse to every locality they have infested; and where sufficient vigilance has not been exercised, have succeeded, not in contaminating good soldiers, but in seducing some of the worst and congenial characters of regiments happening to be stationed in their vicinity. Thus it was at Portsmouth, where twenty men were induced to desert from the corps in garrison there; and more recently a flagrant instance of this audacious and treasonable corruption of his Majesty's troops, and of rebellious resistance to authority, took place at the Cove of Cork. Six deserters from the 60th Rifles were known to have been decoyed on board a steamer in that harbour, in which was embarked a party of these adventurers, on transportation to Spain. An officer and party of the 60th, dispatched from Cork to seek and arrest the deserters, were violently resisted and maltreated, while vainly attempting to remove their comrades whom they found secreted on board. It then became necessary to send a body of troops, commanded by a field-officer, and conducted by the sheriff, to search the vessel, but the birds were flown, and the steamer put to sea, picking up the deserters by the way — still there remained in the hands of the sheriff some half-dozen of the outlaws who had been prominent in the riot, to replace (in gaol) the six men who had deserted. This was a consolatory *quid pro quo*, — an adequate amount of reprisals on the enemy. But the Queen of Spain's "Auxiliaries" were not to be impeded in their career by considerations so unimportant as the welfare and the honour of the King of Great Britain's service. Yet time was, when this cargo of buccaneers would have been detained under the guns of the Guard Ship till the deserters were given up, and those who had been guilty of misprision of treason in seducing them from their allegiance, or conniving at it, including the mock "officers," had been handed over to the severest penalties of the law. A peer of the realm (the Marquess of Sligo) was fined 5000*l.* and imprisoned for an offence similar in character, though mitigated in degree, the seduction of the King's sailors not having been aggravated by an outrageous attack upon his representatives.

It is in the highest degree injurious, and degrading to his Majesty's service that these mercenaries should be permitted to mimic the appearance, and burlesque the organization and etiquette of British troops. We ourselves, having lately passed through a port where a horde of these people was congregated, to the disgust and consternation of the inhabitants, can attest the embarrassment and indignation occasioned amongst the King's troops by the studied similarity of the uniform assumed by Christina's mercenaries to that worn by the officers of the British army, and the consequent difficulty of distinguishing the foreign from the British officer, thus lowering the distinctive attributes of the latter in the eye of the soldier.

In fact, the whole affair, as regards his Majesty's service, is a nuisance which must be abated. In the mean time, the British Army repudiates any connexion with the service of "the Queen of Spain," and shrinks aloof from all concern in the speculations of any parties who, for their own ends, choose to associate themselves in the military garb, — while it trusts that such of its countrymen as may be employed by a foreign power may not disgrace the national character.

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The advanced guard of a Portuguese contingent, in virtue of the Quadruple Alliance, has entered Spain.

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The Duke of Orleans has proceeded to Algiers, it is supposed, to put himself at the head of an Expedition on a large scale, destined for the subjugation of the Arab enemies of the French dominion in Africa. His Royal highness is deservedly popular. We propose offering some details of an interesting nature, respecting the French army, in our next Number.

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We have tried a new cartridge of Captain Norton's invention, which is exploded by the percussion lock, without priming, and have proved its efficacy under the different forms in which it may be employed, — namely, wrapped in cotton, in linen, or in flannel. The cartridge, compactly rolled in either of those wrappers, or even in a double envelope of any two of these materials and rammed down whole, is penetrated and ignited, unbroken, by the flash of the cap. The advantages of this cartridge over the one at present in use are, that it is put into the piece without biting or breaking it. The motion of biting or breaking it being done away time is saved. No portion of the powder is lost in priming or loading — the charge is always equal, the cartridge, being made of linen or flannel, is not liable to be dented or broken by carriage, or injured by damp, as those of paper are, and the charge can be drawn entire. The paper cartridge is, of course, as readily exploded in this manner as the others, but to complete his apparatus, Captain Norton has caused wrappers of cotton web for cartridges to be woven for him entire.

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We have, in former Numbers of this Journal, endeavoured to promote the project of erecting a Monument, by subscription, to the memory of the late Sir John Malcolm, amidst the scenes of his infancy. On the

16th of September, the first stone of this merited memorial was laid by Sir James Graham, on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of Langholm, in Eskdale. A masonic lodge, presided by Sir James Graham, as Provincial Grand Master of the Lodges of Cumberland, was assembled to do honour to the occasion, and a vast concourse of spectators of all ranks and conditions attended for the same purpose, indeed, the enthusiasm of all classes in the "country of the Malcolms" is described to have exceeded on this occasion any similar manifestation witnessed for many years. Nothing could be more creditable both to the illustrious dead and to those who sought to do him posthumous honour, for his own sake. The inscription deposited in the cavity of the stone ran as follows — "The first stone of an obelisk erected in honour of the late Major General Sir John Malcolm, G C B, &c, laid by Sir James Graham, Bart, on the 16th September, 1835." An appropriate eulogium was passed on the deceased officer by Sir James, and the ceremony having been concluded, with the best effect, the proceedings of the day were, as usual, wound up by a dinner, at which Colonel Pasley, who, being a native of the same locality, has taken so active and influential a part in procuring the erection of the Monument, took the chair, supported by Sir James Graham and Sir Pulteney Malcolm. We regret much that our limits will not permit us even to compress, without mutilating, the excellent speeches made on this occasion, but we shall perhaps have discharged our duty satisfactorily in recording these simple facts so honourable to departed merit, and so conducive to a noble emulation.

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We last month noticed the conduct of Mr Willoughby, Midshipman of the *Rodney*, who saved the life of a boy at Plymouth. We have pleasure in recording a parallel trait in the sister service. A private of the Sappers and Miners, at Chatham, having lately fallen off a pontoon into the water, was rescued from drowning by Engineer Cadet Robert Pigou, E. I. C. Service, who boldly plunged after him. In both these instances the youth of the parties enhances the merit of the action. Mr Pigou has passed with great credit through Addiscombe. His conduct has attracted the notice of the Humane Society, and the privates of the Sappers and Miners, comrades of the rescued man, have presented Mr Pigou with a snuff box. We trust these testimonies may prove only an incitement to future distinction.

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The unexpected death of Sir Henry Duncan has deeply afflicted his friends, and is a positive loss to the country, as well as to the service of which he was in ornament. We can speak, from experience, of his high qualities, and record with unfeigned concern his manly career and well-won reputation.

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Derth has been busy with the Services this month. Colonel Tod, the able and amiable author of the elaborate *Annals of Rajasthan*, is numbered with the dead, at a comparatively early age. We have given, in the proper place, some details of his life and death, and add the expression of our sincere regret for the premature loss of so excellent a man and so ardent a contributor to Oriental literature.

•We recommend the following proposal for a grand Pillar and Statue to be erected to the King to the attention of his Majesty's subjects, without distinction of party:—

The hill on the top of Greenwich Park, in a direct line with the centre of Greenwich Hospital, is most respectfully suggested as an admirable site for a Pillar and Statue to be erected to His most gracious Majesty King William the Fourth. It should be built upon a scale of height and grandeur not surpassed by any thing of the kind in Europe.

To the Nobility and Gentry, to the Clergy, to the Officers of the Navy in particular, as well as to those of the Army, to the Merchants, the Seamen, and, in short, to all classes of His Majesty's subjects in this highly favoured and great commercial country, it cannot fail to be an object of interest and gratification to see such a Monument of loyalty and affection raised to their beloved Sovereign, who was himself brought up in the Naval Service, and who, after having passed through all the grades of that Service, filled the important office of Lord High Admiral, before ascending the Throne.

For the erection of such a Monument of attachment to a good and naval King of this great maritime country, no situation can be so appropriate as Greenwich Park: where the statue, facing the River Thames (that general confluent for the ships and merchandise of the whole world), surveying, as it were, the Royal Arsenal, Dock Yards, and other establishments on its banks, and directing a hand to Greenwich Hospital and its School; the former, that loyal retreat and resting-place for those brave and fearless men by whose valour Great Britain's glorious King reigns also the undisputed and envied Sovereign of the sea,—the latter, where the sons of Naval officers, and of Seamen and Marines are gratuitously educated and carefully instructed to support the high character of British Officers and Seamen, and maintain that dominion over the ocean which their forefathers so bravely won.

Longitude might be henceforth reckoned from King William the Fourth's Pillar, which will of course be perpetuated to the end of time. It will be seen from the Metropolis, many miles down the river, from the high road to Dover, and from a vast extent of country all round; and will become far more celebrated than Pompey's Pillar, or Cleopatra's Needle.

A COMMITTEE has recently been appointed under the authority of the Secretary at war, for the purpose of investigating the sickness and mortality among British troops in our various colonies, during the last twenty years, and ascertaining how far the climate of each station is favourable or prejudicial to the health of its garrisons. When we bear in mind that the mortality among our troops in the colonies is fully four times as great as among those serving at home, it becomes an object no less of economy to the public, than of philanthropy towards our fellow-soldiers, to ascertain which are the stations, and colonies thus maintained at so great an expense of human life, and whether any and what measures can be devised for lessening the mortality and improving the efficiency of those whose duty calls them on so fatal a service; and we sincerely congratulate our profession, that the attention of Government has at length been attracted to so important a subject.

In the voluminous medical reports annually transmitted from each regiment-station and military district, which have been carefully arranged and brought into an admirable system, under the present head of the Medical Department, Sir Jas. M'Grigor, there exists a store of information in all points connected with the health and military statistics of our colonies; which when digested into a comprehensive form, by the labours of this Committee, will form a document useful and interesting, both in a political and professional point of view.

•The Committee nominated for this purpose are, Mr. Marshall, Deputy-



Inspector-General of Hospitals; Dr. Alexander, Staff Surgeon of the London District; and Lieut. Tulloch, 45th regiment, the circumstance of each of these Officers having been for some time past engaged in pursuits of a similar nature, affords the best possible guarantee that their present labours will be zealously and efficiently performed.

Lieut. Tulloch is the author of several papers which have recently appeared in the pages of this Journal in particular we may specify those on the mortality among the Officers of the British army, as well as the application of the principles of annuities to ascertaining the values of military pensions, which have led to his employment on this duty.

THE usual half yearly public examinations of the Officers and Gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Military College, took place on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November, before a Board of Commissioners at which there were present,—besides General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget the Governor, and Colonel Sir George Scovell, the Lieutenant Governor of the Institution,—General Sir W. H. Clinton, Lieutenant Generals the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, and Sir Ralph Duling, and Major General Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant General.

The examinations of the Gentlemen Cadets occupied the 5th and 6th of November, at the close of which the following were declared to have completed their qualifications for Commissions, and were accordingly recommended by the Commissioners to the General Commanding in Chief in the order of their acquirements and merit, to receive Ensigncies in the Regiment, without purchase. The five first on the list having moreover each passed one examination or more beyond the required course for a commission were rewarded with honorary certificates of approbation.—1 William R. Mansfield 2 James B. Sharpe 3 Edward R. Priestley 4 Octavius H. St. G. Anson 5 Richard C. H. Taylor 6 Edward W. Sewell 7 Alexander S. O. Donaldson, 8 Edward A. Somerset 9 William Fisher 10 Seton L. Smith, 11 Patrick L. McDougall 12 Walter Reid, 13 Marc A. Oberit 14 Elye T. J. R. Nugent.

In our report of the College examinations in May last we noticed the increasing numbers of Gentlemen Cadets, who then appeared before the Board in the different classes as a proof of the progress of improvement at the Institution, and, upon the present occasion, we may deduce a conclusion still more satisfactory, from observing a continued augmentation in the strength of the several classes—the numbers who now passed examinations in mathematics being twenty-eight in the attack and defence of fortresses, ten, in permanent and field fortification, forty in the course of military surveying seventeen in the French, German, and Latin languages twenty-nine, and in general history, ten. So that the aggregate number of examinations was one hundred and thirty-four, or is in many cases the same individual passed in two or more branches of instruction the total number of Gentlemen Cadets examined was seventy-three—being twenty more than last term, and twenty five more than upon any previous occasion, and proving that, in a single term, much above one third of the total number of Gentlemen Cadets, on the effective establishment of the College, had made one or more steps towards completing their qualifications for commissions.

Of the number of the fortification class of forty Gentlemen Cadets, considerable advantage seemed to have been taken during the term in the active prosecution of the course of field work instruction. A plan, by Senior Under Officer Edward R. Priestley, of the line of intrenchment under construction on the heath near the College, was placed on the Board room table by which, and the journal of field operations, laid as usual before the Commissioners, the amount of work performed since last examination was exhibited. From which reports it appeared, that a sunken battery (which the favourable situation of the ground rendered preferable to an elevated one, as requiring

less labour) had been constructed for three guns, on one extremity of the line of intrenchment *en cremaille*, so as to flank all the salients of that line, which has already been extended to nearly seven hundred feet of parapet. This battery, furnished with an epaulement and splinter proof traverse, and having its slopes reverted, and the cheeks of its embrasures lined with gabions, had been commenced, completed, and connected by a parapet with the lines, during the term, its construction having been effected by the manual labour of working parties of Gentlemen Cadets and sappers, in the following proportions —

15 Cadets 19 hours . . . . .	285
9 Sappers 11½ do. . . . .	103½

Total number of hours' work of a single person . . . . . 388½

For the construction of a battery of the same dimensions, thickness of parapet, &c., a working party of the same number, twenty four, if composed wholly of Sappers, would be allowed about thirteen hours, or 312 hours' work of one man, being about 76 hours' work of one sapper less than employed on this occasion — no unreasonable allowance for difference of bodily strength between youths and full grown men. Of the gabions and fascines required for this work, the greater portion had also been made by the hands of the Gentlemen Cadets.

By the journal of operations the practical course of military mechanics and pontooning to which so many additions have been made at the Institution during the last two years appeared likewise to have been executed with much activity and completeness during the present term — and several military bridges, which had been left standing for the inspection of the Commissioners, afforded some interesting evidence of the vigour and success with which this part of the instruction had been prosecuted. On the canal above the lake, we observed three bridges, for the passage of infantry — one of rough fir timber, bedded into each bank, and supporting centre spurs of fifty feet span — a second, of fifty feet span composed simply of fashed posts or ladders supported on a cut in the centre of the stream with its shafts raised perpendicularly for a pier, and secured by guys to both banks — and a third of casks, with a regular flooring of balks and chesses. The larger pontoon bridge capable of supporting the passage of light artillery, was not laid down on this occasion — the whole exercise of its construction having been already exhibited once this term by the class of Gentlemen Cadets, on the occasion of their Majesty's visit to the College, so lately as the 14th of September.

But the novelty of the term was a trestle bridge, across a neck of the lake itself, one hundred and thirty feet long, which had been constructed to show the method, for military operations of effecting the passage of a river, supposing one bank only in previous possession and without access to boats. This work was gradually driven forward across the stream, by means of a false frame, composed of two strong uprights or stanchions, in which holes were bored six inches apart and a movable cross piece to bolt into them with strong iron pins at any height, regulated by the depth of water, not exceeding ten or twelve feet. The first trestle having been fixed near the bank, and connected with it by boards, on the wharf thus formed, thirteen feet planks were projected six feet beyond it, loaded with such a weight of men or timber at the inner end, as to support two workmen on the outer extremity, who, from this temporary platform, fixed the false frame or trestle by driving the upright stanchions into the bed of the stream, and bolting and keying the cross piece. To this, from the last trestle, balks and chesses were then temporarily laid, a platform was again projected, and from its extremity a regular trestle was then driven down, and the flooring extended to it from the first. The false frame was then taken up, and brought forward again, and the process thus repeated until the opposite

bank was reached by the completion of the bridge on trestles eleven feet apart. The whole formation of this bridge occupied twelve men eighteen hours.

In the examination of the Officers studying at the senior Department, which took place on Saturday, the 7th of November, the selection of questions being referred to Sir W. H. Clinton, the General chose for the purpose, in the mathematical part of the course, a number of theorems from the conic sections, astronomy, and mechanics. These being demonstrated, either geometrically or by applications of the higher analysis, according to the nature of the propositions, the Board called for a development of the processes by which they may be rendered practically useful, particularly in circumstances connected with the military profession. We regret that our limits render it impossible to specify the propositions; but we may observe that the conditions of the equilibrium and strength of arches; the measurement of an arc of the terrestrial meridian; a process for obtaining the horary angle of the sun or a star; a development of a zone of the earth's surface; and a determination of the parallaxes of celestial bodies; exhibited satisfactory evidences of extensive reading on those important subjects. A list of propositions prepared by Captain E. R. King, 36th regiment, and Lieut. I. Lardner, 47th regiment, in addition to the printed course, comprehended many which relate to dynamics, hydrostatics, optics, and physical astronomy.

The examination in the second great branch of study consisted, as usual, in extemporaneous replies to questions proposed by the Board concerning the principles of permanent and field-fortification, the processes involved in the attack and defence of fortresses, and the employment of mines and counter-mines. The answers which, at the preparatory examination, had been given in writing to certain printed questions in mathematics and fortification, were then laid before the Commissioners for their decision on the respective merits of the candidates, and, in conclusion, certificates of the first class were presented to Captain E. R. King, 36th regiment; Captain W. R. Faber, 49th regiment; Lieut. I. Lardner, 47th regiment; Lieut. G. B. Pratt, 63rd regiment; and a certificate of the second class to Lieut. T. P. Tonzel, 27th regiment. The Governor, at the same time, announced to Captain King and Lieut. Lardner that, as they had prosecuted their studies into the highest branches of the mathematics, a notice to that effect had been inserted in their certificates.

Captain King exhibited a series of plates relating to perspective, the rules of castrametation, and the scientific principles of defilading. Courses of examples in linear perspective were also given in by Lieutenants F. Lushington, 9th regiment, and G. Balch, 93rd regiment; and accurate plans of Hulsea Lines, Cumberland Fort, and Southsea Castle, drawn from actual admeasurement by Lieut. J. G. H. Holmes, 82nd regiment. And, besides a large plan representing the attack of a place fortified according to the method of Cormontaigne, Lieut. G. B. Pratt, 63rd regiment, presented a design for completing the bastion fort near of the College, which is in the course of formation, for the instruction of the Officers in the senior Department. The merit of this design, which was admirably expressed, is so much the greater, as the work, from its situation under surrounding heights, requiring strict attention to the rules of defilading, it was necessary to determine geometrically the reliefs of its various traverses, and of a polygonal redoubt which it is proposed to place in the interior.

The Board-room tables were also covered, as usual, with a variety of military sketches of ground, position, and line of march, executed during the present term by the Officers studying at the senior Department: among which may be noticed, for their extent and able execution, two surveys;—one containing about forty square miles, of the town and environs of Southampton, the joint work of Captain King, 36th regiment, and Lieutenants

Pratt, 63rd regiment, and Edwards, 18th regiment; which was before exhibited at the examination of the last Officer, and now produced again, as he required test of qualification on behalf of the two other gentlemen, — and the second survey, being in continuation of the other, and embracing the range of country from Southampton to Redbridge and Romsey, the work of Lieutenants Lardner, 47th regiment, and Touzel, 27th regiment. But by far the most interesting exhibition of the term, in this branch of instruction, was a survey of a line of route extending from Silchester in Hampshire, to Staines and its vicinity, which the Officers at the Department had executed by the Governor's order, in connexion with an attempt to trace from the former place, the direction of the old Roman road, to the probable spot where it crossed the Thames, — the disputed site of the station termed in the itinerary, "*Pontes*"

The design of this survey originated, we understand, with Mr. Wyatt Edgell, a gentleman residing in the vicinity of Egham, and distinguished by his attention to objects of antiquarian research who, being desirous, if possible, to ascertain the site of the Roman station "*Pontes*", before the increasing cultivation of Bagshot Heath should have obliterated all traces of the road itself which crossed the river between Silchester and London, applied to the Governor of the College, for the co-operation of some of the Officers studying at the senior Department, in order that, through their means the investigation might receive the aid of the sciences connected with topographical operations.

In consequence of this application Captain W. R. Faber, 49th regiment, with Lieutenants G. Grey, 83rd regiment, and G. B. Pratt, 63rd regiment, then about to enter upon the performance of their final survey, were appointed to meet Mr. Edgell, and as the country on the right bank of the Thames appeared suitable for that task which, in the regular course of their studies, they would be required to accomplish, they were instructed at the same time, to make a military plan of the ground between Bagshot and the river.

As the work advanced the interest inspired by a research conducted, as it were, on the footsteps of the Roman Legions, induced the Governor to order the plan to be extended so far as to embrace the whole line of the ancient road, from Silchester to the Thames. Lieutenants Grey, 83rd regiment, Holmes, 82nd regiment, and Lushington, 9th regiment, had already surveyed a tract between Silchester and Basingstoke, and Captain Faber, 49th regiment, in conjunction with Lieutenants Touzel, 27th regiment, and Balch, 93rd regiment, were appointed to execute a portion extending from Aldermaston to Farley Hill, including the remains of Silchester itself. The rest of the survey was made good by Captain King, 36th regiment, with Lieutenants Lardner, 47th regiment, and I. R. Wheeler, 54th regiment. By the united labours of these gentlemen, a tract of country, comprehending about eighty-eight square miles, and extending twenty eight miles in length, was carefully surveyed. The work being laid down on paper by a scale of four inches to a mile, forms probably the largest plan, ever executed at one time at the Institution, and on it is distinctly expressed the direction of the Roman road, according to the data furnished by the survey. The detection of the faintly discoverable traces of the road, along all that part of the line which lies between Bagshot and Egham, and the determination of the coincidence in the direction of the several portions, are due to the penetration and skill of Lieut. Grey, 83rd regiment. To the documents furnished by this Officer, we are indebted for a compiled account, of the actual state of the road, which we propose giving in the next Number of this Journal.

A LIST of Ships composing His Majesty's Navy, specifying the Dates when, and the Places where, they were respectively built, together with other interesting Particulars, taken from actual Observations and Notes.

[Continued from p. 137.]

NAMES.	Guns.	Built.		No. of Tons Burden.	War Establishment of Men.	Total Value as Equipped.	Expense of Coppering.	Remarks.
		Where.	When.					
5th Rates.								
Brilliant . . . .	42	Deptford	1814	953	280	£ 30,500	£. 4.	In Ordinary at Chatham.
Dartmouth . . .	..	Mercht's Yrd.	1813	952	..	..	1360 4	Lazaretto at Leith.
Dryad . . . . .	..	..	1795	926	..	..	..	Receiving-ship at Portsmouth.
Emerald . . . .	..	..	1795	933	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Ethalion . . . .	..	Woolwich	1802	995	..	..	..	Stationed at Harwich.
Galatea . . . .	..	Deptford	1810	946	..	..	..	In Ordinary at Portsmouth.
Havannah. . . .	..	Mercht's Yrd.	1811	960	..	..	..	Built by contract.
Owen Glendower	..	..	1808	551	..	..	..	do.
Pallas . . . . .	..	..	1816	952	..	..	..	do.
Santa Margarita.	●	In Spain	unknown	990	..	..	..	Captured from the Spanish.
Salsette . . . .	..	Bombay	1806	903	..	..	..	In Ordinary in the Medway.
Tartar . . . . .	..	Deptford	1814	949	..	..	..	Receiving-ship at Deptford.
Unité . . . . .	..	In France	unknown	1041	..	..	..	Captured from the French.
Amphion . . . .	36	Woolwich	building	1284	303	..	..	A new Class on Sir R. Seppings' principle.
Castor . . . . .	..	Chatham	1832	1292	..	..	..	
Active . . . . .	..	..	building	1622	..	..	..	
Cambrian . . . .	..	Pembroke	..	1622	..	..	..	
Chesapeake . . .	..	Chatham	..	1623	..	..	..	
Sybilie . . . . .	..	Pembroke	..	1622	..	..	..	
Constance . . .	..	Portsmouth	..	1622	..	..	..	
Flora . . . . .	..	Plymouth	..	1623	..	..	..	
Inconstant . . .	..	Portsmouth	..	1622	..	..	..	
Pique . . . . .	..	Plymouth	1834	1622	..	..	..	A very fine new Class of Frigates, built on Capt. Symonds' plan, to carry 36 32-pounders.



## ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.\*

AUGUST 22 The Commander of the Forces, Sir Hew Dalrymple,† arrived and disembarked at Maceira in the morning of this day. The army was encamped on the ground which it had bravely maintained on the preceding day, the slain were lying on the field unburied, and the wounded were not yet embarked. The Commander of the Forces had an immediate conference with Sir Arthur Wellesley, who represented to him the necessity of the army advancing, and explained the plan of his operations. Orders for advancing were issued. About two o'clock there was a sudden report that the enemy was evacuating, and immediate preparations were made to receive them. It was soon ascertained to be an escort, which accompanied General Kellerman with a flag of truce. Colonel Walker of the 50th went to bring him in. The object of his mission was to propose an armistice, in order to prepare a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French. Though several articles, at first agreed upon, were signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellerman, but as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the seventh article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally decided that Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Quartermaster General of the British army, and General Kellerman, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining articles, and definitively to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General in Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land. After considerable discussion and repeated reference to Sir Hew Dalrymple, which rendered it necessary for the Lieutenant Colonel to avail himself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forward, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was signed and the ratifications

\* Continued from p. 568

† This officer having been appointed Commander in Chief of the army in Portugal and Spain, had embarked from Gibraltar in the beginning of August, having previously learned the defeat of Dupont, the evacuation of Madrid by Joseph Buonaparte, and the disembarkation of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Mondego. He had been informed on his voyage of the victory of Red Bank, and having on the 21st sent his aide de camp on shore to learn the details, he had been now further informed of the battle of Vimeira. He had been unwilling to interfere with the operations or plans of Sir Arthur Wellesley, both because Lord Castlereagh, in a private letter to him, had expressed the confidence of the government at home in his talents as a commander; and because he considered Sir Arthur to be engaged in an enterprise of his own. A very natural feeling of professional honour now confirmed his reluctance. But having been informed that Sir Harry Burrard had landed and had taken the command, this delicacy was necessarily over. He accordingly immediately landed and assumed the command.

‡ Sir Hew demurred to the advance, stating that he was unable, having just landed, to form any judgment of such necessity, but he gave way on the earnest representations of Sir George, then Lieutenant Colonel, Murray.

§ There were chiefly two points to be considered – first, whether the proposal for the evacuation of Portugal should be at all entertained; and secondly supposing it to be in admissible principle, what should be the terms in detail. Upon the first question the three Generals Sir Hew Dalrymple, Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, were unanimous that the French were entitled to require to be allowed to evacuate, and that it would be conducive to his Majesty's service to treat upon this basis. The French were in possession of every military position. They had garrisons in Elvas, in Almeida, and in all the forts of the Tagus. They had every facility to relieve and supply their garrisons. The Russian squadron, and all the boats on the Tagus, were at their command. And the inconveniences of the British were as decided as the advantages of the enemy. The state of the weather off the coast was at all times precarious. The army had at the present moment only eleven days' bread. And the army of Sir John Moore had to effect its debarkation. Add to this the manifest fruits of the evacuation to the cause of the Spaniards, it would release immediately the 30,000 soldiers of the British army, and enable them without delay to continue their march to Spain, and it would restore to the cause of their country 10,000 Spanish troops. These advantages would well compensate the return to France of 20,000 men, and the release, under these circumstances, there was no difference of opinion with respect to the principle of the evacuation. With respect to the terms, there was not the same agreement in opinion. A wish was expressed by Sir Arthur that the suspension of hostilities should be limited to forty-eight hours. Sir Hew Dalrymple extended it, that Sir John Moore might disembark without impediment. General Kellerman proposed that the Russian fleet should be allowed to leave the Tagus. Sir Arthur objected altogether to allow the interference of the French with respect to this squadron. The armistice was concluded after this discussion. It was stipulated and agreed by this instrument, that the river Sado should be the line of demarcation between the two armies, and that neither of them should occupy Torres Vedras, that the French should in no case be considered as prisoners of war, that every individual should be transported to France with their arms, baggage, and private property, and that the neutrality of the port of Lisbon should be acknowledged by the Russian fleet. Colonel Murray was sent to communicate the armistice to Sir Charles Cotton, who, objecting to the neutrality of the port of Lisbon for the Russian fleet, required its conditional surrender till the conclusion of peace. With this difference, the armistice as concluded on this day became the basis of the definitive convention, which a few days afterwards (August 30) was concluded at Cintra. With respect to the portion of Sir Arthur in this armistice and convention, it was understood amongst his own staff, and indeed in the army of Portugal and Spain, that in signing the armistice he had acted in a great degree from deference to his superior officer, and did not regard himself responsible for the conditions of it, that in two points in particular – the notice of sixty-eight hours after the suspension of the armistice, and the article respecting the Russian fleet, he had held different opinions from the Commander in Chief, but that he had fully agreed with him in the good policy of signing a convention for the evacuation of Portugal.

exchanged \* That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other ship-  
ping which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to ensure  
the communication between the army and the victuillers, who were cut off by the business of the  
weather and the surf on the shore, Sir Hew Dalrymple sent orders to the Buffs and 42nd regiment,  
which were on board the transports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of  
the forts on the Tigus whenever the Admiral thought proper to do so.

23rd—Sir Arthur and the army marched to Amial six English miles, at an early hour this morn-  
ing, and took up a position amongst some hills. Intelligence was brought to camp in the  
evening that Sir John Moore and his troops had reached the Bay of Micaera.

24th—Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, Lord Paget, Sir Charles Stewart and Sir Robert  
Wilson arrived at camp from Micaera. The disembarkation of Sir John Moore's army commenced  
this day, and continued on the following but was rendered extremely difficult by the immense  
swell and heavy surf, many boats were swamped, and some lives lost.

26th—In the evening, of this day the whole of the line, consisting of nearly 30,000 men turned  
out under arms and were inspected by Sir Hew Dalrymple.

27th—The Commander in Chief honoured the conclusion of the services of Sir Arthur Wellesley,  
by the following General Order, issued this day —

Head Quarters Ramalhul Aug 27 1803. Portugal—

The rapid and skilful march performed by the army commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir  
Arthur Wellesley marked in its progress by the talent of the General and by the gallantry of the  
troops, and terminated by a victory greatly glorious to both, seemed to have accomplished the im-  
mediate object in view without further operations in the field. Should this expectation be disap-  
pointed, the Army will be an advance greatly augmented by the arrival of troops more valuable  
from their composition than numbers. And it by these means there will remain less opportunity  
for the army to tug to acquire a known victory, in an enemy so greatly inferior in force,  
where will be great occasion to display patience and cheerfulness under the privations to be  
expected from the exhausted state of the country.

September—The provisioning and storing of the transports being completed the French army  
began its embarkation. It took place in three divisions the first being protected by the two last,  
with a flag in view covered by the British troops and by the middle of this month the whole had  
cleared the Tagus. Under the head of private property the enemy had included the spoils of our  
allies. The total number of the enemy embarked including some Portuguese was computed at  
27,000. Soon after this period Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England upon leave of absence,  
and was followed by Sir Hew Dalrymple who was recalled, and Sir Harry Burrard whose com-  
mand was incapable of bearing up against the fatigues and privations of active service having  
applied for leave of absence and obtained it the command of the British army destined to advance  
into Spain in aid of the patriots devolved upon Lieutenant General Sir John Moore. The British  
force proposed to be employed in Spain was 10,000 viz 30,000 infantry 5,000 cavalry, and the  
necessary proportion of foot and horse artillery with gun train &c. the whole to be assembled under  
the orders of Sir John Moore on the borders of Galicia and Leon from whence they might operate  
in the open country as soon as the necessary proportion of horses and mules could be procured to  
render them movable leaving it to the Spanish army's lot of having a due proportion of cavalry to  
act on their flanks in the mountains. Sir David Baird with 1,000 men was ordered from England  
to sail for Corunna.

Oct 13th—Sir David Baird anchored at Corunna but the Supreme Junta of Galicia refused to  
allow the troops to be landed. Sir David despatched a courier to Madrid and after a deliberate  
consultation leave was given for the troops to land who by the prohibition had been confined  
about the transports in the harbour for a fortnight.

27th—Sir John Moore quitted Lisbon the whole of his troops having previously marched in

Thus says Lord Londonderry in his Narrative in the short space of seventeen days, was  
the empire brought to a conclusion and kingdom which previous to its commencement lay as it  
were, at the feet of a conqueror was restored most unexpectedly to independence and to its former  
rank in nations.

The Russian fleet likewise in accordance with an arrangement entered into with Sir Charles  
Cotton was taken possession of by the British navy and the same day sent back to their own  
shores the ships were forthwith removed to England.

The French troops from Almeida ordered to embark at Oporto had not yet weighed  
anchor when an accident occurred which did well nigh prove fatal to them. In moving a mili-  
tary chest on board one of the transports it fell to the ground and bursting open some church  
plate rolled out. There was now an arising the cry of the populace. The ships were instantly  
boarded the French distinguished in battle then on shore examined and plundered and  
when it became apparent that under the heated private property the bulk of the most sacred  
officers in the kingdom was about to be conveyed away the lives of the whole effectment were  
placed in imminent danger. At last however, the native authorities aided by such British officers  
as happened to be at hand prevailed upon the people to abstain from personal violence. — Lord  
Londonderry's Narrative.

The general officers were all on shore and permission was given for a certain portion of officers  
from each regiment to land during the day and return to the ships at night but previous orders  
were issued by Sir David respecting the propriety of observing a friendly conduct towards the  
Spaniards and enforcing the most perfect attention to their religion and customs. This neces-  
sary caution was productive of the happiest effects.



three columns, and by different routes \* The right column, under the command of General Hope, consisting of the cavalry and artillery with four regiments of infantry, proceeded by Elvas and Badajoz on the high road to Madrid; and two brigades, under Major-General the Hon. Edward Paget, by Elvas and Alcantara. The rest of the army moved through Almeida—two brigades, under Major General Heresford, by way of Coimbra, those under Lieut. General Fraser took the route of Abrantes. The troops were to unite at Salamunça, which was fixed upon as the point for the whole army to concentrate. Head Quarters and the Medical Staff proceeded by the central route. Previous, however, to the army commencing its march, the following Order (which justly deserves a place in these records) was issued by Sir John Moore:—“The Commander of the Forces trusts that the troops, on their entering into Spain will feel with him how much it is for their honour and advantage to maintain the high opinion and cherish the good will which the brave and high spirited Spaniards entertain towards the British nation. The troops upon their march will generally be quartered upon the inhabitants. The Spaniards are a brave and orderly people and extremely sober, generous, and warm in their tempers, and easily affected by any insult or disrespect that is offered to them. They are grateful to the English and will receive the troops with kindness and cordiality, this the General hopes will be met with equal kindness on the part of the soldiers, and that they will endeavour to accommodate themselves to their manners, be orderly in their quarters, and not shock by acts of intemperance a people worthy of their attachment whose efforts they are come to support in the most glorious cause—to free them from French bondage, and to establish their national liberty and independence. Upon entering Spain as a compliment to the Spanish nation, the army will wear the red cockade in addition to their own. Cockades are ordered for this purpose for the non-commissioned officers and men which will be sent from Madrid but in the meantime the officers are requested to provide themselves and to put them on when they pass the frontier. A multitude of women having joined the army the Commander in Chief did not omit a precaution calculated to prevent calamities which might occur in the progress of events as will be seen by the following Order.—“As in the course of the long march which the army is about to undertake, and where no carts will be allowed the women would unavoidably be exposed to the greatest hardship and distress commanding officers are therefore desired to use their endeavours to prevent as many as possible, particularly those having young children or such as are not stout or equal to fatigue from following the army. Those who remain will be left with the heavy baggage of the regiments an officer will be charged to draw their rations and they will be sent to England by the first good opportunity and when landed they will receive the same allowances which they would have been entitled to if they had not embarked to enable them to reach their homes.”

November 8.—Sir John Moore arrived at Almeida. Her one regiment acted in a disorderly manner, which he resolved to correct instantly. A marauder was tried by court martial for robbery, condemned to be shot, and the sentence executed. After which the following admonition appeared in orders.—“The army has been sent from England to aid and support the Spanish nation, not to rob and plunder the inhabitants and that whatever soldiers should so far forget what was due to their own honour and that of their country, as to commit such crimes, should be delivered over to justice.”

11th.—Sir John Moore crossed the boundary between Portugal and Spain, 12th, arrived at Ciudad Rodrigo and on the 19th with his advanced guard at Salamanca the leading regiments from Almeida on the 14th, and, excepting the first battalion of the 22nd, which was left to bring up the heavy stores from Villa Velha all the troops reached Salamanca before the 21st. Previous to entering the city of Salamanca Sir John Moore was informed that the Spanish army of Estremadura commanded by General Blake had been defeated after several actions, commencing on the 31st of October near Somosierra where he was repulsed and obliged to retire on

\* It was not without extreme reluctance was a conviction of the necessity of the measure that Sir John Moore consented to a separation of his troops and to then proceeding by different routes into Spain. When the advance from Lisbon was decided upon a number of obstacles appeared the Spanish Commissary General was consulted concerning the means of subsisting the army on the ground by Elvas but when the quantity of meat required was explained to him he computed that in three months all the oxen would be consumed and very few hogs left in the country. In the north of Portugal there was abundance of cattle and other provisions but the Portuguese declared that the mountains could not be passed over by artillery, and the British officers who were sent to examine the roads concurred in this opinion. When Sir John Moore was already on march, it was discovered that the roads, bad as they were might be easily rendered practicable for the cannon, and this late discovery occasioned considerable chagrin to the Commander of the Forces. † Unhappily universal obedience was not strictly paid to this humane injunction by the regimental officers, and numbers of women some with infants in their arms suspiciously accompanied or followed the troops many of whom afterwards, exhausted by fatigue, malices, and the severities of winter endured great misery and some perished, for whose fate the General was most unjustly reproached.—Life of Sir John Moore.

‡ The conduct of the troops in this long march, through deep roads and dreadful weather, was exemplary. With the exception that has been mentioned, the peasants were uninjured.

§ The action was fought on the 5th of November and was partially favourable to the allies but an attack made by the French on the 10th and 11th at Espinosa de los Monteros completely destroyed the Spanish army their left wing was forced to give way and the road, by which the Spanish general attempted to desfilé being commanded by a hill in the possession of the enemy, further resistance on the part of the Spaniards was useless.

Villamediana, and from thence on Espinosa de los Monteros. On the second night after Sir John Moore's arrival, he received an express from the Governor of the province, to inform him that the French army had taken possession of Valladolid, twenty leagues only from Salamanca. Sir John immediately sent orders to Sir David Baird and to Sir John Hope, to concentrate their divisions and join him with all speed.

28th.—Sir John Moore received intelligence of the defeat and complete dispersion of the armies of Aragon and Vilehena, under Generals Castanos and Palafox; and as there was no longer an army in the north of Spain with which he could combine, he determined to return to Lisbon where his forces might join any Spanish corps which might rise in the south, or be transported to Cadiz, where they might yet render essential service. Orders were sent to Sir David Baird to prepare to return to Comuna and sail with his division to the Tagus. Instructions were, at the same time, sent to General Hope to join him, if practicable, or to march to Ciudad Rodrigo, where they could winter.

December 5th.—Colonel de Charmilly, a French emigrant in the British service, arrived with despatches from the British Minister, Mr Freie,—these contained a letter, to be presented only in case Sir John persisted in his determination of retreating, requested that Colonel de Charmilly might be examined before a council of war, and the reason for this measure was, that the decision of a council of war might exonerate the Commander in Chief from the responsibility by which he might otherwise feel himself fettered. The same night, after reading the despatches, and conversing with Colonel de Charmilly, Sir John wrote to Sir David Baird, telling him to suspend his retrograde march till he heard again, and to make arrangements for returning to Astorga, should it be necessary.

6th.—Sir John wrote to Sir David to the following purport:—"I wrote to you last night to suspend your retrograde movements. I now write to beg that you will put to the right about, and return, bag and baggage, to Astorga." &c

7th.—Sir John received a letter from the Spanish Junta at Toledo, telling him that they intended to reunite the dispersed armies, and defend the city to the last extremity.

8th.—Sir John informed Sir David Baird that he should move a corps on the 10th to Zamora and Toro, and ordered him to push on his troops by brigades to Benevente†.

9th.—Colonel Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) arrived with tidings that Morla and Castelfranco had betrayed Madrid. The number of the French there was computed at from 20,000 to 30,000. Another part of the French Army was engaged in besieging Saragossa, and from Toledo the news was equally discouraging, for Victor no sooner approached than the place surrendered.

12th.—The British Army moved from Salamanca. Lord Paget, with the principal part of the Cavalry, marched from Toro to Tordesillas, and Major General Stewart (now Lord Londonderry) surprised and cut off a party of French posted at Rueda‡.

14th.—Sir John Moore at Alaejos obtained a packet of letters from the head-quarters of the French Army § from which he found that Marshal Soult was stronger than had been represented, and therefore, instead of moving, as he had intended, on Valladolid, he judged it better to move to Toro, and order his army there,—Sir David Baird doing the same at Benevente, from whence the two corps might be joined, either by a forward or a flank movement and strike a blow against Soult before the General could be reinforced. The Cavalry under Lord Paget were pushed so forward, that their patrols reached Valladolid and frequent skirmishes took place ¶.

\* Sir John Moore's instructions directed him to receive the representations both of the Spanish Government and the British Ambassador in Spain with the utmost deference and attention, and whilst despatching these instructions it was not known to the Army that he had changed his intention of retreating officers and men alike were delivering their opinions loudly, and De Charmilly, equally ignorant of the determination, thought it time to present the letter above referred to. The General, not perceiving the intent for which it was written, feeling like a high spirited officer, who thought himself injured, tore the letter in pieces, and gave vent to his indignation, by ordering Charmilly to quit Salamanca.

† Lord Londonderry, in his Narrative of the Peninsular War, observes,—“Sir David Baird, who had actually begun his retrograde movement from Astorga, was ordered to retake his steps, and an advance instead of a retreat was understood to be in contemplation. Never has a condemned criminal rejoiced more heartily at the receipt of a reprieve, than did the British Army when these tidings got abroad among them. But a few hours ago and every face looked blank and woe-begone; men did their duty, indeed, attended to their horses and accoutrements and performed all the other offices which their stations required but they set about any thing with the air of people who took no manner of interest in what they were doing. Now all was life and activity, inasmuch, that even occupations, which but a few hours ago would have cost many a complaint whilst in process of execution, were executed not only without murmur, but with apparent satisfaction.”

‡ This was the first encounter between the British and French in Spain.

§ Some peasantry had killed the officer who had them in charge. Among them was a letter from Marshal Berthier to Marshal Soult directing him to take possession of Leon, drive the enemy into Galicia, and make himself master of Benevente and Zamora. he would have no English in front, it was said, for every thing evinced that they were in full retreat.

¶ “While the columns of infantry were filing off in the direction of Toro and Benevente, the cavalry enjoyed several opportunities of again trying its strength with that of the enemy. In every instance the superiority of British soldiers was well asserted, and in a variety of skirmishes we succeeded in making prisoners of one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, with upwards of a hundred privates and sixty horses. It was in truth a glorious spectacle to see with what perfect confidence of success the smallest patrols of British horse would charge bodies often double themselves in numbers, and it was no less gratifying that a mere numerical superiority in no single instance availed the enemy any thing.”—Lord Londonderry's Narrative.

20th.—Sir John Moore reached Majorca, where Sir David Baird joined him. The British forces were new united; they amounted to 23,000 infantry, and 2300 cavalry, besides some small detachments left to keep up the communication, and nearly 50 pieces of cannon of different calibres. The following is a correct list from the Adjutant-General's Reports:—

### EFFECTIVE SOLDIERS WHO ENTERED PORTUGAL UNDER SIR JOHN MOORE.

Description of Troops.	Regiments.	Officers Commanding.	Nos. Rank & File	Total.
Artillery .	Royal Artillery .	Colonel Handinge	686	686
Cavalry .	18th Lt. Dragoons	Lieut.-Col. Jones	565	912
"	3d ditto, King's German Legion	Major Burgwedel	347	
Infantry .	2nd Regt. . . .	Lt.-Col. Ironmonger	616	
"	3rd ditto . . .	" Blunt	815	17,555
"	4th ditto . . .	" Wynch	714	
"	5th ditto . . .	" Mackenzie	833	
"	6th ditto . . .	Major Gordon	783	
"	9th ditto . . .	Lieut.-Col. Cameron	607	
"	20th ditto . . .	" Ross	499	
"	28th ditto . . .	" Belson	750	
"	32nd ditto . . .	" Hynde	756	
"	36th ditto . . .	" Buine	716	
"	38th ditto . . .	" Greffle	823	
"	42nd ditto . . .	" Stirling	880	
"	43rd ditto . . .	" Hull	411	
"	50th ditto . . .	Major Napier	794	
"	52nd ditto . . .	Lieut. Col Barclay	828	
"	ditto, 2nd Batt.	" Ross	381	
"	71st Regt. . . .	" Pack	721	
"	79th ditto . . .	" Cameron	848	
"	82nd ditto . . .	" Lyre	812	
"	91st ditto . . .	Major Douglas	698	
"	92nd ditto . . .	Lieut. Col Napier	900	
"	95th ditto . . .	" Beckwith	467	
"	95th ditto . . .	Major Travers	321	
"	Staff corps . .	Captain Leicester	61	
"	King's German Legion			19,353
"	1st Light Batt	Lt Col Leonhart	803	
"	2nd ditto	" Halkett	863	
N.B.—The 2nd Regiment, except the grenadier company, being left to keep up the communication with Portugal				715
				19,638

### EFFECTIVE OF SIR DAVID BAIRD'S ARMY.

Description of Troops	Regiments.	Officers Commanding	Nos. Rank & File	Total
Artillery	Horse Artillery	Capt Downman	177	611
"	8th ditto	" Fyfe	434	
"	7th Hussars	Lt-Col Vivian	49	
Cavalry	10th ditto	" Leigh	514	1538
"	15th ditto	" Grant	527	
Infantry	1st Ft. Gds. 1st bat	" Cochrane	1300	
"	Ditto 2nd bat	" Wheatley	1027	8570
"	1st Foot 2nd bat	Major Miller	597	
"	14th ditto 2nd bat	Lt Col Nicholls	550	
"	23rd ditto	" Watt	496	
"	26th ditto	" Maxwell	740	
"	43rd ditto	" Gifford	817	
"	51st ditto	" Darling	516	
"	59th ditto	" Lane	857	
"	76th ditto	" Symes	654	
"	81st ditto	Major Williams	615	
"	90th ditto	Lt Col Wade	699	
Total Effective Men under Sir David Baird				10,720
Ditto, under Sir John Moore				18,638
Total of both Armies				29,360

## STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1ST DEC., 1835.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Depôts of the Regts. are stationed.]

- 1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.  
 2d do—Hyde Park  
 Royal Horse Guards—Windsor.  
 1st Dragoon Guards—Birmingham.  
 2d do—Dublin  
 3d do—Longford  
 4th do—Brighton  
 5th do—Edinburgh  
 6th do—York  
 7th do—Dublin  
 1st Dragoons—Newbridge  
 2d do—Leeds  
 3d do—Cork  
 4th do—Bomby  
 6th do—Ipswich  
 7th Hussars—Nottingham  
 8th do—Hounslow  
 9th Lancers—Coventry  
 10th Hussars—Glasgow  
 11th Light Dragoons—Bengal  
 12th Lancers—Dorchester  
 13th Light Dragoons—Madras  
 14th do—Lingford  
 15th Hussars—Chelmsford  
 16th Lancers—Bengal  
 17th do—Manchester  
 Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—Dublin  
 Do [2d batt.]—The Tower  
 Do [3d battalion]—Knightsbridge  
 Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Wellington B  
 Do [2d battalion]—Brighton and Windsor  
 Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Portman B  
 Do [2d battalion]—St. George's B  
 1st Foot [1st batt.]—W. Indies ord hom, Cais  
 Do [2d battalion]—Inniskillen [Ulster]  
 2d do—Bombay Chatham  
 3d do—Bengal, Chatham  
 4th do—New South Wales Chatham  
 5th do—Malta, Dover  
 6th do—Bombay, Chatham  
 7th do—Malta, Gosport  
 8th do—Jamaica, Buttevant  
 9th do—Mauritius, ord to Bengal, Chatham  
 10th do—Ionian Isles Brecon  
 11th do—Ionian Isles, Waterford  
 12th do—Dublin  
 13th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 14th do—Cork, for West Indies, Dublin  
 15th do—Canada, Armagh  
 16th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 17th do—N. S. Wales, Chatham  
 18th do—Birr  
 19th do—West Indies, Stockport  
 20th do—Bombay, Chatham  
 21st do—Van Diemen's Land, Chatham  
 22d do—Jamaica, Hull  
 23d do—Manchester  
 24th do—Canada, Cork  
 25th do—W. Indies ord home, Newbridge  
 26th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 27th do—Cape of Good Hope, Nenigh  
 28th do—N. S. Wales, Chatham  
 29th do—Mauritius, France  
 30th do—Bermuda, America  
 31st do—Bengal, Chatham  
 32d do—Canada, Plymouth  
 33d do—Newry  
 34th do—America  
 35th do—Fermoy  
 36th do—W. Indies, Plymouth  
 37th do—Jamaica, Plymouth  
 38th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 39th Foot—Madras, Chatham.  
 40th do—Bombay, Chatham.  
 41st do—Madras, Chatham  
 42d do—Ionian Isles, Port George.  
 43d do—America, Clonmel  
 44th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 45th do—Madras, Chatham.  
 46th do—Belfast  
 47th do—Gibraltar, Castlebar  
 48th do—Weedon  
 49th do—Bengal, Chatham  
 50th do—New South Wales, Chatham.  
 51st do—Dublin  
 52d do—Athlone  
 53d do—Malta, Fermoy.  
 54th do—Madras, Chatham  
 55th do—Madras, Chatham  
 56th do—Jamaica, Sunderland  
 57th do—Madras, Chatham  
 58th do—Ceylon, Plymouth  
 59th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth  
 60th do [1st batt.]—Malta; Newcastle  
 Do [2d batt.]—Cork, ord Gibr., Clare Castle.  
 61st do—Ceylon, Gosport  
 62d do—Madras, Chatham  
 63d do—Madras, Chatham  
 64th do—Jamaica, Stirling  
 65th do—W. Indies, Chatham  
 66th do—Canada, Plymouth  
 67th do—W. Indies, Fermoy  
 68th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth  
 69th do—W. Indies, Sheerness  
 70th do—Gibraltar, Portsmouth  
 71st do—Edinburgh  
 72d do—Cape of Good Hope, Londonderry.  
 73d do—Ionian Isles, Naas  
 74th do—West Indies, Omagh  
 75th do—Cape of Good Hope, Buttevant.  
 76th do—W. Indies, Paisley.  
 77th do—Liverpool.  
 78th do—Ceylon, Glasgow.  
 79th do—Canada, Aberdeen.  
 80th do—Chatham ord for N. S. Wales  
 81st do—Kilkenny  
 82d do—Mullingar  
 83d do—Antrim, Boyle  
 84th do—Jamaica, Youghall  
 85th do—Dublin  
 86th do—W. Indies, Cashel  
 87th do—Mauritius, Chatham.  
 88th do—Ionian Isles, Kinsale  
 89th do—West Indies, Droghda  
 90th do—Ceylon, Cork  
 91st do—St. Helena, Newbridge  
 92d do—Gibraltar, ord for Malta, Perth.  
 93d do—Dublin  
 94th do—Lincoln  
 95th do—Templemore  
 96th do—Edinburgh  
 97th do—Ceylon ord home, Portsmouth  
 98th do—C. of G. H. Devonport, Ord Home.  
 99th do—Mauritius, Gosport  
 Rifle Brig [1st batt.]—America, Jersey  
 Do [2d battalion]—Ionian Isles, Guernsey  
 Royal Staff Corps—Hythe  
 1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c  
 2d do—New Providence and Honduras.  
 Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon  
 Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope  
 Royal African (Colonial) Corps—Sierra Leone  
 Royal New Zealand Veteran Comp—Newid  
 Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta

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## STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION 1ST DEC., 1835.

**Acton** 28 Capt Lord Edward Russell, South America  
**Afna** sur v 6, Capt A T E Vidal Portsmouth  
**African**, st v Lieut J West Woolwich  
**Alban**, st v Lieut C T Hill Mediterranean  
**Alcorno** 10 Lieut W S Thomas East Indies  
**Andromache**, 28, Capt H D Chads C B East Indies  
**Astrea** 6 Capt J Chavell Falmouth  
**Barham** 50, Capt A I Corry Mediterranean  
**Basilek** ketch Lieut G G Macdonald S Amer  
**Beacon** 8 sur v Com R Copland Mediter  
**Beagle** 10 Com R Fitzroy South America  
**Belvidera** 42 Capt C B Strong West Indies  
**Bermuda** yacht Capt Sup Sir F Usher, Lt C B K C H Bermuda  
**Blonde** 46 Capt F Mason C B South America  
**Britannia** 120 Adm Sir Thos Williams G C B  
 Capt I R Williams Portsmouth  
**Butomut** 10 Lieut W H Quinn Coast of Africa  
**Buzzard** 10 Lieut I M Namara Coast of Africa  
**Caledonia** 120 Vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley  
 Lt K C B Capt G Mordaunt C B Mediter  
**Cameleon**, 10 Lieut J Bradley Falmouth  
**Carpus** 84 Capt Hon J Levy C B Mediter  
**Carrou** st v Com I Belcher, Woolwich  
**Castle** 36 Capt Rt Hon Lord J Hay putten  
 for service  
**Ceylon** 2 Lieut J G M Kenzie rice ship Malta  
**Champion** 18 Com R Fin S America  
**Charibdis** 3 Lieut S Moore Coast of Africa  
**Chatham** yacht Capt Sup Sir J A Gordon  
 K C B Chatham  
**Chilias** 16 Com Hon H Kippel N Coast of Spain  
**Cleopatra** 26, Capt Hon G Grey S America  
**Clio** 16 Com W Richardson particular service  
**Cockatrice** 1 Lt W I Rees S America  
**Cockburn** 1 Lieut C Holbrooke Kingston  
 Lake Ontario  
**Columbus** 18 Com I Hendens N Mediter  
**Comus** 18 Com W P Hamilton, W Indies  
**Constance** st v 2 Lieut J W Waugh Mediter  
 tenancian  
**Cruz** r 16 Com J M Crasland W Indies  
**Curlow** 10 Lieut J Norcott Coast of Africa  
**Dec** st v 4 Com W Ramsay W Indies  
**Delight** 10 Lieut J Moor (b) Chatham  
**Dublin** 50 Capt G W Willes C B S America  
**Edinburgh** 74 Capt J R Dienes Mediter  
**Ludmyr** 50 Capt Sir S Roberts K C B  
 Mediterranean  
**Espan** 10 Lieut Com C W Riley Falmouth  
**Excellent** 76 Capt I Haston, Falmouth  
**Fair Rosamond** sch Lieut G Rose Coast of Africa  
**Fancy** sur v 10 Com W Hewitt North S America  
**Favourite** 18 Com G R Munby Mediter tenancian  
**Fidelity** st v Lieut T Billock Falmouth  
**Fleur** st v Lieut J M Peabury W Indies  
**Forster** 3 Lieut G G Mill Coast of Africa  
**Fort** 44 Capt W O Pitt West Indies  
**Gannet** 16, Com J B Maxwell West Indies  
**Gulfon** 3 Lieut I L Paddy Coast of Africa  
**Hurra** 18 Com W H H Carr S America  
**Hastings** 74 Rear Admiral Sir W H George,  
 G C H Capt H Shiffner Lisbon  
**Hermes** st v Lieut W S Blunt Falmouth  
**Hercules** 6 Lieut F R Coghlan, South America  
**Howe** 120 Vice Adm Hon C E Fleming  
 Capt A Elliot Sheerness  
**Hyacinth** 18 Com F P Blackwood F Indies  
**Investigator** 2 sur v Mr G Thomas North Sea  
**Jaseut**, 16 Com I Hickett Mediterranean  
**Juniper**, 38 Capt Hon F W Grey, E Indies  
**Larne** 18, Com W S Smith West Indies  
**Leveret**, 16, Lieut C. Bosanquet, Plymouth

**Lynx** 3 Lieut H V Huntley Coast of Africa  
**Magicienne** 24 Capt G W St John Mildmay,  
 N C of Spain  
**Magnificent** 4 Lieut J Paget Jamaica  
**Malabar** 74, Capt Sir W A Montagu K C H  
 Mediterranean  
**Mastiff** 6 sur v Lieut L Graves Mediterranean  
**Medea** st v Com H I Austin, Mediter  
**Meteor** st v Lieut G W Smith W Indies  
**Nauticus** 10, Lieut W Cooke Falmouth  
**Nimrod** 12 Com I Fraser Plymouth  
**North Star** 28 Capt O V Huicourt S America  
**Orestes** 18 Com H J Codrington Mediter  
**Pearl** 20 Com H Nurse Plymouth  
**Pelican** 18 Com B Lopham, Coast of Africa  
**Phoenix** st v Com W H Henderson, Coast  
 of Spain  
**Pickle** 5 Lieut A G Bulman W Indies  
**Pike** 12 Lieut Com A Brookins, part service  
 Plymouth yacht, Capt Sup C B H Ross C B  
 Plymouth  
**Portland** 52 Capt D Price Mediterranean  
 Portsmouth yacht Adm Sup Sir I I Mullin, I  
 K C B Lieut W M Howman Portsmouth  
**Precursor** 52 Vice Adm Sir Geo Cockburn  
 G C B Capt Jas Scott N American and  
 W India Station  
**Prince Regent** yacht Capt G Tobin C B  
 Deptid  
**Pyrites** 18 Com W I Castle Coast of Africa  
**Quail** 4 Lieut P Risson, Plymouth  
**Rachis** 18 Com Sir J F Home Lt West  
 Indies  
**Race** 16 Com I Hope West Indies  
**Raid** w 28 Capt J Bennett West Indies  
**Raleigh** 16 Com M Quinn East Indies  
**Rapid** 10 Lieut F Patten S America  
**Rattlesnake** 28 Capt W Hobson W Indies  
**River** sur v 4 Lieut H Killett North Sea  
**Revenue** 58 Capt W Elliott C B K C H  
 Mediterranean  
**Ring** 16 Com W F Iaptige North Coast  
 of Spain  
**Ritzy** 32 Capt Hyde Parker Plymouth  
**Rolla** 10 Lieut I H H Glasse Coast of Africa  
 R 18 Com W Barrow East Indies  
**Rover** 16 Com Chris Jiden South America  
**Royal Adelaide** 104 Adm Sir W Haggard,  
 G C B G C H Capt G I Falcon Plymouth  
**Royal George** yacht Capt Rt Hon Lord A  
 Fitzclarence, G C H Portsmouth  
**Royal Sovereign** yacht Capt Sup Geo Bullen  
 C B K C H, Pembroke  
**Ryndist** 10 Lieut C A Bulow Lisbon  
**Ryall** 74 Capt Sir W H Dillon K C H  
 North Coast of Spain  
**Sapphire** 28 Capt I R Rowley Mediterranean  
**Satan** 10 Lieut F P Le Harly, North Coast  
 of Spain  
**Satellite** 18, Com G W C Eyhard, acting,  
 S America  
**Saville** 10 Lieut R Incey Lisbon  
**Scorpion** 10 Lieut N Robilliard Falmouth  
**Scylla** 18 Com I J Carpenter West Indies  
**Scutellum**, 1 Lieut J Roche Chatham  
**Scylla** 16 Com L Nepe in West Indies  
**Skippack**, 5, Lieut S H Ussher, acting West  
 Indies  
**Snake** 16 Com R S Warren W Indies  
**Starhawk**, 16 Com C Pearson S America  
**Stander** f Lieut J O Reilly (a) Chatham  
**Stentor** st v 6, Lieut A Kennedy W Indies  
**Star**, 46 Capt N Lockyer, C B part service  
**Stephen** st v Capt F W Beecher Portsmouth  
**Swan** 10 Lieut J J Lane, Chatham  
**Talbot**, 28 Rear Admiral Sir G E Hamond,  
 Bart, K C B Capt F W Pennell S America  
**Tartarus**, st, v Lieut H James, Falmouth

1835.]

# ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Thames, 46, Rear-Admiral P. Campbell, C.B.;  
 Capt R. Wauchop, Cape of Good Hope  
 and Coast of Africa.  
 Thunder, 24, Com R Owen, West Indies.  
 Thunder, 24, Capt W F. Wise, C.B. Mediter.  
 Tribune, 24, Capt J. Tomkinson, Mediter.  
 Tinculo, 16, Com H J. Puget, acting, Coast of  
 Africa  
 Tweed, 20, Com H Maitland part service  
 Tyne, 28, Capt. Vise Ingestre, C B, N Coast  
 of Spain  
 Vernon, 50, Capt J M Keble, Mediter.  
 Vestal, 26, Capt W Jones, West Indies  
 Victor, 16, Com R. Crozier, East Indies.  
 Viper, 6, Lieut L A Robinson Lisbon.  
 Volage, 28, Capt P. Richards, Mediter.

Wanderer, 16, Com. T. Dilke, S. America.  
 Wash, 16, Com J. S. Foreman, West Indies.  
 Water Witch, 10, Lieut. J. Adams (b), North  
 Coast of Spain.  
 William and Mary, yacht, Capt. Sup. S. Warren.  
 C.B. Woolwich  
 Winchester, 52, Rear Admiral the Hon Sir T.  
 B. Capel, K.C.B., Captain E. Spushott,  
 K. H., East Indies  
 Wolf, 24, Com E Stanley, East Indies  
 Zebra, 16, Com R C M Cira, East Indies.  
 PAID OUT OF COMMISSION  
 Conway, 28, Portsmouth, Oct 31  
 Pique, 36, Portsmouth, Nov 5  
 Speedy cutter, 8, Sheerness, Nov, 13

## STOOPS OF WAR COMMISSIONED AS PACKETS.

Buses, Lieut John Downey.  
 Eclipse, Lieut W. Forrester  
 Goldfinch Lieut Edw Collier  
 Lapwing Lieut G. B. Forster.  
 Linnets, Lieut. W. Downey  
 Lark Lieut Jas St John  
 Mutine Lieut Richard Pawle.  
 Nightingale, Lieut G. Fortescue  
 Crossbill, Lieut Robt Peter  
 Pandion, Lieut W P. Croke.

Pigeon, Lieut J Binney  
 Plover Lieut William Luce  
 Remond Lieut H P. Duckin.  
 Round, Lieut Geo Dunsford  
 Seagull, Lieut J. Parsons  
 Sheldrake Lieut A R L. Pissingham.  
 Skylark Lieut C P. Idd  
 Spey Lieut Rob B. Jones  
 Swallow Lieut Smyth Griffith  
 Tyrant, Lieut. Ld Jennings.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

### NAVY.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

##### CAPTAINS.

G. Martin, C.B. .... Calcutta.  
 P. Richards .. .. . Volage.  
 G. W. Walker, .... Dublin.

##### COMMANDER

J. Kingcome, .... Coast Guard.

##### LIEUTENANTS

J H Turner, to command Ranger Packet.  
 J Moore (b) to command Delight Packet.  
 M Kelett, to command Stirling  
 G W Tomlin .. .. . Coast Guard  
 J Coleman (b) .. .. . Ditto  
 H Moxton .. .. . Ditto  
 J O'Reilly (a). .. . Splice  
 R Downe .. .. . Snake  
 B F West .. .. . Hunter.  
 W S Blount, to command Hermes  
 W Rolson .. .. . Phoenix.  
 — Sullivan, to command Speedy  
 J M Potbury, to command Hunter.  
 H Long (sup) .. .. . President.

T. G. Lanshawe .... Hastings  
 R Morgan .. .. . Rodney  
 W Mancell .. .. . Coast Guard  
 R R Metherell .. .. . Ditto  
 J Steady .. .. . Ditto.

##### MASTERS.

A S Knight .. .. . Delight  
 G Dowers (acting) .. . Atina  
 — Hunter .. .. . Ranger.

##### SURGEONS

R Holden .. .. . Snake  
 W Thompson .. .. . Atina

##### ASSISTANT SURGEONS

T Gardner (sup) .. .. Britannia.  
 W B Marshall .. .. . Stirling  
 A Paterson .. .. . Hermes  
 T Ballott .. .. . Levant  
 J Shaw .. .. . Lark

##### PURSEURS.

I Hadden .. .. . Sulphur.  
 W Hood .. .. . Atina.

### ARMY.

#### WAR OFFICE, Oct 30.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut J Salmond to  
 be Capt by purch vice Smith, who retires,  
 Cornet A Prescott to be Lieut by purch vice  
 Salmond and W Hogg, Gent to be Cornet by  
 purch vice Prescott, Lieut L. Lush to be Adj  
 vice Salmond

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut J Hopton to be  
 Capt by purch vice Hodgson, who retires,  
 Cornet S Bomford to be Lieut by purch vice  
 Hopton, L. R. Warner, Gent. to be Cornet, by  
 purch vice Bomford

8th Foot.—Ens. A. T. S. S. Plunkett to be

Lieut by purch vice Whitty, prom, M P Se-  
 ward, Gent to be Ens by purch vice Plunkett;  
 Lieut W R Lucas to be Adj vice Whitty

14th Foot—Lieut P K Stokes to be Capt  
 by purch vice M Dermott who retires, Ens G.  
 M Fullerton to be Lieut by purch vice Stokes;  
 W Blundell, Gent. to be Ens by purch. vice  
 Fullerton.

39th Foot—W C Wolff, Gent to be Ens. by

purch vice Donald who retires

60th Foot—Staff Assist Surg G. Ferguson  
 to be Assist-Surg vice W. O Dell, placed upon  
 hp.

61st Foot—Lieut. J. Cameron, from h.p. of 85th Regt to be Lieut vice R H O'Reilly Hoey, who exch.

62nd Foot—Lieut A L Gwynne to be Capt by purch vice Gregory, who retires, Ens R Shearman to be Lieut by purch vice Gwynne, J Grant, Gent to be Ens by purch vice Shearman.

91st Foot—Staff Assist Surg G M Larch, M.D. to be Assist Surg.

99th Foot—Capt B Hardley, from h.p. unatt to be Paymaster, vice H Terry placed upon h.p.

Hospital Staff—Apothecary I Courtnev, from h.p. to be Apothecary to the Forces to be Assist Surgeons to the Forces—Assist Surg I Reid from the 2nd West India Regt vice Ferguson appointed to the 60th Regt, J Kirby Gent vice M Larch, appointed to the 91st Regt.

Garrison—Rev W B Smith to be Chaplain at Stirling Castle, vice Bennet resigned.

Memorandum—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 36th Regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the regiment the word *Indoostan* in commemoration of the distinguished services of the regiment in the several actions in which it was engaged in India from September 1790, to September 1793.

#### WAR OFFICE, Nov 6

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Assist Surg W Bromet M.D. to be Surg vice M I Lister, who retires upon h.p. Assist Surg R Goodwin, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be Assist Surg vice Bromet.

2nd Dragoons—Lieutenant St Vincent W Ricketts to be Capt by purch vice Somerville who retires. Cornet I Macquinn to be Lieut by purch vice Ricketts, J Campbell Gent to be Cornet by purch vice Macquinn.

17th Light Dragoons—Cornet R W Macdonald to be Lieut by purch vice West who retires. J B Badley Gent to be Cornet, by purch vice Macdonald.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut C F Thurston, from h.p. of 36th Regt to be Lieut vice Wilson whose app has not taken place.

62nd Foot—Brevet Lieut Colonel J Watson from h.p. unatt to be Major replacing the diff vice Marshall app to 8th Regt.

63rd Foot—Ens I M Owen to be Lieut by purch vice Dale who retires. H B Sawrey, Gent to be Ens by purch vice Owen.

81st Foot—Lieut J Gilby to be Capt by purch vice Dennellan who retires. Ens H K Sorell to be Lieut by purch vice Gilby. W MacMahon Gent to be Ens by purch vice Sorell.

82nd Foot—Major G Marshall from 62nd Regt to be Major vice Eiman from.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut J B Davidson to be Lieut without purch vice Williams, deceased. Serg Major J Brown from 91st Regt to be Ens vice David on.

Garrison—Lieut G A Barnes 91st Regt to be Town Major at St Helena vice Campbell resigns.

#### WAR OFFICE Nov 13

1st Foot Guards—Ens and Lieut A G Lord

Lovaine to be Lieut and Capt by purch vice Drummond, who retires, J A Udney, Gent to be Ens and Lieut by purch vice Lord Lovaine.

2nd Foot—Lieut E W Sparks from 27th Regt to be Lieut vice Smith, who exch.

11th Foot—Lieut J Steuart to be Capt by purch vice Vaughan, who retires, I sign A Browne to be Lieut by purch vice Steuart, S Cox, Gent to be Ens by purch vice Browne.

97th Foot—Lieut I Smith from 2nd Regt to be Lieut vice Spinks who exch.

31st Foot—Lieut Colonel D MacDonald from h.p. unatt to be Lieut Colonel vice Cassidy app Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

39th Foot—Capt W B Bernard, from 54th Regt to be Capt vice Moore who exch.

40th Foot—Capt G Hibbert to be Major by purch vice Barnett who retires. Lieut I S Powell to be Capt by purch vice Hibbert. Ens H I Volant to be Lieut by purch vice Powell, A J Migna Gent to be Ens by purch vice Volant.

54th Foot—Capt W Y Moore from 39th Regt to be Capt vice Bernard who exch.

62nd Foot—Capt A Muir to be Major by purch vice Watson who retires. Lieut H Cooper to be Capt by purch vice Muir. Ens L Scobell to be Lieut by purch vice Cooper. A M Hubbert Gent to be Ens by purch vice Scobell.

6th Foot—Lieut R K Elliot from h.p. of 98th Regt to be Lieut vice Capper, from.

46th Foot—Lieut C Falkner Gent to be Ens by purch vice Middlemore app to 91st Regt.

91st Foot—Lieut C H Edmonstone to be Capt by purch vice D Campbell who retires. Ens F W C Wright to be Lieut by purch vice Edmonstone. Ens I Robtson to be Lieut by purch vice D Campbell who retires. Ens R I Middlemore from 80th Regt to be Ens vice Wright, Ens J Browne from the 2nd West India Regt to be Ens vice Robtson. Ens I S Browne to be Adjt vice A Campbell who resigns the Adjt only.

2nd West India Regiment—H G Adams Gent to be Ens by purch vice Browne app to 91st Regt.

Unattached—Lieut A Cuyper from 60th Regt to be Captain of Infantry without purch.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve that in future the 1st Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry shall bear the appellation of the 1st or Queen's Own Regiment of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

#### WAR OFFICE Nov 20

17th Foot—Ens W Hackett to be Lieut by purch vice Luch who retires. O F Powell, Gent to be Ens by purch vice Hackett.

52nd Foot—Capt S Dowling from h.p. 3rd Garrison Battalion to be Capt vice Norton, deceased.

5th Foot—Capt R I Hopkins from 80th Regt to be Capt vice Kine who exch.

1st Foot—Capt I Lewis, from h.p. 23rd Light Dragoons, to be Capt vice Armstrong who exch.

69th Foot—Major Lord G Bentinck from h.p. unatt to be Major vice W Ogilvy who exch.

40th Foot—Capt N Kane from 59th Regt to be Capt vice Hopkins, who exch.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

At Gibraltar, the Lady of Lieut Colonel I McDonald, C B 2nd Regt of a son  
 At Mount Pleasant, Wexford, the Lady of Walter Burke Esq Purser R N of a son  
 Oct 23, at Great Barr, near Birmingham the Lady of Lieut John Allen of the Balnhrad, 13th Light Dragoons, of a son  
 In Belfast, the Lady of Capt H French, 46th Regt of a son  
 Oct 29, at Lincoln, the Lady of Henry Lawson Esq Purser, R N of a son  
 Nov 4, at Pembroke Dock the Lady of Jas Soden Esq Purser, R N of a daughter  
 At Tralee, the Lady of Capt Leyne, late 54th Regt of a daughter  
 At Genoa, the Lady of Capt C Phillips, 3rd Light Dragoons, of a son  
 At Southsea the Lady of Capt Harrison, R M of a son  
 At Stonehouse, the Lady of Lieut Pascoe, R M of a son  
 At Southampton the Lady of Capt Rochfort, R N of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES

At Malta, Capt Hope, 7th Fusiliers, to Miss Statira Livadostio  
 Oct 27, at Yaxford, Suffolk, Lieut W N Taylor, R N 18th Chariotte, only daughter of Capt. Leath of that place  
 At Acomb, near York Capt T W Yates, 74th Regt to Jane, daughter of J Spencer, Esq of the Plantation, near that city  
 At Ipswich Lieut Charles Bolton, R N to Anne Elizabeth fourth daughter of the late T. Howard, Esq of London  
 At Kingston, Lieut C Pearson, of H M S. Howe, to Emma, third daughter of Wm Rowe, Esq of Southsea  
 At Tregony, Lieut. Edward Hennah, R N only son of the late Capt W Hennah, R N C B to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Jewel, Surgeon  
 Nov 5, at Preston, Lieut Jas Smith Schom war, King's Dragoon Guards, to Sophia Jane, only daughter of George Garrow, Esq Senior Judge at Lincunopolis  
 Nov 9, Major General Sir Stephen Remondt Chapman, C B and K C H Governor and Commander in Chief of the Bermudas, to Caroline youngest daughter of the late Rev G Pyke, of Baythorne Park, Essex, and Vicar of Wickhampton, Suffolk  
 Nov 10, at Ham Church, Surrey, Lieut R. Moorson, S F. Guards, to Henrietta Frances daughter of Lieut Gen Sir H Campbell  
 Nov. 16, Lieut Tom, R N to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut Col Vallan, late R M  
 Nov 18, at St George's, Hanover square, Capt John Sidney Doyle, second son of Major General Sir C. Doyle, to Lady Susan North, daughter of the Dowager Countess of Guildford  
 Capt. J. C. Gibson, 7th Dragoon Guards to Jane, daughter of H. S. Bringlee, Esq. of Edinburgh.

## DEATHS

May 20, at sea, on his passage from India, Lieut. W Dyer, 41st Regt  
 May 21, at Goodoor, Madras Presidency, while journeying from Secunderabad to Madras, on sick leave for Europe, Capt Thomas Egan, 45th Regt eldest son of Lieut and Adj. Egan, of the 1st Life Guards This young and promising officer had but recently obtained his Company, having succeeded to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major Poyntz, of the same regiment, recorded in our last number.

Lieut. Colonel J. Read, K. H. 62nd Regt.  
 On passage from Bombay, Major R. Taiton, 40th Regt  
 Lieut Colonel Graham, late R M.  
 June 2, at Balgaum, East Indies, Capt R C Oakley, 20th Regt  
 At Nassau, New Providence, Capt J S. Kitchin, R L  
 At Nassau, New Providence, Lieut T Colebrooke, R N Special Magistrate  
 Major McCret, formerly of 5th R V B  
 Major Harris, 1st R E  
 Capt Colclough late 7th R V B.  
 Capt J Thomas, R M  
 Capt Boyer, h p R M  
 Lieut Sheppard, 55th Regt  
 At Nassau New Providence, Lieut Williams, 2nd W. I. Regt  
 Lieut Crouther, h p 1st Foot  
 Lieut J Jones, h p 1st Royal  
 Lieut Hickman, h p 54th Regt  
 Lieut Mathews h p Rifle Brigade.  
 Lieut Paxton, h p Staff Depot  
 Lieut Daniel, h p R A Drivers  
 Lieut Halliday, late 6th R V B.  
 Lieut Boucetta 26th Regt  
 Aug 1st on passage from Madras to England, Capt J I Buty 55th Regt  
 On board the Twice, off the coast of Africa, Lieut James Bate R N  
 Oct 12 at Lannion, in France, Lieut T Simmons, R N  
 Oct 20, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in his 29th year, Capt the Hon Charles Francis Norton, 52nd Regt Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Colin Campbell Governor of Nova Scotia  
 At Fort George Jamaica of fever, Lieut. Woodvare, 64th Regt aged 25.  
 In Cork, of fever, Capt Henry Stuart, late of the 69th Regt  
 At Knockduff, Ireland, Major P M. Kelly, 21th Regt aged 46  
 Oct 24, at his residence, 29, Buty street, St. James's, Capt Henry Barwell R N aged 80  
 At Plymouth, Capt John Thomas R M  
 At Bodmin, retired Commander D King, R N. aged 73 years  
 1. Lyles, Esq Vice Admiral of the White  
 Nov 1 Capt the Hon Sir H Duncan, R N. C B K C H—The naval career of Captain Duncan commenced in 1700 on board the Midstone, 32 guns, commanded by Captain Ross Donnelly, in which he continued till the suspension of hostilities in 1801 when he removed with Captain Donnelly into the Narcissus, a new 32 gun frigate, in which he visited various ports in the Mediterranean and most of the Greek islands, and assisted at the evacuation of Egypt  
 In September, 1804, the Narcissus being ordered home he exchanged into the Royal Sovereign, bearing the flag of Sir Rd Bickerton, and was serving as Lieutenant of that ship when his father's death was communicated to him.  
 On the event becoming known, Lord Nelson, then on board the Victory, addressed a letter of condolence to the subject of this notice, at the same time offering him the command of the Broom, the ill state of health of Captain Corbett rendering it very improbable that he could retain that appointment. Captain Duncan consequently proceeded to Malta to join that ship; but finding on his arrival that Captain Corbett had so far recovered his health as to feel disposed to give up the command, he returned to the fleet, as a passenger, in the Active, frigate, and served as a volunteer on board the Royal Sovereign, during Nelson's excursion to the coast of Egypt in quest of M. Villeneuve, whose



ships had been dispersed in a heavy gale shortly after their departure from Toulon.

Captain Duncan's commission as a Commander having been confirmed November 6, 1804, he returned home, and shortly after was appointed to the *Minorea*, a new brig of 18 guns, which vessel he commissioned at Chatham in 1805. He obtained post rank while serving under the orders of Lord Collingwood, on the Mediterranean station, January 18, 1806, but was not superseded in the command of the *Minorea* until the 19th of April following.

In the following year he was appointed to the *Porcupine*, 24 guns, then recently launched at Plymouth, in which ship he sailed for the Mediterranean with despatches and specie, the 10th of July and joined Lord Collingwood off the Dardanelles, September 2, 1807. During the remainder of that year and the following, we find him most actively engaged in the Adriatic and Mediterranean, where the *Porcupine* and her boats captured and destroyed upwards of 40 vessels.

Captain Duncan continued in the *Porcupine* till the 2nd of October, 1808, when he left her at Malta, and proceeded in the *Spider*, brig, to join the *Mercury*, 28 guns, at Messina, the Admiralty having appointed him, without application, to that station. After serving very actively and efficiently as senior officer on the coast of Sicily, Calabria, and Naples, he resumed his former station in the Adriatic, where the *Mercury's* boats, imitating those of the *Porcupine*, distinguished themselves by several brilliant enterprises, judiciously planned by Capt. Duncan, and ably executed by the officers and men under his command. In April, 1809, Captain Duncan co-operated with the Austrian forces in obtaining possession of Capo d'Istria, a town near Trieste, during the course of which service the *Amphion* and *Mercury* were obliged to anchor on a lee shore in a gale of wind, and to destroy the signal posts, in order to prevent the enemy having a knowledge of their situation, and bringing guns against them from Venice. Subsequent to this event, the *Mercury* assisted at the attack of Pesaro and Cosenatico, the result of which was the destruction of the enemy's fortifications at the entrance of those harbours, the capture of 25 sail of merchantmen, and the seizure of a large quantity of hemp and iron, collected in the magazines on shore.

The subsequent successes of the *Mercury* in the Adriatic, continuing to give renewed evidences of the activity, zeal and ability of Capt. Duncan, he was selected by Lord Collingwood to command a squadron employed in guarding Sicily from an invasion then threatened by the usurper of the Neapolitan throne; but the *Mercury*, on being surveyed, was found to be too defective for further active service, and declared to be even unfit to go home at that season of the year. Circumstances, however, rendering it necessary for all the effective ships on the station to be retained, Captain Duncan received orders to take charge of the trade then collecting at Malta, the whole of which he escorted in safety to the Downs, where he arrived after a tempestuous passage, in the month of February, 1810. The *Mercury* was paid off at Woolwich shortly after her arrival; and in June following, Captain Duncan received an appointment to the *Imperieuse*, a fine 38 gun frigate, of which he assumed the command at Gibraltar, on the 22nd of September.

In May, 1811, the *Imperieuse* and *Resistance* were detached to Algiers in quest of two French frigates, but not meeting them, Captain Duncan was obliged to content himself with obtaining the release of a Cephalonian brig, which had been carried into Tripoli by an Algerine cruiser. He was afterwards sent on two short cruises, under the orders of Captains

Blackwood and Dundas, during which he assisted at the capture of 10 merchant vessels. With the exception of those three trips, he was constantly attached to the in shore squadron of Toulon for upwards of nine months, a service of the most arduous nature to an officer of his enterprising spirit. In July, 1812, Follev, who had recently succeeded Sir C. Cotton in the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet, relieved Capt. Duncan from his mortifying situation, by sending him to Naples on a special service for the able execution of which he received that officer's particular thanks.

On the 11th of October, 1811, being the fourteenth anniversary of Lord Duncan's victory, his son commenced a series of active operations in the *Imperieuse*, by attacking three of the enemy's gun vessels, each carrying an 18-pounder and 30 men, moored under the walls of a strong fort, near to the town of Brattino, in the Gulf of Salerno, which terminated in the destruction both of the fort and gun boats. The *Imperieuse*, on this occasion, had her fore-top sail yard shot away and sustained a loss of three men killed and wounded. On the 19th and 21st of the same month, the boats of the *Imperieuse*, assisted by those of the *Thames*, frigate, under the command of both ships anchored close to the shore for their support, captured ten armed frigates laden with oil, which they brought off from the beach near Palmuro, on the coast of Calabria.

The above capture led to one of still greater importance. The following is Captain Duncan's official report to Rear Admiral Fremantle, of this achievement, dated at Melazzo, in Sicily, November 7, 1811:—

"On the 21st ult., the *Imperieuse* and *Thames* discovered ten of the enemy's gun boats in the port of Palmuro with a number of merchants' vessels, and a quantity of stores intended for the equipment of the Neapolitan navy, hauled up on the beach, but from the strength and situation of the harbour, I did not think the force I then had sufficient to attack it with a prospect of complete success. I therefore sent the *Thames* to Sicily to request the assistance of a detachment of soldiers, and on the 28th she rejoined me with 250 of the 62nd regiment, under Major Dailey, but unfortunately at the commencement of a south west gale, which precluded all possibility of landing till the evening of the 1st inst., when the troops, together with the marines of both ships under Lieut. Phipps, and a detachment of seamen under Lieut. Rivers, the whole commanded by Captain Napier, were disembarked from the *Thames* at the back of the harbour, and immediately ascended and gained the heights in a very gallant style, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were assembled in force to oppose them, and who soon after did endeavour to retake their position, but one volley obliged them instantly to retire.

"The *Imperieuse* had, in the mean time, been endeavouring to occupy the attention of the gun boats and battery in front, but the light and baffling winds prevented our getting any nearer than long range during the evening. Next morning, finding that nothing could be done on the land side against the battery and a strong tower that protected the vessels on the beach, and within pistol-shot of which the gun-boats were moored, I ordered the *Thames* to close, and having directed Captain Napier to return on board her, we bore up at the commencement of the sea breeze, and running along the line of gun-boats within half musket shot, obliged them almost instantly to surrender. Two were sunk.

"We then anchored close to the fort which, in about fifteen minutes, was completely silenced, and in a quarter of an hour more the colours were struck to his Majesty's ships, and it was instantly taken possession of by Lieut.

Travers, who, on seeing us stand in, had most gallantly pushed down the hill with a party of seamen and marines, and was waiting almost under the walls of the fort, ready to take advantage of any superiority the ships might have over it. The guns, 24 pounders, were then thrown into the sea, the gun boats secured, and the crews of both ships sent to launch the vessels and spars, which could not be completed till afternoon next day, when the troops, who had all this time remained in undisputed possession of the heights, were re-embarked, the marines withdrawn from the tower, which was completely blown up, together with two batteries, and a signal tower on the hill, the ships and prizes putting to sea with the land breeze. Canaccioli, captain of a frigate, commanded the division of gun boats and General Pignatelli directed the land force, which consisted latterly of about 700 men, including peasantry.

Enclosed is a list of the vessels taken and destroyed, and a return of the killed and wounded, among the former I have to register Lieut Kay of the 62nd regiment, and Lieut. Pym, Royal Marines of the Imperieuse.

Captain Duncan continued actively employed till the defects of the Imperieuse obliged him to return to Port Mahon, where she was hoisted down and new coppered. Whilst there he received an appointment to the Resistance, 38, and was at the same time offered the Unlainted, another beautiful frigate of the same class, should he prefer her to the other.

The following gratifying characteristic epistle from her crew, however, induced me to continue in the command of the Imperieuse.

Sir,—Being informed you are going to leave us, we have taken the liberty, at the unanimous request of all hands, to return you our most grateful thanks for your continued goodness and indulgence to us since we have had the happiness of being under your command. Your continued attention to our comforts is more than we ever experienced in any ship, and more than we possibly can do with any other Captain—from gratitude for your past goodness to us, we humbly hope our best services will still be exerted under your command, and hope you will not leave us. Every one is praying for your continuance with us. We humbly beg to say that we will fight and *spill* the last drop of our blood under your command, more willingly than any other ship's company up here will do, and only wish we had the opportunity of convincing you by the capture of any two *French* frigates that we might be lucky enough to fall in with, and in about a time and as much to your satisfaction, as any other frigate possibly could do—for in fighting under your command we fight under you, Captain to whom we owe eternal gratitude, and to whom we have the strongest attachment. We humbly beg pardon for the liberty we have taken, and remains with the greatest respect and duty, Sir, your very humble servants,

(Signed) "THE SHIP'S COMPANY OF THE IMPERIEUSE."

Captain Duncan was now entrusted with the command of a squadron consisting of three frigates and two brigs, employed watching the Neapolitan marine.

In the performance of this and similar important duties, which called into full operation his active and enterprising mind, Captain Duncan continued until his return with the Imperieuse to England about the middle of July, 1814. Immediately on his arrival he was appointed to the Glasgow, a new frigate, mounting 50 guns, in which he conveyed Viscount Melville from Portsmouth to Plymouth, and then cruised between Sicily and Cape Finisterre until the conclusion of the war with America.

On the escape of Buonaparte from Elba, the Glasgow was placed under the orders of Admiral

Lord Keith; and after a short cruise on the coast of La Vendée, Captain Duncan was nominated by the Admiralty to the command of a squadron, intended at first to be employed between Capes Finisterre and St. Vincent, but ultimately sent to cruise across the Bay of Biscay, in order to intercept the fugitive. Hearing at length of Napoleon's surrender to the Allies, and observing the royal colours displayed at Brest, Captain Duncan put into that port, where he remained four days, and then continued to Plymouth.

The Glasgow being paid off at Chatham the 1st Sept. following, and Great Britain being then at peace with all the world, Capt. Duncan did not attempt to obtain further employment until June, 1818, when he was appointed to the Liffey, of 50 guns, in which ship he conveyed Field-Marshal Lord Borsford from Portsmouth to Lisbon, and then proceeded on an anti-piratical cruise round the West India Islands. After touching at Port Royal and the Savannah, Captain Duncan returned to Spithead, and in the autumn of 1819 we find him attending the Prince Regent during his aquatic excursion in that neighbourhood.

Whilst thus employed, the Liffey had the honour of hoisting the royal standard, the Prince having condescended to visit her, at the same time paying Captain Duncan the flattering compliment of saying that he did so "because he had never seen a ship that pleased him so much before."

The Liffey subsequently conveyed Sir Chas. Bagot, his Majesty's Ambassador to St. Petersburg, from North Yarmouth to Cronstadt, and on her return from thence was despatched, in company with the Active, frigate, under sealed orders to Naples, where she continued from the 6th of October, 1820, until the end of February, 1821. Captain Duncan was next sent to Lisbon on secret service of a highly important nature; and whilst there he received the thanks of the Cortes for his exertions in subduing a fire which had broken out in one of the public buildings.

In August and September, 1821, we again find the Liffey attending the King, whom she accompanied, first to Iceland and afterwards to Calais. On her return from the latter service she was ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth, and Captain Duncan had not since been afloat.

In 1815, on the augmentation of the Order of the Bath, Captain Duncan was appointed a Companion, and in December last he received the honour of Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order.

Nov. 3, at Newington, near Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. John Farquharson, late of the 42nd Regt. and Lieut. Governor of Carlisle.

Nov. 5, in Welbeck street, Sir David Barry, M.D. Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

At Leith, Mr. John Elgar, Purser, R.N.  
At Daymouth, Lieut. James Strong, R.N.  
Near Bhubul, Derbyshire, Lieut. Joshua Birks, R.N. aged 66.

Nov. 6, in Haver street, St. George's, Lieut. the Hon. T. Forbes, 79th Regt. son of General Lord Forbes.

Nov. 12, at Tonbridge Wells, James Macneilhan, Esq. late Lieut. Col. Royal Artillery, aged 60 years.

At his seat, Havel Cottage, Kent, Theophilus Jones, Esq. Admiral of the White, in his 90th year.

At Wicklow, Lieut. J. Atkins, R.N. Chief Officer of the Coast Guard.

At Tralee, Com. Francis Edward Collingwood, R.N.

In Dublin, Capt. Westly Percival, R.N.  
Nov. 14, suddenly, at Dundalk Barracks, Capt. Dalme, 14th Light Dragoons.

No. 15, at Belvoir Castle Major Gen Lord Robert Manners C. B. brother to the Duke of Rutland and M.P. for the Northern Division of Leicestershire

At Southsea John Whatstone Esq late Major 53rd Regt aged 70

Nov 15, at Park place Paddington, Com Henry Hoghton R.N. aged 47

At Portsmouth Capt J Parke h p R M Nov 17 of apoplexy after a few hours illness

Lieut. Col James Tod of the Hon F. I. C. As the annalist of Rajpootana he has left to the literary world interested in the subjects, a noble memorial of his services in the land of his adoption, as he always turned it, while his indefatigable spirit of research and his zeal to benefit the people for whom he laboured, are to be traced in every line of his work. He passed twenty two years of his life in India, and from the period of his return in 1823 his time, fortune and health were devoted to literary pursuits. Indeed, to his ardent and unemitting exertions whenever he was not actually disabled by suffering must be ascribed the fatal attack which terminated his existence in the vigour of life. He was seized with apoplexy on the morning of Monday the 16th—the anniversary of his marriage—while transacting business at his bankers (Messrs Roberts and Co.) and after the first fifteen minutes, he lay speechless and without consciousness for seven and twenty hours and expired on the following afternoon.

He had latterly passed twelve months abroad in the hope of conquering a complaint in the chest, and returned to England only on the

3rd of September. During the last winter, in Rome he was daily occupied on a work to be entitled 'Travels in Western India' being the result of observations on a journey he made to the Peninsula of Guzerat just before he finally quitted the country. With the exception of some few notes for which he required his books of reference the manuscript is complete, the concluding chapters having been written in October, while staying with his mother in Hampshire. He subsequently visited two other friends and from the very marked improvement in his appearance and feelings during this six weeks excursion the most sanguine hopes were indulged of his entire restoration to health. He arrived in town on Saturday the 14th ult, full of eager expectation of being settled in a residence recently purchased and immediately putting his work to press. This will now be done as speedily as circumstances may admit of, the engravings not being yet ready.

To those who knew Colonel Tod in private life all eulogy is unnecessary though no language could be too elevated to portray the noble and generous sentiments which animated him. Few even on a short acquaintance could fail to discover qualities equally attractive and attaching united with that uncommon independence of character without which there can be no true greatness. The shock of his death will be deeply felt by many and sympathized in by all to whom he was even casually known. He died at the age of 53.

Oct. 1835.	Six's Thermometer		At 8 P M			Pluvia meter Inches	Evapora tor Inches	Winds at 8 P M
	Maxim Degrees	Minim Degrees	Barom Inches	Thermo Degrees	Hygrom Inches			
1	60 8	54 3	29 40	58 3	530	—	094	S light breeze variable
2	58 9	55 1	29 27	58 1	533	1 001	036	S W nearly calm cloudy
3	58 9	55 9	29 39	56 6	579	0 019	028	N N E it airs cloudy
4	58 9	51 0	29 45	54 4	584	0 451	034	W S W calm, clear
5	58 8	47 9	29 74	54 2	588	—	032	W it winds fine day
6	58 9	47 9	29 91	56 4	593	—	080	S nearly calm magnific
7	56 4	49 9	29 87	56 3	575	—	102	I it airs, many dry
8	56 0	50 4	29 54	54 5	592	0 592	105	S S W str lly variable
9	56 1	51 1	29 29	51 1	593	0 393	100	W N W violent gusts
10	56 1	48 8	29 08	53 0	546	—	098	N mod br cloudy
11	56 1	45 0	29 54	49 3	556	—	080	W N W violent gusts
12	56 1	43 0	29 87	48 7	613	0 013	062	W N W mod br cloudy
13	55 8	47 8	29 93	50 8	639	—	036	W S W hardly variable
14	56 2	53 4	37 27	56 2	614	—	070	W calm, fine day
15	56 3	53 0	37 36	55 5	616	—	058	N W nearly calm beaut
16	56 5	52 1	37 36	55 1	601	—	044	N it airs fine day
17	55 6	52 0	30 27	54 2	616	—	048	S calm, cloudy dry
18	55 8	50 5	30 99	52 9	609	—	046	W light airs cloudy
19	52 9	45 1	30 20	52 5	480	—	044	S S E mifficent day
20	52 8	42 0	29 84	45 1	541	—	048	W S W it br fine day
21	52 9	42 0	29 84	49 7	580	—	050	S W calm beautiful day
22	52 0	42 2	29 75	49 9	592	—	046	S E it airs variable
23	52 8	42 6	29 75	50 1	601	—	060	S L calm, fine day
24	52 0	41 4	29 62	50 2	604	0 201	054	S W slight wind, bea d
25	52 2	41 9	29 54	49 7	655	0 955	062	S S W it br cloudy
26	52 9	42 7	29 38	49 6	692	0 452	076	S W calm, variable dry
27	50 0	43 6	29 79	48 2	596	—	046	N W str br threatening
28	48 9	40 6	29 99	47 8	578	—	032	S nearly calm, fine day
29	50 6	44 0	29 99	50 6	816	0 243	014	W it airs, beaut day
30	51 0	42 0	30 15	45 0	743	—	032	E calm, and foggy
31	50 9	42 0	30 15	47 8	819	—	036	N E it br showery

# INDEX

## TO THE

### THIRD PART OF 1835.

- Affairs at Home and Abroad, 121, 269, 413, 553
- Albuera, the Twenty ninth at, 218, Battle of, 400, 533, 536
- Alexander D., Evidence of, 244
- Algiers, effective force at, 385
- Ali, Bashaw, his blockade of Tripoli, 476
- Allardye, H. W., his Remarks on Naval Architecture, 52
- Amerabad in Khorassan, Siege of, 392
- An honest, or man-measurer, invention of, 519
- Anelos Instructions for the Sword Exercises noticed, 268
- Annals noticed, 511
- Antipus, visit to the Grotto of, 70
- Appointments and Promotions, 110, 284, 428, 571
- Artillery State of, in, 33
- Architecture Naval hints on, 102, 523
- Army, Austrian, notices on the, 18, 169
- British, on Promotion in the, 1
- Annals of the, 129, 564, its Stations on the 1st Sept. 1835, 138, on the 1st Oct. 280, on the 1st Nov. 126, and on the 1st Dec. 569, suggestions for increasing Promotion in without expense to the public, 113, Fines for Drunkenness in the, 210
- Indian, 311
- Artillery, on Promotion in the, 532
- Auxiliaries, British, in Spain, 270, 413, 554
- Band, Sir David, effective force under, 568
- Barnett, Lieut., Court-martial on, 128
- Barrack Economy, 537
- Bavaria, Army of, 386
- Berastford-Loord, indication of his proceedings at Albuera, 400, 535
- Baths, 142, 287, 430, 573
- Bland, Mr., on Naval Construction, 399
- Boats, the Cork, 92
- Bowen, Rear-Admiral, memoir of his services, 95
- Brevet, remarks on Promotion by, 15
- British Association, meeting of, 121
- Buenos Ayres, conflict at, in 1507, 223
- Bull fight, described, 194
- Bulwer, Mr., his "Pelham," noticed, 412
- Burton, Commander, on the attack at Pigeon Island, 398
- U. S. JOURN. No. 85, DEC. 1835.
- Canadas, military mortality in the, 229
- Capt. De Verd Islands, sketches of, 63, 212
- Cudder, Chas., Court-martial on, 127
- Caucasian Fortress, 242
- Cavalry Corps, return for prices of commissions in, 9
- Cavalry Equipment, 109, on the breaking of squares by, 212
- Ceylon, Elephant Shooting in, 90
- Journal of an excursion in, 513
- Challenges, loss of the, 413, 421
- Chippelons, the, some account of, 241
- Chitham's operations at, 125
- the Lail of, some account of, 525
- Cleves and Greenwich, 289
- Child Mr., his attachments in the Indian Army, 319
- Chinicles of Wiltham reviewed, 517
- Clarke, Lt., Sporting Adventure of, 85
- Coast Guard Service, a Sketch of, 181
- Colborne, Sir J., his recall from Canada, 553
- Colburn, Col., brigade under, 219
- Commissions Regimental, sale of, in the British Service, 2
- Unattached, loss on the sale of, 13
- Congreve Rockets, dreadful effects of, 288
- Constantin, account of the Bey of, 242
- Cookson, Lieut.-General, sketch of his career, 238
- Cope, Lt.-Gen., some account of, 382
- Cork Boots, the, 92
- Correspondence from the principal Ports and Stations, 113, 287, 402, 539
- Courts martial, 127, 419
- Dalrymple, Major-Gen. Sir John, some account of, 96
- Darling, Sir Ralph, acquittal of, 269, 279
- Deaths, 143, 287, 430, 573
- Delphi, account of a visit to, 355
- De Saxe, Marshal, account of, 475
- Dickson, W. H., on the comparative pay of French and English Officers, 368
- Dinner Diet, regimental, 537
- Discipline in the Army, improved system of, 391
- Docks, East and West India, 75
- Duncan, Sir Henry, his death, 556, his naval career, 573

**Editor's Portfolio ; or Naval and Military**

Register, 121, 269, 413, 553

Education in London, 77

Egypt, state of affairs in, 531

Ekaterinoslaff, letter from, 98

Elephant Shooting in Ceylon, 90

Emhammed, suicide of, 464

Field-Officers on half-pay, their claims to brevet rank, 216

Flamsteed, his astronomical labours, 161

Foulkroy, account of the battle of, 480

Foreign Miscellany, 97, 241, 385, 529

France, affairs of, 97, 122, 355, 529

French and English Naval Officers, pay and emoluments of, 368, 133

French Officers, letter from, to the Members of the Junior United Service Club, 273

Gauntlet, punishment of the, 179

General Correspondence, 101, 244, 387, 532

General Orders, Circulars, &amp;c., 127, 275, 422

George the III., convict ship, wrecked, 415

Gilbert, Lieut., on an improved system of Discipline in the Army, 391 on Promotion in the Artillery, 532

Glascock, Capt., new work by, 269

Godwin, Lieut., his maps and plans of the British Army in the Peninsula, 111

Gould, Nathaniel, on Military Mortality in the Canadas, 229

Great Britain, State of Affairs in, 121, 269, 413, 553

Naval Strength and Commercial Interests of, 486

Greenwich and Chelsea, 299

Greenwich Hospital, Royal Visit to, 124

Greswold, Col., accident to, 244

Gun-stocks, machine for making, 385

Half-pay, forced and voluntary, 247

Hall, on the formation of, 234

Halifax, correspondence from, 119

Hall, Capt. Basil, his notices on the Austrian Army, 18, 169

Hally's Comet, motion of, 144, 158

Hardy, Lieut-Gen., sketch of his services, 287

Hartwood, Wm., calculation made by, on twenty ships in the British Navy, 526

Hepburn, Major-Gen., sketch of his services, 383

Holman's Voyage round the World, noticed, 552

Horse and Foot, 108, 536

Houghton, General, brigade under, 218

Hungary, Military Force of, 529

Incident in Naval Life, 88

India a Sporting Adventure in, 85 ;

Mortality of Officers in, 418

Indian Army, the, 311

Infantry, Austrian, pay of, 170

Infernal Machine, explosion of, 123

Journal of an Excursion in Ceylon, 513

Kalisch, Camp of, 123, 396

Kellai, John, Master of the brig Wellington, 81

Keigwin, Capt., occupies Bombay, 320

Koln, Capt., and the Spanish Pirate, 214

Ladies, English, character of, 79

Ladrones, some account of the, 32

Laforey, Admiral Sir Francis, Bart., C.K.C.B., in honour of his services, 94

Leaves from my Log-Book—My Second Trip, 43, 197, 338, 499

Legion of Honour, statement relative to, 57

Lilloise, search for the, 123

Liverpool, correspondence from, 409, 54,

London, impressions of a stranger on entering, 73, wonders of, 71, supply of water in, 15, palaces, 15; public buildings, 75, churches, 15 & squares, 15, bridges, 15, the docks, 15, streets and public walks, 76, the theatres and places of amusement, 15, licensed institutions, 77, police, 78 character and manners of the inhabitants, 15, beauty of the ladies, 79, the higher classes fond of travelling, 80

M'Donald, James, his invention of the Andrometer, 519

M'Donnell, Lieut., Court-martial on, 125

Madeira, beautiful appearance of, 46 ;

Visit to the Convent in, 57

Madras, from the Reminiscences of a Subaltern, 492

Malcolm, Sir John, monument to his memory in Eskdale, 55

Malta and London, rough Sketches of, 73

Maltese, military capacity of the, 253

Marriages, 142, 287, 430, 573

Medical Department, revised regulations for the, 245

Megaspilion, visit to the Convent of, 352

Memos of a Surgeant, reviewed, 548

Manors of General and Flag Officers recently Deceased—Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart., K.C.B., 94 ; Rear-Admiral James Bowen, 95 ; Rear-Admiral George White, 96 ; Major-General Brooke Young, 15 ; Major-Gen. Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., 15 ; Lieut-Gen. George Cookson, 238 ; Admiral Sir Charles Tyler, G.C.B., 381, Lieut-Gen. Cope, 382 ; Major-General Hepburn, 383 ; the Earl of Chatham, K.G., 528

- Meteorological Register, 144, 288, 432,  
 576  
 ———— kept at Cape  
 Diamond, Quebec, 232  
 Milford Haven, Correspondence from, 261  
 Midshipman's Reminiscences, 4, 308  
 Military Mortality in the Canadas, 229  
 Military mortality, inquiry into, 517  
 ———— Promotion by Purchase, 296  
 ———— punishments, suggestions on, 533  
 ———— Writers, the old, No. III, Mau-  
 rice de Saxe, 475  
 Mull, Lieut.-Col., sketch of his services,  
 443  
 Mirumbar, an Arab girl, her execution,  
 461  
 Mitcull, Major, on Military Promotion  
 by Purchase, 296, 532  
 Modern Manners, 325  
 Modeston, Orders of, 526  
 Monrovia military affairs in 99  
 Moore, Sir John, effective force under, 568  
 Morton, Commander, 234  
 Motters, regimental, inquiry respecting,  
 246  
 Murray, Col. on Promotion to Commis-  
 sion from the Ranks, 389  
 My Second Trip 43, 197, 336, 495  
  
 Naval and Military Register, 121, 269,  
 413, 533  
 ———— Architecture, hints on, 102, 523  
 ———— Life, an incident in, 88  
 ———— Signals, new Code of, 264  
 Navy, British, building and cost of part  
 of, 135, 562, Calculation made on  
 Twenty Ships in the, 376  
 ———— in Commission, its Stations on the  
 1st of Sept., 1535, 139, on the 1st of  
 Oct., 285, on the 1st of Nov., 427,  
 and on the 1st of Dec., 570  
 ———— List, errors in the, 256  
 ———— Royal Gun (Cradle of the, 530  
 Newton, Sir Isaac, his controversy with  
 Flamsteed 163  
 North Africa, affairs in, 241  
 Norton, Capt., new Cartidge invented  
 by, 555  
 Notices of Navigation, Discovery, Com-  
 merce, and Ship-building, from the  
 earliest periods, 305, 486  
 ———— on the Austrian Army, by Capt.  
 Basil Hall, R.N., 18, 169  
 ———— to Readers and Correspondents,  
 120, 268, 412, 552  
  
 Officers, messing of, 114  
 ———— French and English, compara-  
 tive pay of, 363, 433  
 Oporto, the recent siege of, 225  
 Orange Lodges in the Army, 277, 278  
 ———— Plot, the, 251  
 Oriental Pirates, No. VI., 31  
  
 Osler's Life of Lord Exmouth, noticed,  
 267  
 Oxford, visit of her Majesty to, 413  
  
 Paris, remarks on the three days in, 227  
 Parliamentary Proceedings connected  
 with the Army and Navy, 131, 276,  
 512  
 Paymasters, Regimental, grievances of,  
 251  
 Peralhar, festival of, described, 517  
 Pigeon Island, remarks on the attack on,  
 101, 398  
 Pique, damage sustained by the, on the  
 Coast of Labrador, 422, 539  
 Piracy, modern, sketch of, 325  
 Pirate, Spanish, 214  
 Pirates, Oriental, No. VI., 31  
 Poetry—Recollections of my Frigate, 240  
 Portsmouth, Correspondence from, 113,  
 257, 402, 539  
 Price, Com. Wm., sketch of his services,  
 431  
 Pious, piratical, described, 42  
 Promotion in the British Army, remarks  
 on, 1, suggestions for increasing, with-  
 out expense to the public, 145  
 ———— military, by purchase, 296,  
 532  
 ———— naval, remarks on, 387  
 Promotions and Appointments, 140, 284,  
 429, 571  
 Punishments, military, in Austria, 178  
 ———— suggestions on,  
 533  
 ———— naval, remarks on, 197  
  
 Rajah, Raga, the Prince of Puates, Ex-  
 ploits of, 40, destruction of the prow  
 belonging to, 40  
 Random Recollections of the House of  
 Commons, noticed, 550  
 Random-Shots from a Rifleman, noticed,  
 267  
 Readers and Correspondents, notices to,  
 120, 268, 412, 552  
 Recollections of my Frigate, 240  
 Recruits, Austrian, drill of, 175  
 Remarks on Street-fighting 223  
 Reveries of Marshal de Saxe, 475, 483  
 Reviews and Critical Notices of New  
 Publications—Scenes and Characteris-  
 tics of Hindostan, 119, Thomson's  
 Journey through Italy, &c., 120;  
 Phillips' Code of Naval Signals, 264;  
 Osler's Life of Lord Exmouth, 267;  
 Random-Shots from a Rifleman, 1b.;  
 Angelo's Instructions for the Sword-  
 Exercise, 264, Capt. Glascock's 'Na-  
 val Service,' 1b., Godwin's Maps and  
 Plans of the British Army in the Pen-  
 insula, 411, Loder's 'Pelham,' 412;  
 the Chronicles of Waltham, by the  
 Rev. G. R. Gleig, 547; Memoirs of a

# INDEX.

- Serjeant**, 548; **Random Recollections of the House of Commons**, 550; **Yarns for the 'Long-shore Folk**, 4, ib.; the **Annuals**, 551; **Hutchins's Voyage round the World**, 552; **Refutation of the Charges against Mordaunt Rich-etta, Esq.**, ib.  
**Rickett, Capt.**, on naval promotion, 377  
 ———— **temporary rudders suggested by**, 533  
 ———— **Mordaunt, Esq.**, refutation of the charges preferred against him, 552  
**Rival Roses**, the, 538  
**Rough Sketches of Malta and London**, 73  
**Royal Military College**, public examination at, 558  
 ———— **Naval School**, present condition of, 105  
**Rudders**, temporary, 533  
**Russia**, affairs of, 93, 242, 386, 530  
**Russian Soldier**, the, 363  
**Sa-Annunzio**, beautiful valley of, 67; particulars relative to the Island, 544  
**Sandhurst**, Royal Visit to, 273  
**Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan**, noticed, 119  
**Schoolmaster Afloat**, 218  
**Scott, Capt.**, on the attack on Pigeon Island, 101  
**Sea**, on the dominion of the, 488  
**Sharks**, anecdotes of, 511  
**Sheerness**, Correspondence from, 118, 263, 408, 542  
**Ship-building**, first attempts at, 305, 486  
**Siege operations at Chatham**, 125  
**Siege of Amerabad, in Khorassan**, 192  
**Sketch of the Coast-Guard Service**, 181  
**Sketches of the Cape de Verd Islands**, by a Passenger on board the **Sir Thomas Munro**, 63, 212  
**Sloops of War commissioned as Packets**, 428, 571  
**Smith, Col.**, on the attack of Pigeon Island, 101  
**Smugglers**, Romantic Life of, 43; death of one, 49  
**Smyth, Capt. W. H.**, Meteorological Register kept by, 144, 288, 432, 576  
**Soldier, Russian**, the, 363  
**Soldiers, employed on Roads**, 385  
**Spain**, affairs of, 97, 123, 271, 270, 383, 554  
**Sporting Adventure in India**, 85  
**Stern, circular**, for ships of war, 466  
**Stovin, Lieut.**, Court-martial on, 127  
**Street-fighting**, remarks on, 223  
**Subaltern, Reminiscences of a**, 492  
**Summers, Charles**, his melancholy fate, 90  
**Theatres of London**, remarks on, 76  
**Thomson's Journeys through Italy, &c.**, noticed, 120  
**Tod, Col.**, his death, 556, 576  
**Tripoli**, transactions at, 456  
**Twenty-ninth at Albuera**, 218  
**Tyley, Admiral Sir Chas.**, G.C.B., sketch of his services, 381  
**Tyre**, on the Commerce of, 306, 307  
**Valiant, Lieut.-Col.**, Court-martial on, 419  
**Vent cover for great guns**, remarks on, 111  
**Victor sloop of war**, sketch of situation of, 30  
**Visit to the Grotto of Antiparos**, 70  
**Water, supply of**, in London, 74  
**Wellington brig**, the, of Cork, narrative of the loss of, 81  
**West Indies**, health of troops in the, 395  
**White, Rear-Admiral**, services of, 96  
**Whitelock, Lieut.-Gen.**, his assault of Buenos Ayres, 223  
**William the Fourth**, his speech to Parliament, 425; proposed pillar and statue to, 557  
**Woolwich**, Review at, 124  
**Writers**, old military ones, 475  
**Yarns for the 'Long-shore Folk**, noticed, 350  
**Yeung, Major-Gen.**, sketch of his career, 96  
**Zumalacarregui, Gen.**, sketch of his life, 97

THE END OF THE THIRD PART OF 1835.









# INDEX.

- Serjeant**, 548; *Random Recollections of the House of Commons*, 550; *Yarns for the 'Long-shore Folks'*, 551; *Hölm's Voyage round the World*, 552; *Refutation of the Charges against Mordaunt Rich- etts, Esq.*, 552  
**Ridette, Capt.**, on naval promotion, 377  
 ———— temporary rudders sug- gested by, 533  
 ———— **Mordaunt, Esq.**, refutation of the charges preferred against him, 552  
**Rival Roses**, the, 538  
**Rough Sketches of Malta and London**, 73  
**Royal Military College**, public examina- tion at, 558  
 ———— **Naval School**, present condition of, 105  
**Rudders**, temporary, 533  
**Russia**, affairs of, 93, 242, 386, 530  
**Russian Soldier**, the, 362  
  
**Sa-sonnago**, beautiful valley of, 67; particularly relative to the Island, 544  
**Sandhuist**, Royal Visit to, 273  
**Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan**, noticed, 119  
**Schoolmaster Afloat**, 215  
**Scott, Capt.**, on the attack of Pigeon Island, 101  
**Sea**, on the dominion of the, 488  
**Sharks**, anecdotes of, 511  
**Sheerness**, Correspondence from, 118, 263, 408, 542  
**Ship-building**, first attempts at, 305, 486  
**Siege operations at Chatham**, 125  
**Siege of Amerabad, in Khorassan**, 192  
**Sketch of the Coast-Guard Service**, 181  
**Sketches of the Cape de Verd Islands**, by a Passenger on board the *Sir Thomas Munro*, 63, 212  
**Sloops of War commissioned as Packets**, 428, 571  
**Smith, Col.**, on the attack of Pigeon Island, 101  
**Smugglers**, Romantic Life of, 43; death of one, 49  
**Smyth, Capt. W. H.**, Meteorological Register kept by, 144, 288, 432, 576  
  
**Soldier**, Russian, the, 363  
**Soldiers**, employed on Roads, 385  
**Spain**, affairs of, 97, 123, 271, 270, 382, 554  
**Sporting Adventure in India**, 85  
**Stern**, circular, for ships of war, 466  
**Stovin, Lieut.**, Court-martial on, 127  
**Street-fighting**, remarks on, 223  
**Subaltern**, Reminiscences of, 492  
**Summers, Charles**, his melancholy fate, 90  
  
**Theatres of London**, remarks on, 76  
**Thomson's Journeys through Italy, &c.**, noticed, 120  
**Tod, Col.**, his death, 556, 576  
**Troop**, transactions at, 156  
**Twenty-ninth at Albuera**, 215  
**Tyler, Admiral Sir Chas.**, G.C.B., sketch of his services, 381  
**Tyre**, on the Commerce of, 306, 307  
  
**Valiant, Lieut.-Col.**, Court-martial on, 419  
**Vent cover for great guns**, remarks on, 111  
**Victor sloop of war**, description of, situation of, 36  
**Visit to the Grotto of Antiparos**, 70  
  
**Water**, supply of, in London, 74  
**Wellington brig**, the, of Cork, narrative of the loss of, 81  
**West Indies**, health of troops in the, 395  
**White, Rear-Admiral**, services of, 96  
**Whitlock, Lieut.-Gen.**, his assault of Buenos Ayres, 223  
**William the Fourth**, his speech to Par- liament, 125; proposed pillar and statue to, 557  
**Woolwich**, Review at, 124  
**Writers**, old military ones, 475  
  
**Yarns for the 'Long-shore Folks'**, noticed, 550  
**Yeung, Major-Gen.**, sketch of his career, 96  
  
**Zumalacarregui, Gen.**, sketch of his life, 97

THE END OF THE THIRD PART OF 1835.

